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

BY DIAGORAS.

PART XI.

*(Continued from p. 23.)*

In the time of Augustus, the then-known world was almost entirely subject to Rome; a general peace prevailed, and the fine arts were cultivated under the auspices of the Emperor; and architecture shared in the general prosperity. Augustus caused the erection of many superb edifices, and so changed the aspect of "Imperial Rome," as to gain the high encomium of "having found it built of brick, and left it of marble." The justice of this encomium, in its strictest sense, is open to question. However, the exaggerated accounts of travellers, who talk of marble temples, palaces, &c., have contributed to raise a false idea of the richness of the materials used in building at Rome. The majority of the edifices are of brick, and there are only a few columns, and their entablatures, that are of marble or granite, and two or three buildings of Travertine stone. At Rome and in the provinces the fronts of the buildings were covered with stucco, and this often received much decoration. The Romans used the arch in the construction of almost every building, thus superseding the use of long beams of timber. Indeed, the opinion used to be prevalent that the Romans were very little skilled in the application of timber to their dwellings; but, while this opinion is favoured by the appearance of portions of the ancient houses discovered at Rome, and by the use of mosaic pavement instead of flooring, and stucco instead of wainscoting, it becomes at the same time very questionable; for the dreadful conflagration which took place in the time of Nero could hardly have prevailed to the extent it did, had not timber been employed in the ordinary houses. Although the Romans did not use marble in the lavish and luxurious manner described by poets and travellers, yet costly stones and marbles of every variety were in requisition, and columns were made of granite and porphyry. Even in Greece, the Roman edifices might have been distinguished by the application of foreign marbles in their construction had there been no other sign of their origin arising from difference of style and execution.

It would be an endless task to enumerate the constructions so well adapted for every useful purpose, and for every object of regal magnificence and splendour reared at Rome and in its vicinity. Aqueducts of enormous length, carrying from the neighbouring mountains copious streams of pure water; sewers of time-defying solidity, conveying away every species of impurity; indestructible roads; bridges, gigantic and durable; forums or public porticoes, where the population met and discoursed, sheltered from heat or rain; baths, erected by Augustus, Nero, Titus, Caracalla, and Diocletian, each containing all that could be brought to bear upon cleanliness, health, exercise, and amusement, each seeming a palace in splendour, and a city in size, and by their ruins still instructing and astonishing the world; the Circus Maximus for chariot races, &c., whose stupendous size and unparalleled magnificence did not prevent several others little inferior to it from successively arising. The Amphitheatre of Vespasian was computed to contain 109,000 spectators (think of that, Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Haymarket), and even after one-half had been pulled down in 1084, and the other half had furnished the Popes with materials to build the palaces

Faranese, of St. Mark, and of the Cancellaria, the remains struck with amazement every beholder; gorgeous palaces, temples innumerable, triumphal arches, and other architectural works.

The subject of Roman architecture being so vast, I cannot be expected to enter into descriptive details of the particular structures, but a slight comparison between Greek and Roman architecture may, with propriety, find a place in these sketches.

In Grecian architecture, a simplicity and unity is observable which are due to the system of unbroken horizontal lines in the upper and lower parts of their buildings; these lines serve at a glance to mark the length and breadth of the building, as the columns serve to indicate its height. The sculptured ornaments are so arranged as not to interfere with the outline of the building, and a monotonous character is avoided by the elegant curves of the various mouldings; and the skilful adjustment of the parts so as to produce a varying effect of light and shade, according to the position of the spectator, must not be forgotten among the many excellencies of Grecian architecture. The Romans adopted the Grecian structures for their models, and often excelled them in extent and magnificence, but nearly always at the sacrifice of taste. They preferred the Corinthian order, as admitting of greater ornament than the others; but in the external aspect of their buildings, a great departure from the Grecian model may be noticed in the construction of domes, lofty pediments, and the superposition of the orders. The construction of the dome implies great mechanical skill, which must be readily acknowledged, when we think of such solid materials held in equilibrium by the mutual pressure of single blocks of brick or stone. I am not aware of any Grecian example of the superposition of orders, because the Greeks did not build in stories; but the Romans, in buildings of great height, found it difficult if not impossible to make columns of one order extend from bottom to top; they consequently divided the building into several stories, marking each by a particular order, the strongest being placed undermost. Thus the Tuscan is stronger than the Doric, the Doric than the Ionic, and the Ionic than the Corinthian; therefore if the Doric be lowest, the Ionic follows next, and the Corinthian succeeds the Ionic. The golden age of architecture in Rome was during the reigns of Augustus, Vespasian, Trojan, and Hadrian; but the honour of adorning Rome was not due to sovereigns alone, it was shared with them by private individuals. Herodes Atticus, a citizen of Athens, encouraged and materially assisted architecture by his munificence and zeal. There was one circumstance which exerted considerable influence on the forms of ancient buildings—that was the want of window glass; that beautiful and admirable substance which we enjoy so much as a matter of course, that we cannot imagine a house or large building destitute of it, and yet the ancients for a considerable time were unable to admit any great quantity of light into their apartments without at the same time exposing themselves to all the inclemencies of climate and season; to avoid which, and at the same time to enjoy light, they had recourse to lamps. It was however customary with them, in the construction of their dwellings, either to leave small open spaces near the ends of the rafters which rested on the walls, or to introduce just under the projections of the eaves a sort of wide, low window; by either method a small share of light was obtained from without. In their smaller temples the requisite illumination was obtained through a spacious entrance door, and their larger temples were only partially roofed, so that light might descend and

Illuminate what was little better than a spacious courtyard. Dwelling houses presented to the street nothing but a dead wall. All openings for light were directed towards a large open court. Even the sumptuous baths of Titus, where the group of the Laocoon was in a room of costly marble, artificial light had to be employed for the display of its beauties. The effect of this obscurity was to cause the transaction of much of the public business to take place in the open forum or public place. Public exhibitions were also made during the day-time in the open air; the theatres were without roofs, an awning being provided to shelter the spectators from the sun or rain.

### VISIT TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON AND ITS VICINAGE.

By BRO. GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL,

*Author of "Shakspeare: his Times and Contemporaries," &c.*

(Continued from Vol. III., page 464.)

The chancel or choir of Stratford Church was erected by the Rev. Thomas Balshall, D.D., who was warden or dean of the collegiate church from 1465 to 1491, when he died, and was buried in the chancel which he had raised. His ruined monument now bears no legible inscription, and ought to be restored by the inhabitants of Stratford. Doubtless it was originally a beautiful altar-tomb, and the barbarians who could be brutal enough to mutilate it ought to have served the remainder of their lives working in chains. It is beside the north wall, and almost close to that of the great bard whose tomb brings so many pilgrims from afar to gaze upon this spot. I wonder what poor old Balshall would have said if he could have been consulted as to whether the actor and play-writer was to be buried beside him, a grave Doctor of Divinity; and said play-acting poet and his family to be allowed to lay until the Day of Judgment across this chancel, just outside of the altar-rails. Perhaps he might have considered it a piece of great presumption on the part of the Shaksperes; and I have no doubt that it *did* make a noise at the time amongst some of the "old families" in the neighbourhood. Most probably the Lucys and the Cloptons would not altogether like it; but those who, like myself, venerate the bard for his un-*ripping* writings, feel thankful that his ashes found so fitting a resting-place; for, as Washington Irving well observes: "What honour could his name have derived from being mingled in dusty companionship with the epitaphs and escutcheons, and venal eulogiums of a titled multitude? What would a crowded corner in Westminster Abbey have been, compared with this reverend pile, which seems to stand in beautiful loneliness as his sole mausoleum! The solicitude about the grave may be but the offspring of an over-wrought sensibility; but human nature is made up of foibles and prejudices; and its best and tenderest affections are mingled with these factitious feelings. He who has sought renown about the world, and has reaped a full harvest of worldly favour, will find, after all, that there is no love, no admiration, no applause so sweet to the soul as that which springs up in his own native place. It is there that he seeks to be gathered in peace and honour among his kindred and his early friends. And when the weary heart and failing head begin to warn him that the evening of life is drawing on, he turns as fondly as does the infant to the mother's arms, to sink to sleep in the bosom of the scene of his childhood."

Near to the monument of Dean Balshall is that which will be "remembered in my land's language," when all

the marble and alabaster tombs in the church are forgotten. The monument of Shakspeare is elevated some five feet from the floor, and fixed to the north wall of the chancel. The bust, which is of freestone, is placed under an arch, between two Corinthian columns of black marble, with gilded bases and capitals. Above the entablature are the shield\* and crest of Shakspeare; sitting on each side of which is the figure of a boy, one holding in his left hand a spade or shovel (which in an engraving now before me, is changed into an arrow), and the other boy, with closed eyes, holding an inverted torch in his left hand, whilst his right rests upon a human skull—symbolical of the torch of life being extinguished in the body, and that even of the gifted head of a Shakspeare there but remained a skull and dust! In the engraving I have referred to, a hour-glass is substituted for torch and skull—an unwarrantable liberty to take in any engraving, for what we want in things of this sort is truth. The monument is surmounted by a representation of a skull, and as I looked upon it I thought of the fine reasoning of Hamlet on that of Yorick:—"Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, which were wont to set the table on a roar? Not one now, to mock your own grinning? quite chappfallen? Now, get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this favour she must come: make her laugh at that."

But the most interesting part of the monument is the bust, which is considered to be the most genuine likeness of the poet which we possess, as there is reason to believe that the face was sculptured from a cast or model taken after death. It was the workmanship of Gerard Johnson, and was erected some time between the death of Shakspeare, April 23rd, 1616, and the publication of the first folio, or collected edition of his works, in 1623, as the following lines by Leonard Digges, then published, will prove:—

"Shakspeare, at length thy pious fellows give  
The world thy works; thy works by which outlive  
Thy tomb, thy name must: when that stone is rent,  
And time dissolves thy Stratford monument,  
Here we alive shall view thee still. This book,  
When brass and marble fade, shall make thee look  
Fresh to all ages; when posterity  
Shall loath what's new, think all is prodigy  
That is not Shakspeare's, every line, each verse,  
Here shall revive, redeem thee from thy herse.  
Nor fire, nor cank'ring age—as Naso said  
Of his—thy wit-fraught book shall once invade:  
Nor shall I e'er believe or think thee dead,  
Though miss'd, until our bankrupt stage be sped  
(Impossible) with some new strain to outdo  
Passions of Juliet and her Romeo;  
Or till I hear a scene more nobly take,  
Than when thy half-sword parlying Romans spake:  
Till these, till any of thy volumes rest,  
Shall with more fire, more feeling, be express'd,  
Be sure, our Shakspeare, thou canst never die,  
But, crown'd with laurel, live eternally."

The bust (which, as I before stated, is of freestone) was very properly painted to resemble life; and although Sir Henry Wotton and others censure this practice as an "English barbarism," we could easily show that it is a custom of immense antiquity. One would no more think of painting Carrara marble than of graining good mahogany; but I think, both for taste and durability, a bust of freestone was much better painted with proper colours; and but for this one having been done so, we

\* The armorial bearings of the Shakspeare family are—Or, on a bend sable, or tilting spear of the first, point upwards, headed argent. The crest—A falcon displayed argent, supporting a spear in pale or.

should have known nothing of the personal appearance of William Shakspeare. The hands and face were painted flesh colour, the eyes of a light hazel, and the beard and hair of the head were auburn; the coat, or doublet, was scarlet, and the tabard, or loose gown without sleeves, black; the upper part of the cushion on which his hands rest, was green, the under part crimson, and the tassels gilt. In his right hand he held a pen, which was broken by a sacrilegious scoundrel about the year 1837. The late Alfred Bunn,\* who was here on the 23rd of April, 1838, says:—"We were, during this sojourn, paying a visit to the resting place of the poet, when the darling old rector, Dr. Davenport, observed: 'I was standing here with a party some months since, when one of them—a foolish, and, thank heaven! a very distant relation of mine—sprang up to the monument of Shakspeare, and, with the view of possessing himself of a relic thereof, snatched the pen out of the right hand—it snapped in two, and I fell senseless on the floor.' 'I am not naturally cruel,' as good old Izaak Walton says (who 'loved to kill nothing but fish,') but I would have done my best, had I been present, to have made somebody else than 'the darling old rector, Dr. Davenport,' fall 'senseless on the floor!' But perhaps the most fitting place for a fellow of that sort would be a criminal lunatic asylum."

In the year 1748 the monument of Shakspeare was repaired, and the bust carefully repainted, according to the original colours, by Mr. John Hall, a limner of Stratford; the expenses being defrayed by Mr. John Ward (the grandfather of Mrs. Siddons and of John Philip and Charles Kemble), who was then manager of a company of players performing in the town, and who, on the 9th of September, 1746, generously performed the bard's tragedy of *Othello*, at the Old Town Hall, devoting the receipts to this pious purpose. It was on that occasion that the following address, written by the Rev. Joseph Greene, was spoken by Mr. Ward:

"To rouse the languid breast by strokes of art,  
When listless indolence hath numb'd the heart;  
In Virtue's cause her drooping sons t' engage,  
And with just satire lash a vicious age;  
For this first Attic theatres were rear'd,  
When Guilt's great foe in Sophocles appear'd;  
For this the Roman bards their scenes display'd,  
And Vice in its own vicious garb array'd,  
Taught men afflicted Innocence to prize,  
And wrested tears from every tyrant's eyes.  
But, to great Nature to hold up the glass,  
To show from her herself what is and was,—  
To reason deeply as the Fates decree,  
Whether 'tis best 'to be, or not to be,'—  
This, wond'rous Shakspeare, was reserv'd for thee!  
Thou, in thy skill extensive, hast reveal'd  
What from the wisest mortals seem'd conceal'd;  
The human breast from every wile to trace,  
And pluck the vizard from the treacherous face;  
Make the vile wretch disclaim his dark designs,  
And own conviction from thy nervous lines;  
Reform the temper, surly, rough, and rude,  
And force the half-unwilling to be good;  
In martial breasts new vigour to excite,  
And urge the ling'ring warrior still to fight.  
Or, if a state pacific be his view,  
Inform'd by thee, just paths he dares pursue,  
And serves his Maker and his neighbour too.  
Ask by what magic are these wonders wrought?  
Know, 'tis by matchless words from matchless thought.  
A ray celestial kindled in the soul,  
While sentiments unerring fill'd the whole,  
Hence his expressions with just ardour glow'd,  
While Nature all her stores on him bestow'd."

\* *The Stage*, vol. iii. chap. 2.

Hail, happy Stratford!—envied be thy fame!  
What city boasts than thee a greater name?  
'Here his first infant lays sweet Shakspeare sung;  
Here the last accents falter'd on his tongue!  
His honours yet with future time shall grow,  
Like Avon's streams, enlarging as they flow.  
Be these thy trophies, Bard, these might alone  
Demand thy features on the mimic stone:  
But numberless perfections still unfold,  
In every breast thy praises are enroll'd;  
A richer shine than if of molten gold!"

The conduct of Mr. Ward was in as good taste as it was liberal. But in the year 1793, Mr. Edmond Malone (who really loved Shakspeare in his own way, and had published his edition of the works of the poet only three years before) had the bad taste to cause the bust to be thickly coated over with white paint, to make it look more classical! And the recumbent effigy of old John a-Combe in the corner (of which more anon) got a daub over with white paint at the same time as they daubed the bust of Shakspeare. The inscription on the monument of the bard is as follows:—

"JUDICIO PYLIUM, GENIO SOCRATEM, ARTE MARONEM,  
TERRA TEGIT, POPULVS MARET OLYMPVS HABET."

"STAY PASSENGER, WHY GOEST THOU BY SO FAST,  
READ, IF THOU CANST, WHOM ENVIOUS HATH PLAST,  
WITHIN THIS MONUMENT, SHAKSPEARE, WITH WHOM  
QUICK NATURE DID; WHOSE NAME BOTH DECK YS. TOMBE  
FAR MORE THEN COST; SITH ALL YET HE HATH WRITT,  
LEAVES LIVING ART BY PAGE TO SERVE HIS WITT.  
OBITU ANO. DOI. 1616, ETATIS 53, DIE 23. AR."

On the stone flag which covers his grave, a short distance from the wall, is the following well-known inscription, said to have been composed by the great dramatist himself:—

"GOOD FRIEND FOR JESUS' SAKE FORBEARE,  
TO DIGG THE DUST ENCLOSED HEARE;  
BLESTE BE Y MAN Y SPARES THES STONES,  
AND EVRST BE HE Y MOVES MY BONES."

The whimsical De Quincey considers this inscription "worthy of the gravedigger or the parish clerk," whom he thinks "was probably its author." How far the opium-eater's opinion should weigh with us, his foolish speculations, dogmatically given as facts, on the origin of Freemasonry, and his estimate of the unsullied character of William Wordsworth (who was both morally and mentally immensely superior to poor De Quincey), may at once decide. Charles Knight, too, disputes its genuineness, and calls it *doggerel*; but then it is one of Mr. Knight's failings to endeavour to destroy the few traditions which we have of Shakspeare, and to substitute in their stead his own more improbable fancies. For my own part I see no reason for doubting the genuineness of either Shakspeare's features as handed down in the bust, or of the authenticity of the epitaph. Of course the bust can only be regarded as an exact copy of Shakspeare's features at the most; the spirit of the man, which the skilful sculptor can so well depict in his statuary, is wanting: Gerard Johnson was evidently no Phidias; but "for what we have received, the Lord make us truly thankful!" It is easy to recognize the cheerfulness of "gentle Willy" in his bust; and, whoever wrote the verse, so unnecessarily branded as *doggerel*, has done good service, for it has effectually kept the bones of Shakspeare from removal; and, like Washington Irving, I "could not but exult in the malediction which has kept his ashes undisturbed" in his Stratford grave. Mr. Wheeler has well remarked, in his excellent little *History and Antiquities of Stratford-upon-Avon*, that "if any judgment may be formed from the imprecation contained in the

last line of this epitaph, and from several passages in our poet's plays, particularly in *Hamlet*, and in *Romeo and Juliet*, there is little doubt but Shakspeare held the custom of removing the bones of the dead from the grave to the charnel-house in great horror. Of this practice he might perhaps have had ocular demonstration; and, in viewing such a melancholy scene of human mortality, Shakspeare might naturally have suggested an apprehension that his relics would probably be added to the immense pile of human bones deposited in that gloomy receptacle." For nearly two centuries and a-half has the concise inscription been as a sleepless sentinel over Shakspeare's mortal remains to guard them from profanity, and blighted be the hand that would willingly or knowingly obliterate one letter of this so-called *doggerel*. "Cheek by jowl" with her gifted (and, I have no doubt, loving) husband, lies the once buxom Anne Hathaway, of Shottery, who was buried on the eight of August, 1623—rather more than seven years after the funeral of her distinguished husband. Her grave is immediately adjoining, and in a line with that of the bard, between his grave and his monument on the north wall. On a brass plate, let into Mrs. Shakspeare's gravestone, is the following inscription:—

"HEERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF ANNE, WIFE OF MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, WHO DEPTED. THIS LIFE THE 6TH DAY OF AUGVST, 1623, BEING OF THE AGE OF 67 YEARES.

"Vbera, tu mater, tu lac vitamq. dedisti,  
Væ mihi; pro tanto munere Saxa dabo!  
Quam malle, amoueat lapidem, bonus Angel' ore'  
Exeat ut Christi Corpus, imago tua  
Sed nil vota valent, venias cito Christe resurget,  
Clausula licet tumulo mater, et astra petet."

On another flat stone, bearing the arms of Dr. John Hall (*Three Talbots' Heads erased*) impaled with those of Shakspeare, is the following inscription:—

"HEERE LYETH YE. BODY OF JOHN HALL, GENT. HEE MARR: SYSSANNA, YE. DAUGHTER AND COHEIR OF WILL. SHAKESPEARE, GENT. HEE DECEASED NOVER. 25, AO. 1635, AGED 60.

"Hælius hic situs est medicæ celeberrimus arte,  
Expectans regni gaudia læta Dei;  
Dignus erat meritis qui Nestora vinceret annis,  
In terris omnes, sed rapit æqua dies;  
Ne tumulo, quid desit adest fidissima conjux,  
Et vitæ comitem nunc quoq. mortis habet."

On another flat stone, with the arms of Hall impaling those of Shakspeare on a lozenge, is inscribed—

"HEERE LYETH YE. BODY OF SYSSANNA, WIFE TO JOHN HALL, GENT., YE. DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, GENT. SHE DECEASED YE 11TH OF JULY, AO. 1619, AGED 66.

"Witty above her sexe, but that's not all,  
Wise to Salvation was good Mistriss Hall,  
Something of Shakspeare was in that, but this  
Wholy of him with whom she's now in blisse.  
Then, passenger, ha'st ne're a teare,  
To weepe with her that wept with all?  
That wept, yet set herselfe to chere  
Them up with comforts cordiall.  
Her love shall live, her mercy spread,  
When thou hast ne're a teare to shed."

These lines, which luckily were preserved by Dugdale, were allowed to be obliterated many years ago, that another inscription might be carved on the same stone for one Richard Watts, of Rhyon Clifford, who had no connection with the Shakspeare family, and whom one charitably hopes was not buried in this grave. Thanks to the Rev. W. Harness, the inscription has been restored, at that reverend gentlemen's own cost. I need scarcely remind the reader, that it was to this Mrs. Hall Shakspeare bequeathed the principal part of his property, as a reference to his will at once proves.

I looked in vain for inscriptions to the memory of the bard's only son, Hamnet, who was buried August 11th, 1596, in his twelfth year, and for Judith Quiney, the second daughter of Shakspeare, buried February 9th, 1661-2. For none of the poet's grandchildren could I find a line, though there is an inscription, with armorial bearings, for Thomas Nashe, Esq., who married the Elizabeth Hall mentioned in Shakspeare's will:—

"HEERE RESTETH YE. BODY OF THOMAS NASHE, ESQ. HE MARR. ELIZABETH, THE DAUGHTER OF JOHN HALL, GENT. HE DIED APRILL 4 A. 1617, AGED 53.

"Fata manent omnes, hunc non virtute carentem  
Vt neque divitiis, abstulit atra dies;—  
Abstulit; at reforet lux vitima; siste viator,  
Si peritura paras, per male parta peris."

The church of Stratford abounds in monuments and monumental inscriptions, but I had not time to examine a tithe of them properly. The monument of Shakspeare was the thing which took me there, and nothing else particularly interested me further than I could in some way connect it with my favourite bard. It is thus that another monument in the north-east corner of the chancel had much interest for me, and I trust for the reader also. It is that of Shakspeare's usurious acquaintance, John a-Combe, whose effigy, habited in a long gown, with a book in his hand, lies pillowed beneath an ornamental arch, supported by Corinthian columns, and cherubined as though he were some saint or martyr. Besides the armorial bearings of his family, Johnny's tomb bears the following inscription:—

"HERE LYETH INTERRED YE. BODY OF JOHN COMBE, ESQR; WHO, DEPARTING THIS LIFE YE 10TH DAY OF JULY, AO. DNI. 1614 BEQUEATHED BY HIS LAST WILL & TESTAMENT, TO PIORS AND CHARITABLE USES, THESE SUMES INSVING, ANVALLY TO BE PAID FOR EVER; VIZ. XXS. FOR TWO SERMONS TO BE PREACHED IN THIS CHURCH; SIX POWNDES, XIIIS. & 4 PENCE, TO BUY TEN GOVYNDES, FOR TEN POORE PEOPLE, WITH. IN YE. BOROUGH OF STRATFORDE; AND ONE HUNDRED POWNDES, TO BE LENT VNTO 15 POORE TRADESMEN OF YE SAME BORROUGH FROM 3 YEARES TO 3 YEARES, CHANGINGE THE PTIES. EVERY THIRD YEARE, AT YE. RATE OF FIFTIE SHILLINGS P. ANYM YE WICH INCREASE HE APOYNTE TO BE DISTRIBUTED TOWARDES THE RELIEFE OF YE ALMES-PEOPLE THEIRE. MORE, HE GAVE TO THE POORE OF STRATFORD TWENTY LL. "VIRTVS POST FVNERA VIVAT."

It was from this John Combe, and his relative William Combe, that the poet purchased, in 1602, a hundred and seven acres of land, adjoining to his then recently purchased residence of New Place, for the sum of three hundred and twenty pounds. It was this John Combe (formerly of Welcombe Lodge, but in his latter years a resident at the college of Stratford) with whom tradition states Shakspeare to have made the impromptu but stinging epitaph; and the manner of it was as follows. But I cannot better relate it than in the words of WILLIAM HOWITT:—"It is said that during Shakspeare's residence in the latter years of his life at Stratford, John Combe and he were on very sociable terms, and Combe, presuming on Shakspeare's good nature and his own monied importance, frequently importuned the poet to write him an epitaph, which, to the old gentleman's vast indignation, he did thus:—

"Ten in the hundred lies here engraved,  
'Tis a hundred to ten if his soul be saved.  
If any one asks 'Who lies in this tomb?'  
'O, ho!' quoth the devil, "'tis my John a-Combe'"

As if to obviate the effect of the witty sarcasm of the inexorable poet, who would not give him any other passport to posterity than what he justly deserved, we find emblazoned not only on John a-Combe's tomb, but on the gold-lettered tablets of the church, that he left by will annually to be paid for ever one pound for two sermons to be preached in this church; £6 13s. 4d. to

buy ten gowns for ten poor people; and £100 to be let out to fifteen poor tradesmen of the borough, from three years to three years, at the rate of 50s. per annum, which increase was to be distributed to the inmates of the almshouse—adding upon his tomb, in large letters, *VIRTUS POST FUNERA VIVAT*. But, spite of all this, spite of thus charging on his tomb only two and a-half instead of ten per cent.; spite of this emblazonment in marble and gold before the eyes of all churchgoers, the witty words of the poet, scattered only on the winds, not merely survive, but are in everybody's heart and mouth all round Stratford, and will be till the day of doom."

From my "meditations among the tombs" I was roused by poor old Kempe (whose patience I am afraid I sorely tried), who was anxious to show me the grotesque figures curiously carved beneath the seats in the chancel. I rather fancy to Kempe's taste these were the gems of the church. What is Shakspeare to him, and to many more at Stratford, save that he draws visitors? "What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?"

Doubtless the bright hazel eyes of Shakspeare have speculated on these quaint carvings "many a time and oft" in his boyhood; and in each of these old stone seats in the chancel wall, erst intended for the priests, has he sat him down, before the Gothic doorway was walled up, which in his day led into the charnel house. Methinks in his boyhood he has looked towards that doorway, and shuddered at the thoughts of human bones being dragged from the quiet grave, to be ranged on shelves like playthings, or rudely thrown in heaps—as if they "cost no more the breeding, but to play at loggats with them!"\*

Having seen as much of the interior of the church as my brain seemed capable of making good use of at one visit, old Kempe and I mounted up on to the top of the church; but though the landscape was very lovely, it was also very limited, from the low situation in which the church is built. It was something, however, to see my Shakspeare's native river, as his own Julia says—

"Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge  
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;  
And so, by many winding nooks, he strays,  
With willing sport, to the wild ocean."

—*Two Gentlemen of Verona*, act ii., scene 7.

We reached the belfry, and I would fain have tried the prospect from the top of the tower, for I am as fond of a church steeple as any jackdaw can be; but old Kempe thought the rickety old ladder was very unsafe, and ten to one would break with me, so I allowed myself to be dissuaded from the attempt; but not without wondering for the hundredth time why the roads to church towers, which ought always to be passable enough for young or old, are generally almost unusable. I would have them all made good, even though it cost a few parishes a farthing in the pound to do it.

Having descended into the church, I took a farewell glance at the monument of Shakspeare; and, as I did so, that beautiful sonnet of brave John Milton's rang through my brain:—

"What needs my Shakspeare, for his honoured bones,  
The labour of an age in piled stones,  
Or that his hallow'd relics should be hid  
Under a stary-pointed pyramid?  
Dear son of memory, great heir of fame,  
What need'st thou such weak witness of thy name!  
Thou in our wonder and astonishment  
Hast built thyself a live-long monument.  
For whilst to the shame of low-endeavouring art  
Thy easy numbers flow, and that each heart  
Hath from the leaves of thy unvalued book

\* *Hamlet*, act v. scene 1.

These Delphic lines with deep impression took,  
Then thou our fancy of itself bereaving,  
Dost make us marble with too much conceiving;  
And so sepulchred in such pomp dost lie  
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die."

Old Kemp was at the other end of the church, and I was alone beside the ashes of Shakspeare. Laugh at me, reader, if thou wilt, but I could not help reverently kneeling on his grave, and beseeching the Almighty and Eternal God, the Architect and Ruler of the Universe, at whose creative fiat all things first were made, and without whose blessing all human efforts are unavailing, to bless my humble endeavours to spread abroad a better knowledge of "Shakspeare, his Times and Contemporaries," amongst the millions of my fellow-countrymen; and that, as a true Mason, I might so dedicate and devote my life to the service of the Most High, that in word and deed, in thought and action, I might be useful to my fellow-creatures in their passage through the valley of the shadow of death, and that I might be endowed with such a competency of his Divine wisdom, that both in my life and my writings I might the better be enabled to display the beauties of true godliness, to the honour and glory of his holy name.

Never did I feel the frailty of all human nature more than in meditating by Shakspeare's grave. "A man may read a sermon, the best and most passionate that ever was preached," says the good Bishop Jeremy Taylor, "if he shall but enter into the sepulchres of kings." But to the literary man it is still more impressive to stand by the grave of a king of thought, a monarch in the realms of mind,—and most of all, to stand by the grave of Shakspeare!

THE CHAPLAIN AND THE NUNCIO.—Everybody, at first sight, agrees that experience in society is the only good way to acquire the polish it demands. True, may be; but if it demands that polish in you, how will it take you without it? How can you obtain the *entrée* into good society, when, on the very threshold, you are found deficient in its first rules? How, if you succeed in pushing your way into sets which you believe to constitute good society, can you be sure that they will tolerate you there till you have learned your lesson, which is not one to be known in a day? Your failure, indeed, may be painful, and end in your ejection for ever from the circles you have taken so much trouble to press into. I remember an instance of such a failure which occurred many years ago in a distant European capital. The English residents had long been without a chaplain, and the arrival of an English clergyman was hailed with such enthusiasm that a deputation at once attended on him and offered him the post, which he accepted. We soon found that our course was a mistaken one. Slovenly in his dress, dirty in his habits, and quite ignorant of the commonest rules of politeness, our new chaplain would have brought little credit to the English hierarchy even had his manner been retiring and unobtrusive. They were precisely the reverse. By dint of cringing, flattery, and a readiness to serve in no matter what undertaking, he pushed himself, by virtue of his new position, into some of the highest circles. One evening it happened that the new chaplain and the Pope's nuncio were at the same evening party. The pontifical legate went out but little, and the lady of the house had used great exertions to procure his presence. The contrast between the representatives of the two Churches was trying for us. The cardinal, grave, dignified, and courtly, received the advances of those who were introduced to him as his due. The chaplain, in a frayed and dirty shirt, with holes in his boots, and ill-combed hair, was sneaking up to the grantees and doing his best to gain their attention by smiles and flattery. He had heard somewhere that no introductions were needed in continental *salons*, and you can imagine our surprise when we saw him slide sideways up to the red-stockinged nuncio, tap him familiarly on the shoulder, and with a full grin exclaim, "Well, my lord, how did you leave the Pope?" The cardinal bowed and smiled, but could not conceal his astonishment. The familiarity was not indeed a crime, but it proved that the offender was not fit for the society into which he had pushed himself; and the legate, glad to have a story against the Protestants, made the most of it, and repeated it until the new chaplain found his *entrée* into the drawing-rooms of the great was generally cancelled.—*Habits of Good Society*.



## ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

## ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

This Society's Exhibition in the gallery, Conduit-street, has been just opened, and comprises four or five hundred works, many of them made expressly for the society, and of great beauty. Messrs. Bisson, Brothers, send the largest collection and the finest, including pictures of the west front of Rheims Cathedral, the west doorways of Rouen Cathedral, the churches of Poitiers and Angoulême, the door of Bourges Cathedral, and many others. Messrs. Cundall and Downes illustrate English churches. Mr. Frith has sent a remarkable collection of Egyptian capitals and views of places not heretofore illustrated; and Messrs. Thorn and Thornthwaite send pictures of Indian antiquities, made by the wax-paper process. Mr. Fenton's works are less striking than usual; Mr. Bedford's quite up to the mark. A series by him of the carvings and details in St. Paul's Cathedral, a view of the excavations at Wroxeter, and two of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, may be especially mentioned. Mr. Austin, of Canterbury, sends a number of views of the interior of the cathedral there, which are very admirable. Lectures will be delivered during the season by Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Seddon, Mr. T'Anson, Mr. Lamb, and others, illustrating various groups of the Photographs.

## NEWCASTLE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on the 2nd inst., in the Castle, Mr. Kell in the chair,

Mr. F. R. Wilson submitted a work on which he has been engaged during the last year, being drawings of the whole of the churches in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne. The first portion, now completed, embraces the deaneries of Northam West and Bamborough.

Dr. Bruce read a short paper, sent by Mr. Ralph Carr, of Hedgeley, on certain vulgarisms in spelling names on the Ordnance map of Northumberland. Dr. Bruce observed that the Ordnance authorities would be very willing to receive suggestions from antiquarian societies on this subject, and were anxious to adopt any correction that was shown to be called for. Mr. Carr's paper proceeded upon a curious classification of the vulgarisms referred to. The first class were called adverbial vulgarisms, and consisted in the use of *ly* instead of *ley*, as the termination, of names of places; *ly*, the adverbial termination, meant *like*, whereas *ley* was the old word for pasture—*ley* or *lee*—in Scotland *lea*. Examples were given: as Gladly, Beaully, &c., which ought to have been Gladley, Beaulley; the latter meaning literally, beautiful *lea*, or pasture. The next class were sartorial vulgarisms, which turned *cote* into *coat*, a termination very different from the real one of *cot* or *cottage*. Prandial vulgarisms were committed in the spelling of Coldpig instead of Coldpostpike, Thropple for Throple, Caudle for Cauldwell; while prandial vulgarisms found their illustrations in Walbottle, in place of Walbotle (the latter termination being the Saxon for a place of abode). Newbottle, Lorbottle, &c. Sputatory, or spitting vulgarisms showed themselves in giving two *t*'s to Spital, there being several places of the name; and deaconal vulgarisms turned *dene* into *dean*. Finally, there were mere mountebank vulgarisms, illustrated by the curtailment of Swinhoe, Camboc, &c., the dropped *e* completing the terminal *hoe*, which meant a heugh.

## GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Bath-lane new Congregational and Armenian Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been opened. It is a large, plain, and simple building, without the breaks and shadows secured by projecting buttresses, clerestories, pinnacles, &c., which are almost invariably to be found in Gothic structures, but it is as Gothic as any modern building erected in this style. In the spire ornamentation is more concentrated. The edifice is 80ft. long by 60ft. wide. It is galleried all round, the organ and choir facing the entrances. The pews, which have sloping backs and seats, are painted wainscot, as is also the frontage of the galleries. The roof is in three compartments,—one over each side gallery, and a broad arched roof running along the centre. The whole is supported by arches which spring from iron columns in the side galleries. The acoustic properties of the building are

said to be successful. The accommodation provided is for about 1200 persons, with large vestries and other adjuncts, at the back. The cost of the church and of the intended schools will be about £3000. Of this sum £2,900 has been already subscribed, a considerable proportion by working men connected with the congregation, in sums under £5. It is intended to erect, in addition to the present structure, week day and Sunday schools, to be erected at a cost of £1200. The preliminary plans for the schools have been prepared.

The new church which has just been erected at Farlam, Cumberland, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is constructed of white stone, in the Early English style, and stands upon a hill overlooking an extensive tract of country. Porches on the north and south sides conduct into a nave 56ft. long by 24ft. wide, on the north side of which runs an aisle, about 11ft. wide, and capable of accommodating about a hundred persons. The total number of sitting in the church will be about 400. At the east end of the nave is a chancel 32ft. 6in. long by 17ft. 6in. wide, by the side of which stands the vestry and a small chapel. The walls are mostly 2ft. 3in. thick, and they are supported on both sides by buttresses. There are four gables on the north side, which run into the main roof. The roof is open, and is supported upon arches which spring from stone pillars running down the side of the nave. The chancel and passages are laid with Maw's encaustic tiles. The bell turret rises on the west end of the building, and contains two bells presented to the church by Mr. Ramshay. The building is heated with hot air. The entire cost of the edifice is estimated at about £1570. Lord Carlisle presented the site.

The Rev. J. E. Colyer, the rector of Fenny Drayton, has now carried out his intention of restoring the church to something of its original character. The old roof has been removed, and replaced by new ones of higher pitch. The walls have been cleared of stucco, and partly rebuilt, with gable copings and crosses, and new east and west windows. Internally, the floor has been relaid with Staffordshire quarries and stone steps. The old pews have been removed, and replaced with carved stalls in the chancel and open seats in the body of the church. A new chancel arch supplies the place of the wooden beam which finished the old ceiling, and a new tower arch that of the old "singers' gallery." The church was re-opened on the 2nd inst.

A move has been made in the right direction (says the *Hull Advertiser*) for the obtaining a new Town-hall for Hull, in the room of the dreary, dingy-looking place which now has to serve for all municipal purposes. At the suggestion of Mr. Alderman Bannister, the borough surveyor, Mr. David Thorpe, has prepared plans and sections for a new "Mansion-house," on the site of the present one. And we have no hesitation in saying that if these plans be adopted, Hull will be able to boast a building of great beauty and architectural merit. It is proposed to take for frontage the whole of the present Town-hall, and the property up to Hanover-square. The façade is to be entirely of stone, and will be 105ft. long by 70ft. high. The basement story is of the Doric order of architecture; the next story is Ionic, and Italian towers surmount all. On the side next to Leadenhall-square there is a door for the public way leading through a covered way to the yard, whence admission is to be gained to the session-court, the county-court, the police-court, and other public offices. The main entrance is, however, in the middle of the front, under a handsome portico. Through a wide passage admission is given to a noble hall, 80ft. long by 40ft. wide, with an elegant light gallery round it. On the right-hand of the entrance is the Town Clerk's office, with the necessary record-room. On the left the Town Treasurer is placed, and a fine room is also provided for the Watch Committee. A waiting-room and other requisites open into the hall. Across the hall on the right side there is a suite of offices for the Board of Health. The Council-chamber, the Sessions-court, and the County-court are not removed, but various alterations for the better accommodation of the public and the members in the Council-chamber. The Police-court is removed to the extreme end of the building adjoining to Hanover-square, from whence and from Duke-street entrances are provided, besides those through the yard from Lowgate. Over the front entrance

a splendid reception-room is provided for the Mayor, opening on to a balcony over the portico, which it is proposed shall be used at general elections in place of hustings. There is a private room for the Mayor, and rooms for the different committees. Over these again comes a handsome suite of rooms for the housekeeper. Thus it will be seen that not only will the outside of the building be an ornament to the town, but that inside there will be a great increase in the accommodation provided for our municipal legislators. We have only to add that the estimate cost is £12,000.

"The Church of the Assumption," the new Roman Catholic building in Huntly-street, Aberdeen, has been consecrated and opened for worship. The building consists of the church and priests' house, at present erected, and a convent not yet executed. The main entrance to the church is by a double-arched doorway, flanked by polished granite pillars. This doorway leads into the vestibule, in which are two doors opening into the nave. From the entrance to nave, passages run down the centre and either side, the seating running transversely across the church, all facing the east, and where the principal altars stand. The seats are of a light and unobtrusive character, and will accommodate 1500 persons. The nave is separated from the side aisles by freestone pillars and arches, seven bays on each side. Immediately above the pillars, and between the arches, are large ornamental brackets, twelve in number: these are eventually to carry life-sized statues, having canopies over them. Above the large arches are the clerestory windows, by which the building is principally lighted. The roofs are all open-timbered, stained and varnished. Near the west doors stand cut freestone water-fountains, the centre one encircling a pedestal, on which stands a statue of the Virgin. Above the vestibule is the choir: the new organ will occupy the corners on each side of the large window. The dimensions of the church are 156ft. long, 69ft. wide, and 72ft. high internally. The seating is all on the floor of the church, the choir being the only gallery. Much remains to be done to the edifice, including the erection of the convent.

### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### MASONS' MARKS.

The number of Masonic cyphers found on many old buildings have long been acknowledged to belong to the Craft, but a Bro. I lately met claims these as exclusively the property of those of the Mark degree. Is this so?—Ex. Ex.

#### MASONIC DATE.

A Bro. sent me a letter, in which he put the date thus:—Anno 2,391. To what chronological system does it belong?—F. R.—[He intended to puzzle you, no doubt, and show he knew that the Royal Arch computation for the present year is as you have stated.]

#### KNIGHT OF THE NINTH ARCH.

Where is the degree of the Knight of the Ninth Arch practised? I have been informed it is the thirteenth degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and is the real Royal Arch degree. Is that so?—T. V. . . . N.—[We believe it is not practised in England, as the heads of the 33° are particularly careful not to infringe, even in name, on what may be thought to come legitimately under the Grand Lodge of England, although the two degrees are very dissimilar. Some time since we heard of an intention to work every one of the degrees from the 4th to the 17th inclusive, but like many other promised things the idea appears to have fallen through. Why, we cannot tell.]

#### THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

[R. W. F., who writes about the Queen of Sheba query, which appeared in the last number, is referred to our note appended to that issue. We cannot say more.]

#### HEAVY INITIATION FEE.

What lodge demands the heavy initiation fee of fifty guineas, and why?—To. Tu.—[We cannot say; perhaps some of our correspondents can? If such a sum be charged, it is for the purpose of being exclusive; indeed, there is much of this feeling among some of the Craft lodges. A member of one such we once heard declare that he would neither sit in the company of, nor be seen with, certain of

the brethren, and these not men of moral turpitude, but of inferior position to that which he held in the world. The money test is not always the truest guide to honour and probity.]

#### CATCH QUESTIONS.

[We have received a batch of catch questions, but the Bro. sending them must be sure we could not print them; nor do we think highly of his caution in forwarding them. However, he need not be alarmed; we shall not give up the proofs of his weakness, for, seeing what they were, they were unreservedly committed to the flames.]

#### MASONIC GIFT TO A SWEETHEART.

What is the most Masonic gift I can give to my sweetheart, to be worn by her?—A. W. Y.—[The likeness of the best Mason you know, which you will doubtless think is yourself; and, if you do think so, take care that you never give her cause, nor arouse your own conscience, to think otherwise.]

#### TRACING BOARDS.

Is there any registration of the tracing boards, so that I could be proceeded against if I painted three, and presented them to my lodge?—MAUL STICK.—[None, further than in the design of each artist. There can be no copyright in the emblems or cypher of the Craft. All that can be claimed as copyright is the disposition or grouping. If you can paint them, paint away: the worth of a brother's work will enhance the value of the gift. Never mind what interested parties say; it is an old trick of trade to hear that "none are genuine unless purchased at this establishment."]

#### BRO. HERCULES ELLIS.

I want to know who was Bro. Hercules Ellis? Not long ago I had a copy of some Masonic verses put into my hand, with the above signature, and, as they are very good, I thought I would inquire through your columns.—MANCHESTER.

#### THE MASON'S ALPHABET.

[We dare not print it, because the hits are so severe, and some of the brethren are yet living. Who was its author?—We should like to have a copy, if you will allow us to take it, before we return the MS.]

#### MASONIC TOKEN.

I have a copper token, which bears a head, much defaced, on one side, and on the other, a double triangle with the figures 621 inside it. Wanted to know anything that will throw light on its use, parentage, or country?—SECH.

#### MASONIC BED-QUILT.

Will some brother describe to me what is a Masonic bed-quilt, or in what it differs from a profane one?—FORTY-WINKS.—[In its being covered with Masonic Emblems.]

#### LADY VOCALISTS AT LODGE BANQUETS.

In my young days no such a scandal was ever dreamed of as allowing lady vocalists to come in and sing at lodge banquets. When did the practice first creep in, and who was the daring innovator that commenced it?—EX. EX.

#### THE EMPRESS HELENA.

What had the Empress Helena to do with Masonry?—L. T. A.

#### RITE OF MIZRAIM.

Where can I obtain any account of this Order? I see it is perpetuated in the *Irish Calendar*.—H. H.—[Consult Marc Bedarride, *De l'Ordre Maconnique de Mizraim*, 8vo., Paris, 1835.]

#### BELLOWS-BLOWER DEGREE.

Is there such a degree in the Order of Mizraim as the bellows-blower?—H. H.—[Yes; it is the 57th of the 10th class in the second series, which is said to be philosophical. Fancy a philosophical bellows-blower shouting to the Organist, "I won't blow, until you say we!"]

#### THE WORD "COWAN."

In an essay published by Edmiston and Douglas, Edinburgh, 1860, entitled, *Concerning some Scotch Surnames*, I find the following notice of a word well known to Masons:—"We must not wonder, then, that the family of Smith is large, nor that it assumes many forms of spelling in our low country talk, as well as the shape of Cow, and, probably, Cowan, among those whose mother tongue is Gaelic." Mr. Cosmo Innes' surmise is one which will hardly be accepted by the correspondents who have enlightened your readers on the etymology of this much-discussed word, any more than by—P. M. 689.

## THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Was the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, who wrote the *Letters* to his son, a Mason?—ELTON.—[He was. See the *History of the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands*.]

## SCHRÖDER.

One Schröder established a pseudo-scientific rite in Germany, in which he managed to mix up Masonry, magic, theosophy, and alchemy. Where can I find a good account of Schröder?—H. EVANS.—[See Clavel, or Thory. Chalmers' *Biographical Dictionary* has a short notice of him.]

## BRO. GOODACRE.

There was once a writer on Masonry, Bro. Goodacre. Who was he, when did he flourish, and what did he write?—M. M.

## PORTRAIT OF BRO. SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

A portrait of our distinguished Brother Sir Christopher Wren, the well-chosen Grand Master of English Masons of his day, has been added to the National Portrait Gallery. It was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in 1711, and represents our Most Worshipful Brother seated in a high chair, with a draft or plan of St. Paul's Cathedral on the table beside him. His right hand holds the compasses, and his left rests on his hip. Although considered one of Sir Godfrey's best efforts, this portrait was sold at the Earl of Bessborough's sale, ten years ago, for twenty-one guineas. — GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

## NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The *Critic* gives the following remarks on the progress of mankind, translated from the Swedish of Almquist. They are not without their interest to the Mason:—"Hitherto the universal striving of humanity on earth has been by grander and grander commune to knit various races together. No nobler commune can in this respect arise than that which is formed of peoples dwelling in the two hemispheres—the so-called Old World, Asia, Africa, and Europe, and the so-called New World, North and South America. But in the epoch in which we live the races in the two hemispheres have reached little further than an acquaintance with each other. Their nearer commune toward wholeness, toward unity, which betokens nothing less than the growth of our planet's spiritual life to one soul: this is a consummation for coming times. A harmony so universal cannot for a long time be more than foreshadowed and predicted, seeing that the complete fusion of east and west in the Old World, the manifold connection of Asia, Africa, and Europe, is far from being realised, though begun and founded in the Middle Ages. To two questions of peculiar weight must we direct our attention. First, why the movement of mankind, as well in regard to the march of improvement as to the migration of races, has, so far back at least as we can discover, been from east to west, that is to say, contrary to the earth's rotation on its axis; secondly, whether the earth and the human race thereon, which in the totality constitutes the ideal principle of the planet, its soul, its spiritual life, can be regarded as old or young—that is to say, whether, reckoned from the beginning, from the creation of the planet, it has reached such a point of development, such a lofty height, that it, in its energies of culture, is decaying or has not yet attained its highest culmination. Our answer to the second question, supported by geological and historical facts and indications, would certainly be that earth has existed many thousands of years more than had usually been thought; but that, nevertheless, such a space of time for an object so large as earth signifies so little, that our planet may not be merely regarded as extremely young, but that it has not yet escaped from the embryo state. If so it should be—and completer investigations are needed to demonstrate it—we must feel that therefrom must flow, not merely the answer to the first question, but in general to many others of the highest importance, which anxiously occupy many of the profoundest thinkers on the destiny of mankind."

Mr. Walter Thornbury has commenced a series of papers in the *Art Journal* on "Artists and their Models." The first of them, entitled "Murillo and the Beggar Boy," has been given in the January number.

The eldest daughter of Signor Dupré, the Florentine sculptor, has recently modelled a half-length figure of her youngest sister, and a small statue, between three and four feet high, of the youthful St. Bernard, which are much praised. The gifted girl is only in her seventeenth year.

M. Emile Signol, the French historical painter, has been elected Member of the Institute, in the room of the late M. Hersent.

A Roman altar, in white marble, has been discovered in the grounds belonging to the brotherhood St. Jean de Dieu, at Lyons. It has been removed to the Museum of Antiquities.

The new bronze penny, from the hardness of the metal, and the thinness of the piece, is said to be the most difficult coinage which has ever been undertaken by the Mint; yet sixty pennies a minute are struck off by one press.

The Exhibition of the Society of Female Artists is to open early in February, in the gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, at 53, Pall Mall.

A statue of Lord Macaulay is projected for erection at Cambridge.

The Guarantee Fund for the Great Exhibition of 1862 now includes 670 persons, and the sum guaranteed amounts to £370,500. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have kindly granted a site for the building, on their estate at South Kensington. The manufacturers of Germany and France are already "up and doing," with hopes of bearing off some of the laurels. It is said that every eminent manufacturer in England will show at the Exhibition.

Professor Owen is about to deliver a course of twelve lectures on Fishes, at the Royal Institution.

A number of fine animals have recently perished in the London Zoological Gardens, in consequence of the severity of the weather. The noble Nubian lion, which was quite well at night, was found frozen to death next morning. One would think that animals which are deemed worth the expense of bringing from the torrid zone, would at all events be worth the trouble of caring for when they are safely landed here, even if "a righteous man" did not regard "the life of his beast."

The Architectural Society of Amsterdam has offered a premium of five hundred florins, with a certificate of honour, for the best design for a group of buildings, of a monumental character, with painted and sculptured decorations, suitable for the university of a large town.

An enterprising Yankee, with more confidence in his own mental powers than modesty, has at last produced what several have thought about, but none been bold enough to attempt—viz., a modernised version of the New Testament. The name of this new translator is Mr. Leicester Ambrose Sawyer. He is no relation, we believe, of St. Ambrose, though he is evidently a "top sawyer" in his way. The following is a sample of the new version of the Volume of the Sacred Law which is offered as a substitute for the fine specimen of English to which we have been accustomed:—"When, therefore, they had breakfasted, Jesus said to Simon Peter, Simon, son of John, do you love me more than these? He said to him, Yes, Lord, you know that I am a friend to you. He said to him, Feed my lambs. Again he said to him a second time, Simon, son of John, do you love me? He said to him, Yes, Lord, you know that I am a friend to you. He said to him, feed my sheep. He said to him a third time, Simon, son of John, are you a friend to me? Peter was grieved that he said to him a third time, Are you a friend to me? and he said to him, Lord, you know all things; you know that I am a friend to you. Jesus said to him, Feed my sheep. I tell you most truly, that when you were young you girded yourself and walked where you would; but when you become old, you shall stretch out your hands, and another shall bind you and carry you where you would not; but he said this signifying by what death he should glorify God; and having said this, he said to him, Follow me."

We are glad to learn that a number of literary gentlemen, and other admirers of Shakspeare, in New York, have sent a beautiful piece of silver plate to England for presentation to our laborious and much maligned literary Brother, John Payne Collier, F.S.A., in appreciation of "his literary integrity and private worth." We trust that it is not the only testimonial which Bro. Collier will live to receive.

The Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts have awarded their decorations as follows:—Mr. S. [Solomon, for historical painting; landscape painting, Mr. Vicat Cole; water-colour painting, Mr. Henry Tidley; sculpture, Mr. J. Durham; architecture, Mr. S. J. Nicholl; and poetry, Miss M. Power.



Mr. Bohn is commencing a new series of reprints, under the head of the *English Gentleman's Library*.

Dr. Charles Mackay, in his recently published volume, *Jacobite Songs and Ballads of Scotland*, relates the following anecdote of the famous Miss Jenny Cameron:—When a summons was sent by Lochiel to her nephew, she set off to Charles's head-quarters, at the head of two hundred and fifty followers of the clan well armed. She herself was dressed in a sea-green riding-habit, with a scarlet lapell, trimmed with gold, her hair tied behind in loose buckles, with a velvet cap, and scarlet feathers; she rode on a bay gelding, decked with green furnishing, which was fringed with gold; instead of a whip, she carried a naked sword in her hand, and in this equipage arrived at the camp. A female officer was a very extraordinary sight, and it being reported to the Prince, he went out of the lines to meet the heroine. Miss Jenny rode up to him without the least symptom of embarrassment, gave him a soldier-like salute, and then addressed him in words to the following effect: 'That as her nephew was not able to attend the royal standard, she had raised his men and now brought them to his Highness; that she believed them ready to hazard their lives in his cause, and though at present they were commanded by a woman, yet she hoped they had nothing womanish about them; for she found that so glorious a cause had raised in her breast every manly thought, and quite extinguished the woman; what an effect then,' added she, 'must it have on these who have no feminine fear to combat, and are free from the incumbrance of female dress? These men, Sir, are yours; they have devoted themselves to your service; they bring you hearts as well as hands; I can follow them no further, but I shall pray for your success.'" The following song from this collection will be doubly curious to the Mason, as showing the bitter hate, not entirely without reason, which the Jacobites entertained to Bro. H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland:—

"Geordie sits in Charlie's chair  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie;  
Deil tak' him gin he bide there,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie;  
Charlie yet shall mount the throne,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie;  
Weel ye ken it is his own,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie.

"Weary fa' the Lowland loon,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
Wha took frae him the British crown,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
But leeze me on the kilted clans,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
That fought for him at Prestonpans,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie.

"Ken ye the news I have to tell,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie?  
Cumberland's awa to hell,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
When he came to the Stygian shore,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
The deil himsel' wi' fright did roar,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie.

"When Charon grim came out to him,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie;  
Ye're welcome here, ye devil's limb;  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
They pat on him a philabeg,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
And up his doup they ca'd a peg,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie.

"How he did skip and he did roar  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
The deils ne'er saw sic sport before,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
They took him neist to Satan's ha',  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
To lilt it wi' his grandpapa,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie.

"The deil sat girnin in the neuk,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
Riving sticks to roast the duke,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
They pat him neist upon a spit,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
And roasted him baith head and feet,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie.

"Wi' scalding brunstane and wi' fat,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
They flamm'd his carcase weel wi' that,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,  
They ate him up baith stoop and roop,  
Bonnie laddie, Highland laddie;  
And that's the gate they serv'd the duke,  
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie."

A fund is being raised for purchasing a portion of the drawings of Flaxman, which are to be placed in the Flaxman Gallery of University College, London, where the original models of the great sculptor are at present preserved.

Mr. Urquhart gives the following really artistic description of the celebrated Cedars of Lebanon in his last work, *The Lebanon: a History and a Diary*:—"The whole of a knoll, a couple of hundred feet in height, and perhaps half a mile across, is covered with the grove, some trees of which are scattered on the side of an adjoining one. You approach them by the gully between the two. There were trees, but nothing in them apparently to strike; no graphic features which belong to the rare and beautiful; neither the tent-like sweep of the Tanin, nor the spreading roof of the Snowbar, nor the aspiring plume of the Deodara or the Arar, or the feathery tuft of the Palm. There was neither the sombre gloom of an impenetrable forest, the massive grandeur of the solitary oak, nor the airy shadow of the vaulted platani. They appeared nothing but firs, remarkable neither in form nor dimensions. The only peculiarity was the horizontal bars of foliage, from which stood up, like bobbins on a reel, the cones; not large and rude as those of the fruit-bearing pine, but smoothed and systematically formed like perns of brown silk. I wondered in what consisted their fame, and wandered amid their stems till I had become familiar with my vexation; when before me came a block protruding from the snow. It appeared a mass of rock, but it was timber; and raising my eyes, I found myself below a Cedar of Lebanon! The rock-like trunk might be twenty feet broad, and as many high; then out from it grew seven ancient trees, as if seven oaks of the forest had been joined at their base, and fitted to a stem. Each of these trees or branches was seventy or eighty feet in height, and, nearly at their summit, five or six feet in girth. The mass of timber was enormous; and to it the foliage, disposed in bars like the yards of a ship, bore no proportion—their scanty and methodical lines strangely contrasting with the giant and distorted limbs. Who could have imagined a Cedar like this; this, the emblem of the maiden of Israel? Yet I shared the fervent instinct of the mountaineer, which found this name to call them by—'Cedars of God.' On examining a broken bough I found that it resisted the nail, like oak. The rings are so fine and close that fifty or sixty did not occupy an inch. The rings were so irregular, that the timber made in one year sometimes equalled the growth of twelve at another period. The bough I was examining was a fourth or fifth rate one, perhaps a span in diameter; but on counting its rings, I found it coeval with the Ottoman empire. The branch out of which it grew, rating it in like manner, was as old as the Norman conquest; its parent branch again might in the days of Solomon have sprouted from a branch then worthy to sustain an architrave in the 'House of the Forest of Lebanon,' and which had shot from the main branch during the building of the Pyramids. That mighty branch itself must have been washed with salt-waters in the time of the deluge, and figured among the trees which God had already planted when man appeared. Eve might have spun, Adam delved under its branches. . . . I have spoken as yet but of one cedar. What then was the grove? It was of trees of the same species indeed, but of ordinary dimensions, and these shot straight up, as we see in the so-called cedars brought to Europe: there was no block and no parting off of branches; this peculiarity belonged only to the antediluvian breed. The Titans only had the arms of Briareus. Elsewhere I found more of these vast vegetable polypi: they are chiefly on the top of the hill, perhaps ten in all. Of these, two approach their fall; one by being burnt at the root, the other breached by the storm. Three more are unsound; two only are in their prime, and to them it belongs to convey to future times an idea of the giant brood; if indeed they be not soon killed by the miscreant habit of stripping off the bark for fools to write their names. From sheer shame I would not read the disgraceful list—but one struck my eye, for it was like a placard: it was 'Lamartine.' The way these Franks proceed is, to slice off the bark with a hatchet, and then to smooth the surface of the trunk. For this purpose the ancient trees are chosen, and of course it is only at the height of the man and eye that these tablets are prepared. The finest trees are at present two-thirds barked, at about six feet from the ground. With the influx of travellers, a few years will suffice to ring them completely. No shame restrains that brood, no anathema stays their sacri-

legions lands: a class of persons, generally supposed to consist of scholars and gentlemen, demean themselves as live cargo discharged from a Margate steamer on a Sunday afternoon. Thus is civilisation laying its poisoned axe at the root of these as of so many ancient stems; and, in another generation, the cedars of Lebanon may exist only in the Song of Solomon and the dirges of the Prophets."

We are sorry to have to record the death of Mr. George Smith, a native of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, but whose name has been for many years associated with those of the Lancashire poets, as well as the prose writers of that county, in which the principal part of his life was passed. He was the "Brother Poet" of J. C. Prince.

Mr. Walter Thornbury, in his recent book, *Turkish Life and Character*, relates the following as his mode of dealing with Turkish porters:—"Stolidly imperturbable, the ragged Turk strides to the watering-place, and throws our saddle-bags into a caïque. It takes more than all my Turkish to explain to him that we have no change, but will reimburse him for his trouble as a guide on our return from the Turkish 'city of waters.' He clutches the bags to his dirty breast, and manifests a strong desire to return with them to Misseri's unless ransomed by many piastres. I call out to him all the words expressive of future time, such as, 'To-morrow, my ally;' 'The day after to-morrow, my friend;' 'Monday week, my succourer,' &c., which so bewilders him that he throws down the bags (breaking my pomatum-pot), mutters a curse, shakes his head, addresses the boatmen in a short harangue against the treachery of infidels in general, and vanishes unpaid up the hill." We fancy that such conduct as Mr. Thornbury boasts of is not likely to elevate Christianity in the eyes of the Mussulman, or to give a poor Turk much insight into English civilisation. We would give a trifle to see Mr. Walter Thornbury try the same game on with one of our English navvies, who would soon break something more than "my pomatum-pot!"

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE EDITOR does not hold himself responsible for any opinion entertained by Correspondents.]

#### WHAT IS NOW FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Since my residence in this country, the question has several times been put to me in general English correspondence, "What is now Freemasonry in France?" No better answer has occurred to me, as yet, than the following passage, contained in a letter addressed by the Paris Lodge, Henry the Fourth, to Abdel-Kader (resident at Damascus), in consequence of his noble conduct on an occasion well known to all of us. "La Francmaçonnerie a pour principe l'existence de Dieu et l'immortalité de l'âme, et pour base de ses actes l'amour de l'humanité, la pratique de la tolérance, et de la fraternité universelle."

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

Chateau Frampas, Montierender,  
Champagne, Jan. 7th, 1861.

#### "THE VOICE OF MASONRY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Might I ask you to say for me to my foreign subscribers that the irregularity in the reception of this journal for several weeks, and for which I am truly grieved, results, so far as I can learn, from a rule of the Post-office to charge letter postage for papers in which the subscribers' names are written. Being unaware of this rule, our clerks have erred. Henceforth, we will avoid the mistake, and make such arrangements as will secure a return to former punctuality.

With fraternal regards,

ROB. MORRIS.

Office of "The Voice of Masonry,"  
Louisville, Ky., U.S., Dec. 21.

[No such arrangement exists in the British Post Office; and we have authority of half-a-dozen brethren for saying that the

"Voice" has never been presented even with a demand for postage. For ourselves, we may say that we have not received a number since August.—Ed.]

### A STRANGE PROCEEDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Will you kindly oblige me by inserting the enclosed in your next, and then, perhaps, Bros. Bagshawe, Wilton, Ashby, and Wilkinson will explain what appears a paradox; premising, for your information, that no lodge has been held here to-day, and that I have attended all the way from Abergavenny on purpose to install the W.M. elect.

I beg to remain, yours fraternally,

H. J. HIGGINSON, W.M. 1120, P.M. 48,  
Prov. G.D.C. Monmouth.

Bro. Amery's Hotel, Bath, Jan. 16, 1861.

Royal Cumberland Lodge (No. 48).

Freemasons' Hall, Corridor, Bath, 14th Jan., 1861.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—We are directed to inform you that the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. Thomas B. Moutrie, will take place on Wednesday, the 16th day of January, 1861, at four o'clock p.m.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the brethren will adjourn to the banquet, which will be on the table, at Bro. Amery's Hotel, at six o'clock precisely, to which, and also to the ceremony, you and the brethren of your lodge are fraternally invited.

In order to facilitate our arrangements, may we request the favour of a reply, addressed to the Stewards, at Bro. Amery's Hotel, not later than the 14th of January.

We are, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

E. L. BAGSHAWE, P.M.,  
T. P. ASHLEY, P.M., } Stewards.  
F. WILKINSON, D.C., }

Tickets, including dessert and waiters, 7s. 6d. each.

Bathwick Rectory, Jan. 14th, 1861.

Royal Cumberland Lodge (No. 48).

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have received from a member of the lodge a protest against the holding of a lodge on the 16th inst., to install the W.M. elect, in consequence of the same not having been properly convened by the W.M., as required by the *Book of Constitutions*, the proposed meeting being simply an invitation from the Stewards appointed to make arrangements for the banquet.

As I must admit the legality of the protest, I shall decline to hold a lodge on that occasion, and forbid the brethren assembling.

The circular issued by the Stewards was not submitted to me and the acting Secretary, the W.M. elect, received no directions or authority from me to call the Lodge; and my name, as W.M., is altogether dispensed with by the Stewards in their circular.

I certainly will not, whilst I am the acting W.M. of the lodge, consent to my authority being usurped by others, or to a lodge being convened without my express directions.

Since the last lodge, according to ancient usage, I convened a meeting of the Past Masters to meet the W.M. elect, and such meeting was fixed between him and myself to suit his convenience; he, however, although in the lodge, declined to meet them, and has given me no explanation why he thought proper to depart from the practice heretofore in this lodge observed by his predecessors.

I shall in due course call a lodge to install the W.M. elect.

I am, yours fraternally,

TILDS. WILTON, W.M. (No. 48).

Royal Cumberland Lodge, No. 48,

Corridor Rooms, Bath, Jan. 14th, 1861.

Brother,—As doubts have been raised as to the legality of the summons for the proposed meeting of Lodge 48, for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect on Wednesday next, 16th January,

I have the pleasure of forwarding to you copy extracts of the minutes of the last lodge meeting on the 3rd inst., and to inform you that the lodge will meet as adjourned, and the banquet take place afterwards as arranged at Bro. Amery's.

I, therefore, beg that you will attend at the Corridor Rooms on Wednesday next, at four p.m., to proceed to the installation of W.M.

I am, Brother, yours fraternally,

EDMUND ST. BAGSHAWE, P.M. and Sec., No. 48.

(Copy Extract.)

\* \* \* \* \* "I declare this lodge closed until Wednesday, 16th inst., at four p.m.," &c.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

The Lodge of Economy (No. 90), Winchester—the oldest in Hampshire—will have a grand festival on the 29th inst., on which day the centenary of the issue of its warrant is completed, it being dated January 29, 1861. It is proposed to strike a medal, commemorative of the event, and the requisite Masonic authority has been applied for. The new W.M. will be installed on the occasion by Bro. Biggs, of Nos. 90, 217, and 961, Prov. G. Reg. of Wilts; and Bro. Everett, No. 90, P. Prov. G.S.B.

The Belgrave Lodge (1051) will, in future, meet at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street.

The Freemasons of Warwickshire are laudably exerting themselves to relieve the distress of the Coventry ribbon-weavers; and on the 8th of next month a grand ball is to take place, in which the ladies are to appear in Coventry ribbons. In Monmouthshire the brethren are equally laudably engaged in endeavouring to relieve the families of the unfortunate men who lost their lives by the Risca colliery explosion.

### METROPOLITAN.

**GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.**—The first meeting of this lodge for the year was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday last, under the presidency of Bro. H. G. Warren, W.M., supported by Bro. Hewlett, P.M., and the whole of the officers, with the exception of the Treasurer, who was unavoidably absent. Some routine business having been disposed of, Bro. Dr. Hinxman was elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. Johnston, P.M., elected Treasurer.

**ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).**—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the S.W., Bro. Charles John Watson, was installed W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Peter Matthews, the esteemed Secretary to No. 11, most ably and gentlemanly went through the ceremony of installation, receiving well-deserved encomiums from the Board of P.M.'s. The new W.M. then appointed the following officers:—W. J. Ruel to be S.W.; Henry Garrod, J.W.; W. Williams, Treas. (who through indisposition was absent); Peter Matthews, Sec.; Frederic Ledger, Steward; J. Williams, S.D.; W. F. C. Moutrie, J.D.; Gilbert Heard, I.G.; —Crawley, Tyler. A brother being prepared for passing, the W.M., Bro. C. J. Watson, immediately went into harness, and acquitted himself most satisfactorily, giving convincing proofs of his perfect proficiency in Masonry and thorough capability to perfectly fulfil his honourable position. A jewel was proposed for the retiring P.M., Bro. G. E. Sewell, which was unanimously agreed to; and, after the business, the brethren adjourned to a handsome and liberal banquet, provided and served up in Messrs. Shrewsbury and Elkington's now well known and unrivalled style, the wines especially being of a quality that connoisseurs and good judges could properly appreciate. Above forty were present, including the following array of visitors: Bros. Francis Crew, A. Rosenthal, F. Binckes, William Pans, George Mills, George Coutwell, William Ostell, G. W. Arliss, F. Clemow, H. Wills, Thomas Beeton, Henry Webb, Dr. O'Connor, Paul Bedford, William Carter, and E. W. Glover. The W.M. was not a novice in presiding at the festive board, and his vocal talent (as well as Bros. F. Crew's, Paul Bedford's, and Garrod's) added not a little to the enjoyment of a most agreeable, sociable, and happy evening. We must not forget to mention that Bro. Garrod wrote most admirably, and sang most humourously, a new song especially for the occasion, dedicated to the new W.M.

**LODGE OF REGULARITY (No. 108).**—The members of this lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday, January 10th. Bro. Pankhurst was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. McCallum was unanimously re-elected Treas. The visitors were Bro. Hyde Pullen, D.P.G.M., 999; Gade, J.W., 116; and Bro. Hayward, formerly of Trinity Lodge.

**EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 112).**—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, 9th January, at the Rose and Crown, Bromley, near Bow. Bro. Edward William Davis, W.M., presided, and after the minutes of the preceding lodge were confirmed, Bros. Ayres and Middlemist were raised to the third degree. Mr. Hobson was initiated into Masonry. The brethren then proceeded to the election of W.M. and Treas., the result being by unanimous vote. Bro. F. I. Sharp, S.W., was elected Master;

Bro. Wentworth Davis re-elected Treasurer; and Bro. Speight re-elected Tyler. All business ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren assembled around the W.M. at the banquet. The usual routine of toasts having been loyally and Masonically disposed of, Bro. Marriott, P.M., in proposing the health of the present W.M., said it gave him, as one of the oldest members, great pleasure to see one so able in the chair conducting the ceremonies in a way that reflected great credit on the lodge. Looking back at past years, and remembering the position of the lodge at one time, its alternations of decay and prosperity, it was to him most gratifying to witness the accession to the chair of one who had proved by his excellence how well prepared he came to undertake the important duties of his position, that night after night they had seen him regular at his post. As this was the last occasion of Bro. Davis presiding at the banquet, he was sure the toast would be most enthusiastically welcomed. (It was drunk musical chorus.) The W.M., after thanking the brethren for the kind expression of their feelings towards him, said he first came among them with some diffidence, but when honoured with office he felt called upon to exert himself, and he trusted in each office he had given token of his earnestness. He could hardly avoid saying he should quit the chair with some regret; he felt proud of being placed in his high position, and he hoped he filled it to the satisfaction of all. He trusted his successor would be equally successful, and as he knew Bro. Sharp's ability, he felt some confidence in his Mastership.—The W.M., in proposing the health of the newly-initiated brother, said they must thank Bro. Hobson for having selected the *Eastern Star* for his admission to the light of Masonry. Bro. Hobson having briefly expressed his thanks, expressed a hope he should be found a good and worthy Mason.—The W.M. said the next toast was one they seldom had occasion to omit at the *Eastern Star*—"The Visitors." They had but two then present, and they were a host. In Bro. Emmens, W.M. of the New Concord, he welcomed one whom he had known some years, and whose ability was chosen by the rapid growth of that lodge, whilst Bro. How was one well known and gladly welcomed by all.—Bros. Emmens and How acknowledged the toast.—The health of the P.M.'s was responded to by Bro. Marriott, and after greeting the W.M. elect and officers, the Tyler's toast concluded an agreeable meeting.

**LODGE OF HONOUR AND GENEROSITY (No. 194).**—This lodge met at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, 15th January. Bro. Nichols was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and a gentleman was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. It being the annual period of election, the brethren unanimously re-elected Bro. Behrens, W.M., and Bro. Westall, Treasurer for the ensuing year. The visitors were, Bro. Slight, P.J.G.D.; Bro. R. Ledger, P.M., 109; Bro. N. Horne, 109; Bro. Dobree, 255; and Bro. H. Horne, 655.

**ST. JAMES'S UNION LODGE (No. 211).**—The installation meeting of this flourishing lodge took place on Tuesday evening, the 8th instant. The summons set forth the work to be done in the following order:—Four raisings, four initiations, installation, and appointment of officers. The retiring W.M., Bro. A. H. Stacey, performed the ceremonies with that perfect knowledge of his business that is one of his chief characteristics. He also most excellently installed his successor, Bro. Charles Jackson, S.W., before a board of no less than thirteen Masters, some of them of considerable eminence in the Craft, all of whom testified to his correct and beautiful rendering of the ceremony. On the re-admission of the brethren, the W.M. was pleased to appoint and invest the following as his officers for the coming year, viz.:—Simpson, S.W.; Francis, J.W.; Sedgwick, Sec.; John Garton, P.M., re-invested Treas.; Robinson, S.D.; Miles, J.D.; and Cockcroft, I.G. There were about sixty brethren present, comprising the following visitors:—Bros. G. H. Nelson, 2; Gear, 19; W. Watson and Matthew Cooke, 23; Grant and Cobham, 116; Lieut. Gorham, W.M., 178; Lippman, 218; Tomkins, 275; Biggs, 630; Copus and Musgrove, 752; Marshall, 1055; Britten, 1070, and Edmund Kendall, P.M. of the Hiram Lodge of Copiapo, Chile, S. America. When the lodge had been closed the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet served in Messrs. Elkington's best style, and worthy of the palmiest days of the Freemasons' Tavern. After the cloth was cleared, and grace had been execrably sung by two ladies and their assistants, the W.M. rose and said that as that was his first attempt from the Master's chair, he claimed their indulgence for his shortcomings. The first toast was one they always received with enthusiasm, and he did not think that was likely to be lessened if what he had heard from a side wind was true, viz., that the Prince of Wales was likely soon to be made a member of the Craft (vehement applause;) but be it so or not, as Masons they never forgot to render their first homage to "The Queen."—The W.M. then proceeded to give "The M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland," which was received with all the honours. This was followed by "The Health of the D.G.M., Lord Pannure," now Marquis of Dalhousie.—The W.M. said the next was

the toast of the evening. They had received that evening into Masonry four gentlemen who, from their recommendations, would prove ornaments to Masonry. The W.M. addressed the initiates in a very excellent speech, and concluded by informing them they would find nothing to be ashamed of in the tenets of the order. The toast was received with considerable applause, and Bro. Crawley sang the "Entered Apprentice" in a style that must put the professionals present to the blush.—Bro. Cole was deputed to return thanks for the honour the initiates had that day received in being associated with the Masons. He hoped they would be found willing to receive any instruction that might be offered them for the purpose of obtaining a full knowledge of the high and noble principles upon which they had been told Freemasonry is founded. The members had been kind enough to drink their healths, and they each felt it an honour to be so distinguished, and hoped to shew themselves worthy of it by keeping up the character of the institution in their own persons.—The W.M.'s next toast was that of "The Visitors." In the St. James's Union Lodge they laid themselves open for visitors, and no lodge was more pleased to see them. Amongst those present were Bro. Lieut. Gorham, W.M. of No. 178, Gibraltar; Bro. Kendall, of Chile; Bro. William Watson, of no clime or country, but a Mason of universal fame; and several others. He coupled the toast with the name of Bro. Gorham.—Bro. Gorham did not know why the W.M. had selected him to return thanks; but, as in the army, so in Masonry, when a duty was appointed to an individual, it was the province of the latter to obey, and not question the propriety of the selection. He considered it an honour to be placed in that position, and on behalf of those standing with him, and in his own name, he could warmly thank the lodge for its English, Masonic, and hospitable reception. He, himself, had seen a great treat that day. He had seen the whole of the degrees, as well as the installation, splendidly worked by the retiring W.M., Bro. A. H. Stacey, and he could go away from that lodge and say he had never, in any place, seen Masonry better administered. If his brother visitors would join him, he had much pleasure in drinking health and prosperity to the members of the St. James's Union Lodge.—Bro. STACEY, immediate P.M., said none deserved better of his brethren in the lodge than their newly installed W.M., who was a man and brother, dear to all of them; and he called upon the brethren to fill a bumper and wish him long life and prosperity with the blessing of health.—The W.M. said their worthy P.M. had been pleased to make a pretty speech, but he was at a loss to know how he made it up. Thus much, however, he did know; Bro. Stacey always expressed what he feels, and sometimes his feelings got the better of his judgment in cases where his partiality was concerned. He, the W.M., was much indebted to that brother for a good deal of his Masonic knowledge. He had first solicited the W.M. to take office in the lodge, and said it was to oblige him, when in reality it was obliging the W.M. But he must not wander thus; he had to take care and conduct himself properly, which was a double duty, because he owed it to Bro. Stacey to bring no discredit on him, and to himself to preserve the respect of the lodge who it was his intention to rule by love and not by fear.—The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was that of the P.M.'s of the lodge.—First, there was the immediate P.M. Bro. Stacey, then Bro. Clack, Bro. John Gurton, whose name only required to be mentioned in Masonry to be well received. There was also Bro. Kelly, late a P.M. of this lodge, who had unfortunately met with his death in the Primrose Hill Tunnel of the North Western line, through an accident a day or two previously, and who was to be buried at the Highgate Cemetery on the following Saturday. He felt bound to mention this as shewing the uncertainty of life. The last time Bro. Kelly was amongst them that brother looked forward to their present meeting with high expectation, but it had pleased the G. A. O. T. U. to take him to his Grand Lodge above. Reverting to the toast, he had always found the P.M.'s take care the lodge should be properly ruled, and that gave him confidence, as by their aid he should be prevented from tripping. He then gave the healths of the P.M.'s.—Bro. STACEY, immediate P.M., said, for the first time since he had passed the chair it became his duty to respond. He found it no easy matter, but by their kind indulgence his shortcomings would be overlooked. He had passed two years of great enjoyment as W.M., and begged to tender his thanks for the support he had received whilst in office.—Bro. Gurton, P.M., had hoped Bro. Stacey would have sufficed for all, but must thank them for overlooking his defects. He had left the chair five years since, and had been annually re-elected Treasurer since. He would still assure them no effort on his part should be wanting to keep the lodge in its present state of prosperity, and he believed, so much was their W.M. respected, that the present year would be one of increased success.—The toast of "The Officers" followed, and the Tyler's toast brought the evening to a happy conclusion, every one admitting the St. James's Union Lodge to be a most flourishing lodge, and, under the excellent and talented sway of its new W.M., destined to achieve more than it had ever yet done.

OAK LODGE (No. 225).—The brethren of this lodge assembled at Radley's Hotel on Wednesday last for the purpose of installing Bro. W. T. Harris as W.M. The ceremony was performed by Bro. P. M. Latham, who wore the elegant jewel presented to him by the brethren of the Oak Lodge, in his usual eloquent and impressive manner. The W.M. nominated Bro. E. Ballard S.W., and Bros. Danson and Tyssen as S. and J.D. Thanks having been voted to Bro. J. J. Volder Heyde, late W.M., and the business being ended, the brethren adjourned to an elegant banquet.

CAMDEN LODGE (No. 1006).—An emergency meeting of the above lodge took place at the York and Albany, Regent's Park, for the purpose of clearing off some of the arrears of business, and receiving five initiates into Masonry; Bro. Best, W.M., in the chair. Amongst the new members was the Rev. Edmund Hines Knight. After the cloth was cleared, and the W.M. had given the usual Masonic toasts, "The Health of the Initiates" was proposed, and the W.M. congratulated the lodge on the possession of a brother whom he hoped would soon become their chaplain. The Rev. Bro. returned thanks for the initiates and himself, and expressed his gratification at being received into a society the tenets of which were so closely allied with, and founded on, the laws of the Divine Creator, and he hoped to do such duty as became him and the lodge to appoint him to. There were several visitors present, and the evening was pleasantly spent.

## PROVINCIAL.

### ISLE OF WIGHT.

VENTNOR.—*Tarborough Lodge* (No. 809).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, 2nd of January, at Bro. White's, Esplanade Hotel, when Bro. Hyde Pullen, D. Prov. G.M. of the province, was installed W.M. for the year ensuing; he appointed as his officers, Bros. Tuttle, S.W.; Moore, J.W.; Trueman, S.D.; Fisher, J.D.; Bryant, I.G. Bro. Hollier, who had been re-elected Treasurer, was also invested with the collar and jewel of office. Bro. W. Bryant was passed to the second degree. The business ended, the brethren re-assembled at the banquet, eighteen being present on the occasion.

NEWPORT.—*Albany Lodge* (No. 176).—The annual installation meeting was held on Thursday, December 27th, in the Masonic Hall, Langley-street, Newport. The W.M., Captain Gilbert Harry Saunders, was installed into the chair by the V.W. Bro. Hyde Pullen, Prov. D.G.M. The W.M. appointed as his officers, Bros. Capt. W. W. Manners, S.W.; James Read, J.W.; Francis Allabone, Sec.; Thomas Faulkner, S.D.; Dr. Holmes, J.D.; Dr. Gibson, I.G. Bro. Geo. Wyatt, P. Prov. S.G.W. was re-elected Treasurer. All business ended and the lodge closed the brethren adjourned to the Bugle Hotel, and under the able presidency of the W.M. (who is Barrack Master at Parkhurst, a Crimean hero with one leg, the other he left at the Redan), spent a most happy evening.

### KENT.

DEAL.—*Wellington Lodge* (No. 1086).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Walmer Castle Hotel, Deal, on Thursday, the 10th of January, 1861, for the purpose of installing the first W.M. elect, Bro. Pembroke, S.W. Present:—Bros. Hayward, W.M., P.M., 149, P. Prov. S.G.D.; S. B. Wilson, P.G.D. of England; J. H. Boys, P.M., 149, P. Prov. D.G.M. for Kent; G. Hodge, P.M., 621, P. Prov. J.G.W.; J. R. Feakins, P.M., 149, P. Prov. S.G.D.; W. C. Brasier, W.M., 149, Prov. G.S.; — Finch, W.M., 621; J. S. Pembroke, W.M. elect and Prov. J.G.D., and a numerous assemblage of the brethren. The lodge was opened by the W.M. at four o'clock, and the minutes of the last regular lodge read and confirmed, when Bro. Smith and Bro. Bates, of the Royal Navy Lodge, No. 621, Ramsgate, were balloted for and unanimously elected a joining members of the lodge. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bro. S. B. Wilson, P.G.D., who, at the solicitation of the W.M. and brethren of the lodge, had kindly consented to perform the ceremony of installation, and had travelled from London for the express purpose, proceeded to perform that ceremony, &c.; after which Bro. E. C. Hayward was invested as the immediate P.M.; and the W.M. also invested Bros. J. E. Apps, J.W., as S.W.; H. D. Reynolds, Sec., as J.W.; T. D. Norris, Dir. of Cers., Treas.; Cavell, Sec.; Capt. Morris, Quartermaster, Depot, Walmer, S.D.; B. Halk, Surg., Deal, J.D.; B. Langly, Dir. of Cers.; J. P. Arnold and C. B. Gillman, Stewards, and Bro. Colour-Sergeant McCauly, I.G.; Luke Pain, Tyler. A vote of thanks was then passed to Bro. S. B. Wilson, for his untiring energies in the cause of Freemasonry, and of this lodge in particular, both at its consecration his desire to promote its best interests since, and for his attendance and the excellent manner in which he performed the ceremony of installation; also to Bros. J. H. Boys, P. Prov. D.G.M. for Kent; Hodge, Prov. J.G.W., P.M., 621; Feakins, P. Prov. S.G.D., P.M. 149; Brasier, P.G. Steward, W.M.

149, and Finch, W.M., 621, for their attendance and valuable assistance on this occasion; also to Bro. H. D. Reynolds, late Sec., for the efficient manner in which he performed his duties as first Sec. of this lodge, and to Bro. Hayward, P.M., as the first W.M., and who was elected an hon. member. A gentleman was then proposed as a candidate for initiation, and a Bro. as a joining member, and the lodge closed. The brethren next proceeded to the banquet, which was got up by Bro. Cooke, of the Walmer Castle Hotel, to whom great praise is due. At the banquet the loyal and usual Masonic toasts were proposed, and a very handsome gold watch and chain were presented to Bro. Hayward, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. E. C. Hayward, by the members of the Wellington Lodge, Deal, 1086, as a small token of their esteem and fraternal regard for his untiring energies as the first W.M. of the lodge, 10th January, 1861." A petition was signed to Grand Chapter for a charter to be attached to this lodge. This lodge, which was opened on the 18th of June, 1859, is in a very prosperous condition. It has already initiated about twenty candidates, and numbers nearly fifty subscribing members.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—*Isca Lodge* (No. 983).—The annual meeting of this lodge and the festival of St. John was held at the Masonic Hall, Dock-street, on Thursday, the 3rd inst., to install the W.M. elect, Bro. Robert James Cathcart. The ceremony was performed by Bro. Henry Bridges, G.S.B. and P.M., in his usual impressive manner, after which the W.M. invested the following brethren as officers for the year ensuing, viz.:—H. J. Groves, S.W.; J. Laybourn, J.W. and Sec.; R. Laybourn, Treas.; C. Simpson, S.D.; S. G. Homfray, J.D.; W. Burton, I.G., and W. McFee, Tyler. The brethren then adjourned to the Westgate Hotel to the banquet, in perfect harmony.

#### NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—*Social Lodge* (No. 110).—Bro. J. D. Ellis, unanimously elected W.M. of this lodge, which meets at the Royal Hotel, was installed on Tuesday se'nnight by Bro. A. F. Morgan, the late master, who performed the ceremony in a very impressive manner. The W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers:—Bros. G. E. Simpson, S.W.; C. Nursey, J.W.; W. Smith, S.D.; F. T. Keith, J.D., and T. Culley, I.G. The sum of £5 was voted to the fund for the relief of the Norwich poor; £5 5s. to other local charities, and the usual annual subscriptions of £3 3s. each to the Masonic Boys' and Girls' Schools. Bro. J. Marshall was re-appointed Sec., with thanks to him for his past services. About fifty brethren sat down to a sumptuous supper, at which the W.M., Bro. Ellis, presided. "The Health of the late W.M., Bro. Morgan, Prov. G.J.W.," who filled the chair in a most able manner, was very cordially drunk, and the brethren spent a most agreeable evening.

*Union Lodge* (No. 60).—The installation of Bro. E. S. Bignold, unanimously elected W.M. of this lodge for the year 1861, took place on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., at the lodge-room at the Norfolk Hotel, about forty brethren being present, a large proportion of whom were visitors. Bro. W. Leedes Fox, Prov. Grand Secretary, officiated as Installing Master, a circumstance which added considerably to the interest of the evening's proceedings, from Bro. Fox's well-known proficiency in every department of Craft Masonry. It is needless to say that the ceremony was performed in a perfect and admirable manner, which was very edifying to those of the brethren present, on whom a similar duty may hereafter devolve. Bro. Bignold appointed Bro. W. S. Boulton (late J.W.) as his S.W.; Bro. O. Back, J.W.; Bro. the Hon. F. Walpole, S.D.; Bro. N. H. Caley, J.D.; and Bro. David Gervise, I.G. After the investment of the new officers, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment. They partook of an excellent supper, which was followed by the usual Masonic toasts, Bro. Bignold discharging the duties of president with great spirit and *bonhomie*. The brethren spent a very pleasant evening, the conviviality being prologued to a mature hour. We congratulate the members of Lodge 60 on the accession to the chair of a brother so well qualified in every respect as Bro. Bignold to conduct the working of the lodge, and to extend its influence; for we are glad to hear that it contemplates an enlargement of its numbers, which have for a long time been rather limited. There can be no fear, looking to the social position and character of the present members, that any accession will at all tend to lower the standard of qualification which has hitherto been, in a strictly Masonic spirit, exacted in candidates for admission, and which has contributed to render the lodge one of the most agreeable lodges a brother could either belong to or visit. If Lodge 60 has been hitherto (as we have heard it hinted) a little "exclusive," the error has been on the right side. Masonry is essentially exclusive, in a certain sense, and we do not hold that the prosperity of a particular lodge, or of the

Craft generally, is to be tested by a numerical criterion, which may be swelled by indiscriminate admissions. The Union Lodge has not affiliated so many members as other lodges; but it has maintained a certain *prestige* through the individual influence and worth of its members, and the thoroughly Masonic character of their meetings, which have been genuine social parties. Still, the infusion of a little new blood will invigorate this good old lodge, and under the auspices of Bro. Bignold, who is well up to his duties, and with the assistance of diligent and zealous officers, we may hope to see the working of Lodge 60 such as it ought to be, and that in this respect, as well as others, it will assume its proper rank amongst the lodges of Norfolk.

NORFOLK.—*Cabbell Lodge* (1109).—Bro. G. W. Minns, late S.W., has been unanimously erected W.M. of the Cabbell Lodge.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*Lodge of St. Peter* (No. 607).—The Installation meeting of this lodge took place at the Star and Garter Hotel, on January 3, 1861, Bro. Betts, W.M., in the chair, supported by Bro. T. W. Cooper, S.W., and Bro. G. Turton, J.W., and other officers in their proper places. There was a fair attendance of brethren and visitors. The lodge was punctually opened at three, and the usual business proceeded with. Mr. Geo. Pratt was balloted for as a candidate; the result being unanimously favourable, he was afterwards regularly initiated into Freemasonry, and the lecture in the first degree given him. This being the period for the Treasurer, Bro. King, P.M., to produce his accounts and statement of the pecuniary affairs of the lodge for the past twelve months, he rose and explained the same to the brethren, who were exceedingly gratified to find so large a balance to the credit of the lodge. The accounts had been examined and audited by a committee, and found perfectly correct. The R.W. Prov. G.M. also expressed his approval of the careful manner in which the Treasurer had performed his office, and congratulated the brethren upon the very satisfactory and prosperous condition of the lodge. He also expressed his cordial appreciation of the correct manner in which the officers had performed their duties, and encouraged the brethren to continue to carry out their principle of only initiating such candidates as would be likely to reflect honour upon the lodge. Bro. Dr. Gough, P.M. 769, officiated as Installing Master, and performed the ceremony in his usually effective manner, assisted by the R.W. Prov. G.M., and other P.M.s. The W.M. elect was Bro. Edwin Haselor, who, having been installed, and "done his fealty," proceeded to the appointment of his officers for the ensuing year. The same being performed, together with other important business, the lodge was duly closed with solemn prayer. The brethren, at 5 o'clock, adjourned to the banquet. After justice had been done to the various good things provided, and the cloth removed, the W.M. proposed the toast of "The Queen and the Craft," observing that any attempt of his to dilate upon the virtues of our beloved Sovereign would be like attempting to "gild refined gold," or to "paint the lily white."—The toast was duly honoured; likewise the succeeding one of "H.R.H. Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family."—"The M.W.G.M. of England, the Earl of Zetland," was the next toast, and it was also duly honoured.—Then "The Healths of the R.W.D.G.M., the Marquis of Dalhousie, and other Officers" of the Grand Lodge, to which the R.W. Prov. G.M. of this county, Bro. Col. Vernon, responded.—The next toast from the chair was that of R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Col. Vernon, which was received, as his name invariably is, with enthusiasm. He responded to it suitably, and in his speech adverted (we speak from recollection) to the great, though cheerfully performed, demands the provincial duties made upon his time, having upwards of twenty lodges to attend in Staffordshire, to say nothing of Royal Arch Chapters and various other engagements—the duties of Colonel of the 4th Battalion of Staffordshire Volunteer Rifles—his duties as County Magistrate, and his ties and home affections, which could not be forgotten. The toast of the evening then succeeded, proposed impressively by the R.W.P.G.M., viz.,—that of the new W.M.; and Bro. Vernon again alluded to the increasing prosperity of St. Peter's Lodge.—The W.M., Bro. Haselor, in reply, said, R.W. Sir, Officers, and Brethren, I thank you for the honour you have done me in appointing me Master of this lodge, and I do hope my poor abilities will, with the strictest attention to the demands of the office, enable me to perform those duties in a manner that will prove beneficial to the prosperity and welfare of St. Peter's Lodge, and I hope with some little good to Freemasonry in general. Should I fail in achieving this much, I assure you that my shortcomings must be attributed to the want of power and ability, and not to a careless indifference to the well-working, prosperity, and respectability of the lodge. To ensure that well-working I must ask for the cordial co-operation of the officers, for without that all will go wrong. I do not doubt that I shall have it, as I know them to be good Masons, zealous and sincere in their intentions, and I trust as time revolves to see them



severally occupying the position I was ambitious for, and have now attained. But I must tell them they will have to work, for I see a determination in the lodge only to put in office such brethren as they have strong reason to believe will perform the duties of any office efficiently, and to avoid such brethren as would be content merely with "rule of thumb" ceremonies, such as opening and closing, and leaving the higher and more important duties of their office to the past masters, or to our brother Secretary, who, until the last three or four years, was accustomed to do nearly the whole of the work. I very much applaud this disposition of the lodge; for I think, if Freemasonry be a good thing (as I do not doubt), and there be anything in Freemasonry worth doing at all, it most certainly is worth doing well. Let this be understood, then, that those officers who do not attend to the performance of their duties are, to say the least, betraying trusts reposed in them, and are not the fit and proper men to hold office in St. Peter's, or in any other Masonic lodge. I thank you, R.W. Sir, for the kind manner you have introduced the toast to the lodge, and to you, brethren, for your cordial support and reception of me.—The next toast was proposed by Bro. Dr. EDWARDS, P.M. Walsall, and was that of "The D. Prov. G.M., and other Grand Officers of the Province," and he said that Dr. Burton, the new D. Prov. G.M., was the right brother in the right place—a round man in a round hole, and not a round man in a square hole.—Bro. DRAKE, P.M. of Stafford, responded for himself and other Provincial Grand Officers.—Then followed the toasts of "The P.M.s of 607," "The new Initiate, Bro. Pratt," "The Treasurer, and other Officers," "The Visiting Brethren," "Bro. Gough, Installing Master,"—responded to by Bro. Lewis, P.M.; "The Health of Bro. T. W. Cooper," who had performed efficiently the duties of S.W., and had voluntarily withdrawn his claim for twelve months to the W.M.'s chair, was proposed by Bro. Newnham, and responded to. "The W.M. of 769"—responded to by Bro. Humphreys.—Bro. Warner proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," and eulogised the services of Bro. Captain Gough, and the credit he thereby reflected upon Freemasonry. "The Host, Bro. Trigger," and the Tiler's toast concluded the list, and the brethren shortly afterwards separated, having spent a very agreeable evening. We should not omit to mention that Bro. Trigger and several other brethren amused the company with some admirable songs.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BATLEY CARR, DREWSBURY.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1129).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, the 31st December, 1860, when the W.M., Bro. Richard Reed Nelson, and other officers and brethren were present. Bros. Jonathan Day and Tom Chadwick were raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons. The ceremony was performed by the W.M. in that able and impressive manner which characterises all his Masonic proceedings, after which he gave the lecture on the tracing-board. The business being concluded, the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

WAKEFIELD.—*Wakefield Lodge* (No. 727).—The brethren of this lodge met on Tuesday, the 8th instant, under the presidency of their newly elected and highly respected Worshipful Master, Bro. Thomas Senior, when a worthy candidate was balloted for, unanimously approved, and duly initiated into the mysteries of our Order. A communication from the Prov. G. Secretary having been read, ordering mourning to be worn for three months for the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, the late R.W. Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire, who died on the 25th December, after having presided over the province above 37 years, he being installed at Wakefield, April 3, 1823, it was thought that as this was the first meeting of the lodge since the afflictive event took place, and especially as the Hon. and Rev. Philip York Savile, P. Prov. G.C. was a member of the Wakefield Lodge, that it would be a pleasing and graceful act on the part of the lodge to pass a resolution of condolence with their Hon. and Rev. Brother. It was therefore moved by Bro. the Rev. Dr. Senior, P. Prov. G.C. seconded by Bro. William Slatter, P. Prov. S.G.W., and carried unanimously,—That the Worshipful Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Wakefield Lodge, 727, do hereby tender to their beloved brother, the Hon. and Rev. Philip York Savile, their sincere and hearty condolence on the afflictive bereavement, which he, as a son and brother, and they, as brethren of the Province of West Yorkshire, have sustained in the loss of their revered Sire and Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough. And earnestly do they pray that the special blessing of the G.A.O.T.U. may rest upon their brother, and upon every member of his respected family, and that this and every elating providence of their Heavenly Father may teach every brother in the province to prepare the more earnestly for admission into that glorious Lodge on high, into which they trust that their departed brother and Grand Master has now entered. The secretary, Bro. Dr. Senior, was directed to transmit the resolution to the Hon.

and Rev. P. Y. Savile, with the best wishes and kindest regards of all the brethren. Another candidate for our ancient rite was then proposed, after which the lodge was closed in perfect peace and harmony.

RIPON.—*Earl de Grey and Ripon Lodge*.—The second monthly meeting of this newly-established lodge took place on Friday, the 5th ult., when there was a goodly muster of the Craft. There being two passings, the ceremony was very impressively performed by P.M. Bro. Clark, P. Prov. G.S.D., Worcestershire, P.M. of the Harmonic Lodge (313), Dudley; there was also two propositions for the next evening, and as this lodge is a revival of the old Lodge of Verity, held in Ripon many years ago, it is pleasing to hear that the old members of the Craft are rallying round the young blood that is being infused in the spirit of Masonry in this locality. There is also an old chapter in abeyance connected with the defunct lodge, and it is to be hoped that, ere long, sufficient vital elements of that exalted degree will be found to resuscitate Arch Masonry also in this very ancient city and once stronghold of Freemasonry. Amongst the visitors and members present were P.M. Bros. Clark, of Lodge 313; P.M. Bishop, the W.M.; Wordall, S.W.; Burlinson, Collinson, Morton, Danby, Jotting, Stephenson, and others. After the business of the evening was over, the brethren repaired from labour to refreshment, and spent a very harmonious and truly Masonic evening. A resolution was unanimously carried to avail themselves of the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, a copy of that valuable periodical having been submitted to the approval of the officers of the lodge.

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 162).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the lodge-room at the Music Hall, on Thursday, January 10th, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. William White, jun. There was a large attendance of the brethren. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last regular lodge and the lodge of emergency having been read and confirmed, Bro. William Ibbotson was examined, and, proving proficient, was duly passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft. The W.M. ably performed the ceremony, and gave the lecture on the tracing-board, and Bro. Webster delivered the charge. The lodge was then resumed in the first degree, and Mr. William Tomlinson was admitted to the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry. The whole ceremony of initiation, including the charge and the lecture on the tracing-board, being performed in a very impressive manner by the W.M., who then made a powerful appeal to the brethren for support for the various Masonic charities; and said that, as he had the privilege of being appointed to serve as Steward at the approaching Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, he trusted they would maintain the high character which the province of West Yorkshire at present enjoyed by placing such a sum in his hands as would reflect credit upon so prosperous a lodge, and prove that, amidst all the pleasures of this life, they did not forget the tears of the widow and the misfortunes of age. A lecture was then delivered by Bro. E. W. Shaw, C.E., J.W. 382, Leeds, "On Masons' Marks." The object of the lecturer was to prove, by means of Masons' marks, the antiquity of Freemasonry, and also to show that, in mediæval and modern times, similar marks were, and still are, used by Masons. Beautifully executed drawings of upwards of 1500 marks were exhibited; the oldest being from the pyramids of Gizeh, which were built upwards of 4200 years ago; many were from Al Hadhr, in Mesopotamia, a circular town or city, called by Ainsworth the "Astronomical City," and supposed to have been built by the Chaldeans about 1500 B.C.: there were also a number from Wasa Yada and other eastern places, those from Eski Kahn in Lycia bearing a strong resemblance to Runic characters. Some very curious marks from the "Cistern of 1001 Columns" at Constantinople were also shown. Bro. Shaw, after describing how the Masons employed in the building of the Temple on Mount Moriah at Jerusalem were divided into classes, and how the stones were "hewn, squared, marked, and numbered" in the quarries, proceeded to give some particulars respecting the wages of the workmen, more especially alluding to the wages of the Mark Masons of the Fellowcrafts, who received half a shekel of silver per day—equivalent to about 1s. 1½d., which sum is the fee now paid at Bradford, Keighley, and other places by the Fellowcrafts on taking their marks. On the completion of the Temple, the brethren dispersed into various countries, carrying with them their ceremonies, signs, tokens, and words. In the year 714 B.C., Numa Pompilius formed the Roman artificers into separate companies or guilds, according to their different trades; and the system appears to have been introduced into Britain early in the first century, as is evidenced by the fact of a votive inscription discovered some years ago in the remains of the ancient city of Corinium, near Cirencester, in which the "College of Masons" dedicate a temple to Neptune and Minerva, and to the safety of the family of Claudius Caesar, A.D. 50. Bro. Shaw exhibited marks from Herculaneum, from Hadrian's Wall, A.D. 123, from the Multangular Tower at

York, and from a Roman column found in a villa at Acton Scott; and, in proof of the continuous activity of the Masonic fraternity during the mediæval ages and down to the present time, he showed a splendid collection of marks obtained from buildings erected by our ancient brethren in Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, France, Germany, Malta, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and from the magnificent Taj at Agra, the fortress of Allahabad, the Temple of Guzman, the Gates of Somnauth, the Cave of Elephanta, excavated in the ninth century, and from a bridge erected on the Lune Valley Railway last year, thus showing that for a period of more than 4000 years this system of marks had been practised. Bro. Shaw gave very lucid explanations of many Masonic customs, and described the three different kinds of marks, viz., the irregular or blind ones for Apprentices; regular ones for skilled Fellowcrafts or Mark men; and the official marks used by the Wardens or Overseers. He also contradicted the notion that the beautiful pillar in Rosslyn Chapel was executed by an apprentice, who was afterwards killed by his master in a fit of jealousy. The Fellowcraft marks found on the pillar fully proved it to have been carved and worked by Fellowcraftsmen; and the figures on the architrave representing the master and apprentice, the latter with a wound on his forehead, simply refer to a legend in the third degree, with which all Master Masons are familiar. Bro. Shaw also classified the marks into the symbolic, such as the equilateral triangle, square, circle, &c.; the representative, such as the square and compasses, trowels, arrows, harpoons, keys, &c.; and the initial and arbitrary marks, and gave full explanations of their various meanings. Throughout the whole lecture, which was a most admirable one, and contained a vast amount of interesting matter,\* Bro. Shaw was listened to with the greatest attention, and at its close a very cordial vote of thanks was given to him for his kindness in visiting the Britannia Lodge and drawing the attention of the brethren to so truly Masonic a subject. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren retired to refreshment.

#### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY.—*Hammond Lodge* (No. 829).—The brethren of this lodge assembled at their Masonic Hall on Monday, the 7th, for the purpose of installing their W.M. for the ensuing year. The event caused more than usual interest in consequence of the R.W. Prov. G.M., together with his Deputy Prov. G.M., Bro. the Rev. H. O. Woods, and Prov. Grand Officers having signified their intention of being present. The lodge was opened at five p.m., when Bro. Rowe was re-installed W.M. by the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Hammond (from whom the lodge takes its name), in the presence of thirteen Past Masters and a very full attendance of brethren, who felt highly complimented by his kindly performing the ceremony. The W.M. then appointed his officers as follows:—W. Wilcocks, S.W.; J. Cole, J.V.; Martin, S.D.; T. Guilbert, J.D.; J. Garland, I.G. The brethren, on the conclusion of Masonic business, adjourned to the banquet, and amongst those present we noticed Bros. Gallion, W.M., 99, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Wakly, W.M., 299; Dr. Collenett, P.M., Prov. G. Sec.; Hutchinson, P.M., Prov. G. Reg.; Sarchet, P. Prov. G. Sec.; Cooper, 299; Biggs, P.M., Prov. G. Reg., Wilts. On the removal of the cloth the W.M. gave "The Health of the Queen and the Craft," dwelling largely on her inestimable qualities, not only as the Sovereign of such vast territory "that the sun never set on her might," but also as to her domestic virtues; and, by her example as a mother, having endeared herself to the hearts of all her subjects, from the peer to the peasant.—The W.M. prefaced the next toast by calling attention to the favour their island had received in the late visit of the Royal Family, and hoped ere long that not only the Prince of Wales, but some of his brothers, would follow the example of their late great uncle and G.M. the Duke of Sussex, by enrolling themselves as members; he, therefore, gave "The Health of the Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal Family."—"The Health of the Right Hon. the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland" next followed from the chair, with the fervent hope that it may please the G.A.O.T.U. to spare his life for many years to come, that the Craft may long receive the benefit of his advice and experience, the fact of his having filled the office of G.M. for the last seventeen years being a sufficient proof of the high estimation in which he was held by the Craft in general.—"The R.W.D.G.M. and Grand Officers" next followed, after which the W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was one that came nearer home; in fact, it was one that called for especial attention on the present occasion, inasmuch as they had that night one amongst them towards whom every brother felt a personal regard and a high appreciation of his Masonic worth; it

was their R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Hammond, who had honoured them with his presence that evening, and who had himself performed the duties of Installing Master. He could assure that R.W. brother that, in stating his own, he expressed the feeling of every brother of the lodge to which he belonged—the lodge that graced his name—that although this was the first occasion since he joined the lodge of seeing that distinguished brother amongst them, his name was never mentioned, or his health drank, but with that respect and enthusiasm that should always be accorded to their provincial chief. He hoped that what he had seen of their working that night had met with his approbation, and such as would induce him to repeat his visit at no distant period; their most anxious wish being to see him amongst them as often as the distance and passage from Jersey would allow.—The R.W. Prov. G.M. thanked the W.M. for his kindness in proposing, and the brethren for the manner in which they had drank his health, and could assure them, with feelings which emanated from his heart, the pleasure he felt on meeting them on the present occasion: that it was only the distance and the sea passage which prevented his more frequent attendance amongst them, for he always entertained a great partiality for Guernsey, and hoped some day to reside amongst them. This feeling was materially strengthened by the fact of his daughter having married a Guernsey gentleman, and, of course, his affections were centered there; but he felt pleased to take this opportunity of personally thanking his D. Prov. G.M. for the care and attention he had bestowed on the Masonic requirements of this part of his province. Separated as they were geographically, it required a deputy of energy, ability, firmness, and perseverance. Such a one, he was proud to say, they possessed, and he felt sure that he was beloved amongst them; he therefore wished that every happiness and blessing might descend on each member, their wives, children, and all that was connected with them.—The W.M. then gave "the W.D. Prov. G.M.," the Rev. H. O. Woods, as a most distinguished, well-known Bro. Mason, and one they always looked up to with honour, respect, and loyalty. In fact, he always felt it a privilege to propose such a toast, but he exceedingly regretted that his health had not of late been such as they could have wished; and it was with the heartfelt wish and prayer of the brethren that one so dearly beloved might be speedily restored to his usual health and spirits.—The D. Prov. G.M. felt a difficulty of responding, not from any want of feeling, but more from the great kindness he had ever found the brethren expressed towards him. "In fact (said that distinguished brother, taking a splendid presentation jewel from his breast), were I wanting proof of the sincerity of the kindly feeling of the brethren of this island, this would amply suffice;" and he trusted the same kindly feeling of one towards another would ever continue.—The R.W. Prov. G.M. felt the greatest pleasure in proposing the next toast, feeling sure it would be hailed with equal delight both by visitors and members. The fact of the W.M. having been re-installed was a sufficient proof of the high estimation in which he was held by the brethren. His kindness of disposition, urbanity of manners, but, above all, his attention to the requirements of the brethren, and the working his lodge, had placed him high amongst them as an ornament to the Craft, and credit to their lodge.—The W.M. felt the greatest difficulty in finding words to express his feelings for the very handsome and flattering manner in which his health had been proposed by the R.W. Prov. G.M.; but his first election to the chair having taken place during his absence from the lodge in consequence of a severe illness, he felt he should be wanting in gratitude to them for the confidence placed in him if he did not strive to his utmost, for the comfort of the brethren and the prosperity of the Hammond Lodge; he felt highly gratified that his efforts had so far met their approval that he had been re-elected their W.M., and he could assure them that, assisted by the officers and Past Masters of the lodge, his utmost exertions should still be exercised for their comfort, and with grateful feelings he begged to thank them all for the assistance given him in the past, and to solicit a continuation of it in the present year.—Bro. HUTCHINSON saw one amongst them whom he had the pleasure of recognising when he visited the Grand Lodge of England; he did not then know that brother's name; but seeing him most amongst them, he had the greatest pleasure in proposing the health of Bro. Biggs, Prov. Grand Reg. of Wiltshire.—Bro. BIGGS begged to thank the brethren for the very kind manner in which his health had been proposed and drank, and he could assure them that he always experienced the greatest pleasure in visiting their lodge, which he did now for the fourth time; it had been a source of great gratification to him to see his friend, Bro. Rowe, elected for the second year to office, it being the highest compliment the lodge could bestow on any of its members, because, according to the *Book of Constitutions*, no brother could serve a longer period. He felt great pleasure in seeing the impressive and correct working of the lodge under Bro. Rowe; but it was not only in the working of a lodge that Masonry consisted; there were a thousand ways in which, apart from pecuniary

\* We understand that Bro. Shaw's lecture, of which we give the merest outline, is about to be published *in extenso*, with lithographed copies of the marks, the proceeds to be given to the Masonic Charities.

charity, that brethren could assist each other. Man was not placed on this earth for his own self-aggrandisement: he was placed here to carry out a certain sphere of action laid down for his guidance in the volume of the Sacred Law, "to support and protect each other, and to do unto others as they would he should do unto them." These were the principles of their Order, and in carrying them out he would say it was the pride and boast of every Mason that each brother, directly or indirectly, contributed to some of the most noble institutions of the land, he meant the Masonic Charities. It was no exaggerated statement to say that of the hundreds of girls educated at that institution, they could defy the finger of scorn to be pointed at any one of them, though, but for this charity, many might have been wanderers on the face of the earth. They had the like school for boys, equally successful, and above all, that noble institution which provided for the aged and decayed, where they were enabled to assist them in time of need, so as to render the close of their days happy and comfortable; but the concluding charity of all was that heaven-born charity which vaunteth not itself, was not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, the charity of the heart; that charity that allowed neither malice or revenge to have a place in the heart, and believed not a tale when told by a slanderer; might they all have this charity, and practise it, as they would then have arrived at the summit of their profession. He concluded by proposing "Prosperity to our Masonic Institutions."—The W.M. then gave "The W.M.s of the Sister Lodges, and the other Visitors."—Bro. GALLION, as W.M. of 99, trusted that the good feeling now prevailing would ever continue; and the way to ensure it was, not to increase their numerical strength, but their respectability; to admit none but men of sound judgment and strict morals. This, he felt, was a feeling gaining ground amongst them, and experienced to the comfort of every lodge. He objected to exclusive Masonry, and was happy to see brethren of one lodge being admitted members of another; it was a new blood of fraternal spirit of love and universal brotherhood, and he hoped that each brother would cultivate that feeling and introduce none but men of sterling worth, who would be both an addition and ornament to the Craft.—Bros. WALKER and HUTCHINSON both expressed themselves in the warmest terms of their appreciation, together with the Island lodges in general, of the services of the D. Prov. G.M., a feeling which was alike gratifying to the Prov. G.M. Several other toasts followed; including the healths of Dr. Collett, Bro. Cooper, &c. Some excellent songs were sung, and the brethren separated highly delighted with their annual festival. We must not omit to state that a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the R.W. Prov. G.M. for his attendance that day and performing the installation ceremony.

### ROYAL ARCH.

OLD KING'S ARMS CHAPTER (No. 30).—This chapter met at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday, January 7th. It being the day of election, the following companions were selected to preside for the ensuing year:—Comps. England, Z.; Glover, H.; Phillips, J.; Jackson, E.; Bailey, N.; Marzetti, P.S.

MOUNT ZION CHAPTER, No. 169.—The installation convocation of this long established and flourishing chapter was held on Monday, 14th January, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street. The chapter was opened at six p.m. by E. Comp. Johnston, P.Z., as Z.; Spooner, H., and Parr, J., and other P. Principals. The minutes of the chapter held in November, and also a chapter of emergency, were read and confirmed. Comp. How, P.Z., then assumed the first chair, and exalted Bro. H. L. P. Gentile. A convocation of Installed Principals was next opened, and Comp. Edward Spooner installed into the chair of M.E.Z., and Comp. Henry Parr into that of H.; Comp. Robert Farran, the J. elect, was not able to attend. The other officers, viz.:—Comp. W. H. Partridge, P.Z., Treas.; Comp. T. Goodwin, P.Z., E.; Comp. George A. Taylor, N.; John S. Boughey, P.S., and W. Speight, Janitor, were also invested. The ceremony of installing the Principals was discharged by Comp. Henry Muggeridge, P.Z., in a most impressive manner, and called forth remarks of commendation from the Past Principals. Comp. Muggeridge gave notice that at the next convocation he should move that a new code of bye-laws be taken into consideration. The report of the audit committee afforded a most satisfactory state of the affairs of the chapter. Comp. Patten, P.G.D.C.; Comp. J. M. Wilkins, of the Abbey Chapter, and Comp. H. J. Thompson, of No. 812, were visitors. Comp. Alfred Pratt and Richard Tappolet were appointed Asst. S. Bro. Hart, the host, was proposed for exaltation at the next meeting. The chapter was closed, and the companions adjourned to the banquet, and an interchange of mutual good feeling, enlivened by songs, concluded an exceedingly happy assembly.

### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Royal Kent Encampment.*—The meeting of this encampment was held 1st January, the banners being covered with crape for the loss sustained by the Order in the death of the M.E. and Supreme G.M. The conclave was duly opened by the E.C. Sir Knt. A. Gillespie, assisted by P.E.C. John Barker; P.E.C. Hy. Hotham; Sir Knt. H. G. Ludwig, 1st Capt.; E.C. Charles J. Bannister, 2nd Capt.; H. A. Hammabom as Reg., and other Sir Knights and Officers. After the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, Sir Knt. John Barker, Past Grand 1st Capt., rose, and in most feeling and impressive language called the encampment's attention to the three severe losses that the Order sustained in 1860—viz., that of the Grand Chancellor Sir Knt. John Masson; next, that of the M.E. and S.G.M., which, as everyone who had the pleasure and honour of seeing Col. Tynte presiding in Grand Conclave, must acknowledge that the Order which had been under his sway since the death of the Duke of Sussex was well and advantageously ruled, and greatly increased under his government. To Sir Knt. Barker, who had the honour of serving for three successive years under the M.E. and S.G.M., and who had been honoured with special notice by the Grand Master, he (Sir Knt. Barker) could not but deeply express his great sorrow for the loss sustained by the Order. The third loss was that of Sir Knt. Matthew Dawes, M.E. Prov. G. Commander for Lancashire, a Sir Knight to whom Templarism was greatly indebted, and who, as a member of the Grand Committee of Grand Conclave, was an assiduous and constant attendant. The personal acquaintance with these luminaries of the Order would be always considered an honour by him; and he was confident that the encampment would heartily join with him in the motion proposed—viz., "That this Royal Kent Encampment, one of the oldest encampments of the Order, deeply feel and sincerely regret the loss the Order has sustained in 1860 by the deaths of the M.E. and S.G.M. Col. Charles Kemeys Kemeys, Tynte; Sir Knt. Grand Chancellor John Masson; and M.E. Prov. Grand Com. Matthew Dawes." This motion was seconded by Sir Knt. Charles J. Bannister, 2nd Capt., who stated, from his personal acquaintance with the three illustrious Sir Knights, he could not but fully endorse Sir Knt. Barker's expressions in every respect. The motion being put from the chair, was unanimously adopted. There being no further business, the encampment was closed with solemn prayer.

### ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF SOVEREIGN PRINCES ROSE CROIX OF HERODEM.—A convocation of the members of this princely chapter was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday, 8th Jan. The chapter was opened at half-past four by the Ill. Bro. William Jones, M.D., M.W.S., 31°; and, after the minutes were read and confirmed, he installed his successor, Dr. George Harcourt, 30°, in the presence of the Ill. Bros. Dr. B. A. Kent, Dr. R. H. Goulden, Hyde Pullen, and Rev. W. Bowyer, 32°; James Merryweather and N. G. Phillips, 31°; Major H. S. Burney, R. Spencer, W. Blenkin, J. How, and G. Worley, 30°; John Machen, Matthew Cooke, E. Cockcraft, C. Beaumont, and other Sov. Princes. The M.W. Sov. then appointed the following brethren as his officers:—Rev. W. Bowyer, Prelate; Hyde Pullen, 1st Gen.; James Merryweather, 2nd Gen.; Major H. S. Burney, G. Marshal; W. Blenkin, Raphael; Col. Goddard, Capt. of Guard; Jeremiah How, Dir. of Cers. A ballot was taken for several candidates, and the following knights of E. and W. being in attendance, were admitted and installed into the Order:—Edward Burrell, Dr. W. C. Hood, E. S. Willett, William Smith, G. J. Gilbert, A. F. Cumingham, J. G. Richards, and J. L. Allen—the musical arrangements, which were excellent, being conducted by the Ill. Bro. C. H. Horsley, Grand Organist, assisted by Bros. Sroubridge, Fielding, and Winn. A donation of ten guineas was voted for the Royal Benevolent Institution, to be presented by Bro. Hyde Pullen, V.P. and Steward for the ensuing festival. All business being ended, the chapter was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, at which twenty-four were present. The Ill. Bro. Dr. Harcourt, M.W., presided, and Bro. Sov. Hyde Pullen, M.W.S. of the Vectis Chapter, filling the vice chair. The dinner ended, the M.W.S., after an acknowledgment of gratitude to the G. A. O. T. U. by the Rev. Bro. Bowyer, gave as the first toast "The Queen, and the Craft," and then, in addressing himself to those peculiarly belonging to the Rite, gave "The Supreme Grand Council;" but, as none of that distinguished body were present (a circumstance he much regretted), he only referred to the Sov. R. Commander, by whose great learning and talent the rites had attained their high state of perfection; and he could not avoid saying that he had hoped on the first occasion of his reaching the chair of the Metropolitan Chapter he should have been honoured by the presence of the Ill. Bro. Dr. Leeson.—The M.W.S.

then said, their next duty was to acknowledge the presence of the Sov. P.R.S. of the 32°, the Ill. Bros. Kent, Goulden, Bowyer, and Pullen, who each and all rendered great service to the chapter.—This was responded to by Bro. KENT, who referred to his being selected only on account of seniority; and in noticing the high position he had achieved, expressed a hope that all who entered the degree would be inspired to attain the highest rank under the Rite.—The Ill. Bro. JONES then rose and said that, were the Ill. brother absent, he might enter into a long category of the qualifications of the excellent Mason whose health it was his (Bro. Jones) duty and pleasure to propose. Their M.W. Sov. had exhibited his fitness for the office by thus, on the night of his being placed in the chair, so ably installing so large a number of members into the Order.—The M.W. Sov., in reply, after acknowledging the way in which the toast had been proposed and received, assured the brethren it would be his pleasure and pride, by attention to the duties of the high station in which the kindness of the Ill. Princes had placed him, to give satisfaction to every member of the chapter. He then called on the Rev. Prelate to propose the next toast.—The Ill. Bro. W. BOWYER said, although they saw brethren as their M.W. Sov. rising to high honours, and each subordinate body by this means diminished, hence it was pleasing to see so goodly a number of candidates for the 18° had presented themselves. He hoped that the newly-admitted brethren were so satisfied with what they had that night witnessed as to be induced to go further. He concluded by proposing the Sov. Princes, who had been that evening admitted to the Order.—The toast was acknowledged by Bros. Richards, William Smith, and Burrell.—The M.W. Sov. again rose and said that, in thus presiding for the first evening, he could not but revert to past times, and the excellent brethren who had preceded him in that high office. On that occasion he should especially refer to the distinguished brother who had that day retired. Personally he was deeply indebted to the Ill. Bro. Jones for instruction and guidance, and he was sure the same sentiments pervaded the breast of every member of the chapter; and in proposing "The Health of the Past M.W. Sov." he would add an earnest prayer that he might long live to shed his light to assist and aid all who aspired to eminence.—The Ill. Bro. JONES, in acknowledging the toast, referred to the eulogistic terms in which the M.W. Sov. had been pleased to notice the little good he had done. He could not but express a wish that he deserved any praise, and a sincere hope he might be permitted to continue with them for some few years longer; and as those years rolled on, might the same kind faces and the same good hearts remain to greet thee.—Then M.W. Sov. next proposed "The Health of the Ill. Bro. who honoured the chapter by accepting the sacred office of prelate;" and in doing so, referred to the importance of having a brother who could thus, by delivery of his portion of the ritual, throw a lustre around the ceremonies.—The Ill. and Rev. Bro. BOWYER, in reply, expressed his pleasure at attending the meetings of the chapter, and alluded to the numbers of brethren engaged in the ministry whom he met, and who one and all acknowledged the benefit they derived from Masonry, and more especially when they had been admitted to the ineffable degrees.—The M.W. Sov. then, in proposing "The Health of the Treasurer," referred to the satisfaction all must feel that they had a brother of such high standing in social life, as well as in the Order, who would undertake the charge of their funds, which they could not but feel were in safe keeping.—The Ill. Bro. GOULDEN said, as time was brief, he should simply express his thanks for the acknowledgment of his services, and notice the great improvement he had been enabled to give to the ritual by his engagement of Bro. Horsley's professional talent.—The M.W. Sov. said that the last toast he had to propose was one of considerable importance, inasmuch as without good officers the difficulty of effectually conducting the ceremonies was very, very great. He was fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of officers of known ability. Bro. Pullen's talent was well-known throughout Masonry. In the Second General they had one whose acquirements in other degrees were a guarantee for a faithful discharge of his duties in this chapter. In Major Burney they had one who on previous occasions ably assisted in the absence of others; and in conferring office on his dear friend, Bro. Blenkin, he was satisfied that, although a country Mason, he would be found equal to the duties of his office. Lastly, he noticed Bro. How, to whom he and all were indebted for the laborious duty of the day, and by whose ability and care they had been enabled to go through the business, rendered difficult by the absence of the serving brethren.—The Ill. Bro. PULLEN could confidently say that each and all who had accepted office would prove by their attendance the obligation to discharge the duties efficiently. He wished to call to the attention of the brethren newly-admitted the high estimation in which the degree was held on the continent; the Prince Rose Croix was there considered the perfection of Masonry; and hence the Rose Croix Mason should be enabled to show by his whole demeanour how much

benefit his character and mind were improved and enlarged by attaining this supreme degree. He regretted that on this occasion that none of the Supreme Council were present to tell the brethren newly admitted that, beyond this degree, the rite contained others of great value and beauty. Time did not permit him to enter into them further, but he had announced his intention in the Vectis Chapter to work some, if not all, those degrees. For himself and the other officers he could say, nothing should be wanting on their part to render the Metropolitan Chapter second to none. As he had heard a good report of the state of its funds, he hoped that at future meetings something would, as then, be spared for charity. The pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the excellent music Bro. Horsley selected, and the brethren departed highly satisfied.

## COLONIAL.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY.—A deputation of the Masonic body, consisting of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, E.C., John Williams, J.P., the Right Worshipful the Mayor, James Murphy, and Bros. R. W. Moore, Thomas Turner, and W. H. Aklis, director of the New Australasian Freemasons' Hall, accompanied by their Secretary, Bro. John A. Mathews, waited upon the Rev. George King, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, on Saturday, October 12th, to present that gentleman with a testimonial, in the form of a handsome silver tea service, in consideration of his prompt and kind assistance in his clerical capacity, at the laying of the foundation stone of the above-named hall, in May last. It is considered somewhat irregular, for any other than brethren of the Order to officiate at any of these ceremonies, more particularly upon such an important occasion as the one referred to; but the Reverend Masonic Chaplain having been confined by sickness, and unable to attend, application was made to the Incumbent of the parish, the Rev. Mr. King, who, in the true Christian and Masonic feeling, at once consented to officiate. Hence the presentation. The testimonial was handed to the rev. gentleman by the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, with the following appropriate address:—

"Australasian Freemasons' Hall, York-street,  
"Sydney, 12th October, 1860.

"Reverend and Dear Sir,—I have been deputed by the brethren of the Masonic body, to request your acceptance of this small token of their esteem and regard, in remembrance of your prompt and kind services in connection with your divine calling, at the laying of the foundation-stone of the New Australasian Freemasons' Hall, on the 23rd May last.

"Believe me, reverend sir, I but speak the sentiments of the brethren generally throughout the colony, when, I say, that they, as a body, truly appreciate and will ever have in grateful remembrance the brotherly manner in which you performed the duties entrusted to you on that occasion, more particularly because you are not a member of our time-honoured institution,—and that they sincerely venerate with affection your character as a minister of religion and a man, we sincerely believe, worthy to exercise those offices attendant on your sacred mission.

"May the Great Architect of the Universe grant you long life, to teach by practice on this earth, as you have ever done—charity, morality, and religion.

"I remain, reverend and dear Sir,

"Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) "JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Australasian Freemasons' Hall Company, and D. Prov. G.M. of Free and Accepted Masons of New South Wales, E.C.

"Reverend George King, Incumbent of St. Andrew, Sydney."

To the address the reverend gentleman returned the following reply:—

"St. Andrew's Parsonage.

"Sydney, October 12, 1860.

"To the Very Worshipful the D. Prov. G.M., and the Directors of the Australasian Freemasons' Hall Company.

"Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for the very kind and affectionate address which you have been pleased to present to me, as a memorial of the service which I had the honour of performing at the laying of the foundation stone of the Masonic Hall in this city, and for the very handsome tea service of plate which accompanies it.

"Your high acknowledgment of my humble service, I must ascribe to your own kind impulse and generous feeling rather than to any merit which can be found in the part which I was privileged to undertake in your sacred ceremonial; and your expressed approval of my character as a minister of religion and a man, I feel to be a meed of honour far above my humble deserts. The performance of the duty which you kindly appropriated to me on that

interesting occasion, was in itself a most agreeable and delightful engagement.

"The remembrance of its accompanying associations will ever be treasured in my heart among the bright spots in the history of the past, to which my frequent retrospects will most fondly recur. And the rich and elegant service of plate, so tastefully executed, which has accompanied your address, I shall value very highly so long as I live, not merely on account of its worth and beauty, but chiefly as a memento of that genuine kindness and expansive sympathy, which is so characteristic of your sacred order.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant,  
"G. KING."

The service, was manufactured for the occasion by Bros. Walker and Jones. The design is very chaste, and made to combine utility and a handsome and appropriate ornament to the side-board; the case, lined with blue velvet, bore the emblems of Masonry in silver, and had the following inscription: "Presented to the Rev. George King, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, by the brethren of the Masonic body, as a token of their respect and esteem."

### MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

BLACKPOOL, LANCASHIRE.—New Year's Day will be long remembered by hundreds, who were entertained in the Assembly-room of the Clifton Arms Hotel, Blackpool. The brethren of the Clifton Lodge, 1005, have heretofore been accustomed, in the midst of winter, to subscribe and distribute amongst the aged poor a considerable sum; but this winter the committee resolved to bring the recipients together, especially those who could walk or ride, and have a tea party and ball at the Clifton Arms Hotel. At three o'clock on Tuesday last, therefore, the oldest and poorest inhabitants of Blackpool, Layton, and Warbrick might have been seen wending their way, or being conveyed in carriages, phaetons, &c., to the Clifton Arms Assembly-room, the use of which Bro. Birch, the proprietor, kindly and gratuitously allowed. The Rev. W. Thornber, and Bros. Metcalf, Eccleston, Birch, Banks, White, R. B. Lund, Brogden, Fisher, Bamber, and Catterall assisted at the several tables; and the various trays were presided over by the undermentioned ladies, who showed that they truly cared for the poor. Bro. Birch had made provision for their comfort—as rich and as substantial a banquet as he could have provided for the noblest. Pleasure seemed to animate the countenances of all, and when they had partaken of the repast to their satisfaction, the tables were removed for dancing. It was a pleasant sight to witness these aged people enjoying themselves, and chatting joyously over a cup of tea; much more pleasant was it to witness the agility they displayed in the dance. This part of the evening's entertainment afforded them extreme satisfaction; and such a sight as that of beholding men and women of 70, 80, and 90 years of age dancing together with hilarity and joyousness, was never before witnessed in Blackpool. In the interval between the dances, some enlivened the company by singing, and not only so, but astonished the younger people by their extraordinary memory and ability. John Wilkinson, in his 90th year, sang "Ye banks and bras o' Bonnie Doon," and was enthusiastically cheered: John Harrison was greatly applauded for his agile displays in jigs, quadrilles, &c., proving that he had been all his life long a votary of Terpsychore. The stewards were Bros. Metcalf, Eccleston, Bamber, and White; and the following ladies presided at the trays:—Mrs. Eccleston, Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Metcalf, Mrs. T. Bamber, Miss Grindwood, Mrs. E. Banks, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Turner, Mrs. Wade, Miss Wade, Mrs. Brogden, Miss Jenkinson, Miss Clarkson, Miss Cookson, Miss White, Mrs. Simpkins, Miss Salthouse, Misses Noblet, and Miss Bell. The amount of subscriptions, £44, and the surplus after the treat, upwards of £24, will be given to the most needy and the most deserving. The persons who partook of tea, &c., were 273, of all classes and denominations, and amongst those present were—Betty Banks, 75; her sister, 65; Hy. Catterall, 76; Mt. Hornby, 70; Betty Miller, 77; Lawrence Bonny, 81; Betty Harrison, 68; Betty Rogerson, 79; Mary Craven, 76; Wm. Parkinson, 69; Hy. Brown, 67; Jno. Porter, 72; Jno. Houseman, 73; Alice Wright, 78; Wm. Hodgeson, 76; Jno. Cardwell, 66; Jane Cardwell, 70; James Rogers, 68; Josh. Harrison, 78; Jno. Wilkinson, 90; Lawrence Fish, 54; Mrs. Nixon, 86; B. Singleton, 76; N. Wignall, 67; Mary Burns, 70; Mary Brown, 70; Grace Crookall, 84; James Atkinson, 70; Mary Rogers, 76; Jane Atkinson, 70. Average of all the above ages, 73 years.

### NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

We (*Literary Gazette*) have great pleasure in informing our musical readers that Mr. Henry Smart has just finished his new grand opera in four acts, *The Siege of Calais*. The same composer has nearly completed an oratorio.

The *habitués* of the opera at St. Petersburg seem quite as enchanted with Meyerbeer's last operatic work as with his previous compositions. *Dinorah* has been played to crowded houses and applauding audiences by Mademoiselle Fioretti, Madame Nantier-Didice, and Signors Debassini and Calzolari.

We understand that three distinct concerts will be given at no distant period in aid of the fund raising for Mr. Hullah: one in the Royal Italian Opera House, by the Covent Garden Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Mellon; one by the Vocal Association, under Mr. Benedict's direction; and one by Mr. H. Leslie's choir.

There is a chance, it is said, of three concerts devoted to Gluck's music,—after the fashion of the remarkable meetings at Manchester, being given in London during the spring to come.

Herr Marschner has removed himself to Paris for a time, with the view, it is said, of producing some of his works on the French operatic stage.

M. Halévy, says the *Journal des Débats*, is engaged on a new four-act opera, to be entitled "Vanina d'Ornano."

To the list of composers now trying their hands at opera-writing may be added the name of that estimable professor and excellent pianoforte-player, Herr Pauer; who, we learn, is far advanced in a musical drama, which is to be produced at Mannheim.

The new Grand Opera House in Paris, according to details translated from the *Moniteur*, "is to contain from 1,500 to 2,000 persons; the length from the back of the boxes to the proscenium to be about sixty feet. The stage is to be capable of holding about four hundred persons, its width forty-five feet, and its depth one hundred and four feet. The total length of the building,—which is to include not only the theatre, but all its accessories,—is to be four hundred and ninety feet by two hundred and twenty eight."—Hard by the theatre will be built a monster hotel, on a scale to rival that of the Hotel de Louvre.

Mr. Charles Dickens writes—"I shall feel greatly obliged to you if you will allow me to make known to theatrical managers, through your columns, that I believe it is in the power of any English writer of fiction legally to prevent any work of his from being dramatised or adapted for the stage without his consent, and that I have taken measures for the assertion of this right in my own case and intend to try it with whomsoever may violate it. It happened but yesterday that I had, in conjunction with Mr. Wilkie Collins, very unwillingly to assert this principle in defence of a joint production of ours against the proprietor of the Britannia Theatre. In a most frank and honest manner he immediately withdrew an announced piece on the night of its intended first representation, and when his audience were assembled. I had no earlier opportunity of giving him notice of my intention to uphold the rights of authors."

### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

#### DR. MARK AND HIS LITTLE MEN AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

We had occasion some time since to notice favourably this institution, founded by Dr. Mark, for the promotion of music, and by means of music, of education generally, among the less educated classes. Dr. Mark has, however, never performed in London till now, excepting on one occasion, when he had the honour of receiving a command from her Majesty to bring his juvenile band of musicians to Buckingham Palace.

A Northern paper lately noticed our worthy Bro. Dr. Mark as "a man of mark;" shall we carry on the joke, and pay him the somewhat dubious compliment (as the subject is open to so much dispute) of calling him "a Mark Mason?" However, we have now heard the performance of the little men at the St. James's Hall, and can confidently speak well of all that we heard. Some of them came before the public as finished musicians, but some as beginners, others as musicians somewhat more advanced, to show to what account our own native talent can be turned, and to present to the public a musical performance, which, as touching a great national question, no less as regards education generally than music, is really no less interesting than pleasing.

Herold's Overture to "Zampa" was executed with a precision as to time and a general spirit, and *aplomb* from which others might well take a lesson. The principal solo performers, E. and O. Sturge, Beard, and Donovan, who are on the average about seventeen years of age, show no small amount of taste on the cornopean, the violin, and the bass sax horn, while the two juvenile "corporals," Arnold and Bob Smith, gave their short rendering of popular air with a steadiness and a gravity which is not only business-like as to themselves, but highly amusing to the audience.

Martin's laughing chorus, "Vadusi quà" (an English version), is decidedly infectious. Mr. Frank Reid's tenor voice is most effectively and tastefully exhibited in Braham's well-known song, "The Anchor's Weighed," and in "Macgregor's Gathering," while



Bob Smith, of seven, and Master Fendall, of six years of age, are irresistible in the "Good Time Coming," and "Lulu," which were encored thoroughly *con amore*.

We recommend our friends to support Dr. Mark on his next visit to London, which we have every reason to believe, from his present success, will be a speedy one.

### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty and the majority of the royal family still continue at Windsor Castle. Skating forms a prominent amusement of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the gentlemen of the Court, their various evolutions on the ice being watched with great interest by the Queen, the Princesses, and other ladies. After a short leave of absence, Prince Alfred, as again returned to his post, having on Wednesday embarked on board the *St. George*, at Portsmouth, which left under sail and steam at four in the afternoon. The *St. George* takes up her place on the North American station.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—A somewhat curious coincidence is observable in the mortality returns for the metropolis of the last two weeks, the number of deaths registered being precisely the same in both, that is 1707. This return proves the large excess of 342 deaths over the average; and doubtless, in connection with this fact stands related the other, that the mean temperature of the air was nine degrees below the average for the time of the year. There were registered last week the births of 1865 children—959 boys and 906 girls. In the City the number of deaths recorded during last week was 95, or 18 above the average.—At a Court of Aldermen the thanks of the Court, together with the sum of £50, were voted to the Rev. James Cohen, late chaplain in Holloway Prison, as a mark of appreciation of his services in that capacity during seventeen years.—The case of the fugitive slave Anderson, now lying in the gaol of Toronto, has been brought before the Queen's Bench by Mr. Edwin James, who applied for a writ of habeas corpus commanding the Governor of Canada and others to bring up the body of the prisoner, on the ground of his illegal detention and his life being in danger. This application was made on the part of the Secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. After a lengthened discussion of authorities and precedents the Lord Chief Justice announced that, although sensible of the inconvenience that might result from such an exercise of judicial power, the decision was that the writ must be issued.—On Tuesday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Sir Fitzroy Kelly moved, on the part of the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, for rules in the now somewhat notorious case of the proctors and the Spinning-house, to show cause why a verdict for the defendant should not be entered, and that for the plaintiff, Miss Kempe, set aside. A rule *nisi* was granted, as was also a cross rule moved by Mr. Edwin James on the ground of misdirection.—In the Court of Probate and Divorce the Rev. Mr. Bellow sought a divorce from his wife, Eva Maria, on the ground of adultery. With her, as co-respondent, was cited the Hon. Ashley Eden, against whom an action for *crim. con.* had been brought and damages recovered in the Supreme Court, Calcutta. The Court decreed the divorce, without costs.—An action of damages for breach of promise of marriage was brought in the Court of Exchequer, the plaintiff being a Miss Fricker, residing with her brother-in-law, Mr. Staines, a tutor, and the defendant, Mr. Van Holst, a professional musician, living at Worcester. Incompatibility of temper was the alleged reason for breaking off the engagement. The jury marked their sense of the injury thus sustained by the young lady in awarding her damages to the amount of £25.—On Tuesday, a court-martial on board the *Victory*, at Portsmouth, to try Captain Richard Moorman, of her Majesty's ship *Cossack*, brought its investigation to a close. The *Cossack* was ordered home from the West Indies on account of certain occurrences during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. Three distinct charges were brought against the prisoner by Isaac Smith, musician of the ship, amounting to cruelty and unofficerlike behaviour. At the conclusion of the examination of witnesses, the court gave as the result of its deliberation that the charges were not proved, and at the same time expressed an opinion that the witness Smith had shown a gross disregard to truth, both in bringing forward these groundless charges and in the manner in which he had offered his evidence. Captain Moorman then had his sword returned to him.—Last week a grocer of Ballymote, county Sligo, named Callaghan, with his wife and a servant girl, had their throats cut. It is supposed the assassin or assassins were in search of plunder.—A man named Matthew Phibbs, after undergoing examination by the magistrates, has been committed to take his trial for murder. Strong presumptive evidence of guilt was discovered by blood traces on many articles found in possession of the prisoner.—

The investigation into the cause of the explosion at Hetton Colliery, by which unfortunately the lives of twenty-two men were sacrificed, has now been brought to a close. This accident occurred on the 20th of December, and every exertion appears to have been made to ascertain its origin. In this instance it would seem from the scientific evidence evoked that there was a peculiarity about this catastrophe distinguishing it from the general run of coal-pit accidents, inasmuch as the explosive gas was generated in the flue of one of the furnaces employed in ventilating the mine. A verdict in accordance with this testimony was returned by the jury.—On Monday the inquest was resumed on the body of the poor fellow Smith, who was killed by the lion at Astley's Theatre, on Monday, the 7th inst. The surgeon who examined the body thought, from the nature of the wounds, that death must have been instantaneous. Mr. Crockett, the keeper of the lions, said the iron door of the cage had been wrenched open inwards, and by this means the animals had made their escape. It also appeared from the evidence of the same witness that the lions are permitted to go four or five days sometimes without food—a system of feeding which may possibly give their keeper a greater command over them, but not likely to enhance the safety of a stranger falling into their clutches. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, adding an opinion that the cage was of insufficient strength.—On Monday morning an alarming accident occurred to the up limited mail train from the north, which is due at Euston Station about four o'clock. When a short distance from Harrow Station a composite carriage was thrown off the rails. In this were seated at the time two ladies and two gentlemen. One of the ladies had her arm severely injured, and a gentleman named Craig, from Glasgow, was found, when removed to an hotel, to have sustained a serious fracture of the left leg, besides being much hurt otherwise. There was also a considerable destruction to property. Another accident through a collision happened on Sunday morning at the Colchester Station of the Eastern Counties line, but happily in this instance unattended by any great personal injury. None of the carriages left the rails, and the delay caused was but slight. A fall of snow at the moment is supposed to have led to this accident.—On Monday Mr. G. S. Brent resumed the inquiry into the death of Mr. Kelly, which happened near the Primrose-hill tunnel on the London and North-Western Railway. The unfortunate gentleman was travelling to town on the night of the 4th inst., when an accident of a singular character took place, the carriage being found upset, and the deceased underneath it. Much scientific evidence was adduced, conflicting in its nature, of course, but there is some reason to believe that the tightness of the gauge at certain "points," where the catastrophe probably originated, caused the carriages to leave the line. In the end the jury returned a verdict equivalent to one of accidental death, recommending the company to look to the gauge at the place alluded to. Fortunately for the family of the deceased he had insured his life both in the *Railway Passengers'* and in the *Accidental Death Insurance Companies*.—On Friday morning a serious calamity occurred at Messrs. Craven's sugar bakery, Whitechapel, by the explosion of a boiler. Five men were removed to the London Hospital, suffering from injuries of such a nature as, it is to be feared, must, in some of the cases at least, terminate fatally. The coroner's jury have returned a special verdict, censuring the mechanical arrangements of the apparatus connected with the boilers, and characterising them as highly improper and defective.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**—The Prussian Chambers were opened on Monday by the King in person. In his address his Majesty reasserted his intention to remain faithful to the principles of Government which he imposed on himself on assuming the Regency. Alluding to the foreign relations of his kingdom, he said they had become still more friendly by the personal meetings which had taken place, and it was therefore the more to be regretted that the steps taken by Germany for the settlement of the German Duchies question remained without result. Prussia, as well as the rest of Germany, his Majesty said, recognises it as a natural duty to bring about a proper solution of the question. The King also alluded to the new organisation of the army, which he said was necessary for maintaining the integrity of the German territory. On the whole the tendencies of the speech appear to be pacific and friendly as regards France, but threatening with respect to Denmark. The hasty mobilisation of the Prussian army is generally attributed to the complications likely to arise with the Danish nation.—The expected amnesty has been issued by the King of Prussia. It is of very extensive application, and cannot fail to give universal satisfaction.—The Danish Government is energetically preparing to meet the anticipated attack on the part of Prussia and Germany. In the navy yard the works are being pushed forward, and 4,000 additional sailors will, it is said, soon be called out.—According to the last news from Constantinople, the Porte is impatient at the proceedings of M. Mires, and has called on him to say whether he

can carry through the loan or not. It is said that a party in the Cabinet are desirous of breaking off the affair.—The Austrian and Russian legations have addressed strong notes to the Turkish Government relative to the importation of munitions of war into the Danubian provinces. It is said that the arrival of five more ships so laden has been announced.—The comitat of Arad has adopted a programme, demanding the re-establishment of the laws of 1848, and of the integrity of Hungary; the taxes and levies of soldiers are to be sanctioned by the Hungarian Diet, of which the comitat demands the speedy convocation.—The Comitat of Neutra, following the example of the other comitats, have resolved on a programme embracing a responsible government for Hungary, a Diet elected on the basis of the laws of 1848, the removal of foreign troops, and a liberal constitution to the other Crown lands, &c. The Emperor, it appears, signed the decree convoking the Hungarian Diet, on the 8th instant, but according to law it cannot be opened till the 2nd of April, when it will meet at Ofen.—The agitation in Hesse Cassel for the restoration of the constitution of 1831 continues in full force, and it is reported that the Grand Duke of Baden, as well as the King of Prussia, has seriously advised the Elector to restore peace to his country, by meeting the wishes of his subjects. In Hesse Darmstadt, also, demands by several communes are made on the Grand Duke for the abolition of the Concordat, a new organisation of the Chambers, and a cessation of the prosecutions against the National Association. This latter body, undaunted by the prosecutions, continues its agitation against the Government.—The Moors have announced to the Spanish Government that they are prepared to pay a further instalment of forty million reals.—Accounts from Rome state that the reactionary movement in the Marches has been suppressed, but is on the increase in the Abruzzi. As the Sardinian troops are now quickly approaching the latter district, the insurgents will, no doubt, be speedily dispersed. Great consternation had been created among the Royal party at Rome on learning the news of the departure of the French fleet from Gaeta.—The Papal Government, in its excess of zeal for the “holy” cause of Francis II., is likely to get into difficulties with France. To the demand of General Goyon for explanations as to the object of the movement of Papal troops towards the Neapolitan frontier, M. Merode has refused any reply. The French general has remitted the matter home, and waits instructions from the Emperor. On the 15th the diplomatic corps and the Papal Nuncio left Rome for Gaeta to congratulate King Francis on his birthday, the cessation of the bombardment affording them a safe, as well as most probably last, opportunity of paying this mark of respect to Neapolitan Royalty.—From Turin we learn that there is no truth in the report that General Fanti had resigned, or that the political committees were enrolling volunteers. In Naples the Muratists got up another riot on Tuesday last, which was, as usual, dispersed and several arrests made. In Palermo, La Farina having ordered the arrest of Crispi, the National Guard opposed the execution of the order, and compelled the Lientenancy Council to resign. All this exhibits a very unsettled state of affairs, and it will take all the skill and energy of Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour to bring order out of the mass of confusion pervading the King's new dominions.—The gratifying announcement that the French fleet is really to depart from before Gaeta on the 19th has given rise to a rumour that Piedmont has, in return, consented to make certain territorial concessions to France. The fact also that the French fleet will cruise in the Adriatic, in combination with the continued increase in the French army and navy, is viewed with suspicion. In the meantime Sardinia will vigilantly watch Gaeta, and has expressed her resolve to allow of no interference on the part of any other power with her naval operations against that fortress.—A decree has been published in the *Moniteur* convoking the French Chambers for the 4th of February. By a comparative table published in the Government journal it appears that the revenue derived from indirect taxation in 1860 amounted to twenty-one millions of francs less than in 1859.—The *New Prussian Gazette* says the French army in Syria will be increased by a portion of the French troops returning from China, and that in spite of England the French will not leave Syria in March. We do not consider the *Gazette* to be a very reliable authority on such a matter, and the announcement has an anti-English tone about it. The 5th of February is now near at hand, and then our Liberal rulers must enlighten the country on this as well as several other matters.

AMERICA.—Intelligence has been received from New York by the *Tara*, coming down to the 3rd inst., giving no indication of a peaceful solution of the secession question. The President has replied to the commissioners of South Carolina, and peremptorily refused to withdraw the troops from Charleston Harbour, and informed them that he not only intends to collect the revenue and execute the laws, but also to defend the property of the United States with all the force at his command. This firm position of

the President filled the commissioners with consternation, and they telegraphed to Charleston, and urged the Governor to put the state on a war footing. Two war steamers were to be dispatched to Charleston, and it was rumoured that all the important posts in the South would be immediately reinforced. The militia of Columbia was to be re-organised. In the New York State Legislature, in response to a message from the Governor, a resolution had been proposed authorising him to tender to the national administration 10,000 militia to put down the insurrection in the South.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—From Australia we have again the news of a ministerial crisis at Melbourne. The Nicholson Ministry experienced an adverse vote in Parliament, and have once more resigned. The yield of the gold-fields in Victoria, as well as New South Wales, was good, and somewhat increasing; and in commercial affairs there was little or no change. From New Zealand we learn that a desperate engagement between the British troops and the Maoris took place on the 6th November, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels, and the death of their chief.—The Waikatos, who had crossed the Waitara river to join Wm. Kingi, took up their main position in a swamp, which was defended by a large body posted on the crest of the Mahoetahi Hill. The British troops, which were under the command of General Pratt, first stormed and drove the natives from the hill, and then, bayonet in hand, dashed into the swamp, and after a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, in which the rebels showed great courage, our troops succeeded in completely defeating them, the natives retiring precipitately with great loss, among the killed being three of their chiefs. The many noble deeds of the young volunteers especially are worthy of admiration. It is scarcely to be expected that after this defeat the rebels will be so presumptuous as to engage in another contest with our troops, and as Kingi appears to have quietly looked on while the Waikatos were bravely engaged in his and their cause, there is likely to be a split in their camp, and, it is to be hoped, a general submission.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The six days' later intelligence from Calcutta, brought by the Overland Mail, is of a very little importance. There will be no change in the position of commercial matters, except that the Bank of Bengal had again raised their rate of discount one per cent.—Dr. Campbell and his party had retreated from Sikkim and succeeded in reaching British territory, where they met a force sent for their relief.—From China we learn that Lord Elgin expresses himself perfectly satisfied with the edict of the Emperor ratifying and adopting the treaty and convention, which had been published in the *Pekin Gazette*, and printed on placards, and posted in all the conspicuous places of the city. In his interviews with the Prince of Kung his lordship seems fairly to have impressed him with the advantages that would arise from the more direct intercourse between the foreign ministers and the Government of Peking which will take place under the new treaties. Mr. Bruce, also, in a private interview with the Prince, made a similar impression on him. The information Mr. Bruce gave him of the progress of the rebels, and the line of conduct the British Government would take in reference to them, was listened to by the Prince with great attention, who expressed himself obliged for the information, much of which was quite new to him. As Lord Elgin found that it was not the intention of General Ignatieff to winter in Peking, and as Baron Gros thought it was not advisable that M. de Bourbillon should establish himself there till the spring, his lordship settled that Mr. Bruce should withdraw to Tien-tsin, and return to Peking when a suitable residence was prepared for him. Mr. Adkins, one of the student interpreters, volunteering to remain in the city to superintend the arrangements. Up to this point, therefore, there seems to be good grounds for believing that we have at length fairly impressed the Chinese Government with the necessity of good faith in their dealings with us, and a reasonable hope that the treaty will be rigorously observed, leading to an increasing feeling of good will and confidence between our people and the Chinese.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. D.—Three o'clock is the hour, but a very inconvenient one.

W. F., PORTSEA.—Your bookseller was wrong. The “Remembrancer” was issued with every number of the *MAGAZINE*—not to those who subscribe at the office only. Any other course would be both unjust and suicidal.

ROYAL NAVAL LODGE (621).—In our notice of the last meeting of this lodge, the name of the J.S. should have been Bro. E. C. Palmer instead of Palmer, as printed. It is difficult to keep proper names correct, unless very plainly written.