

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

### THE NEW GRAND OFFICERS.

According to annual custom, we proceed to lay before our readers a short sketch of the new Grand Officers for the year 1860-61, beginning with one not altogether unknown to the brethren, he having previously filled the office of Senior Grand Warden with the general approbation of the Craft.

The Right Hon. the EARL DE GREY AND RIPON, D.G.M.—George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey and Ripon, Viscount Goderich, &c., the eldest son of the first Earl of Ripon, and nephew of the late Earl de Grey, whom he has lately succeeded, was born in 1827, and initiated in the Lodge of Truth (No. 763), Huddersfield, on the 17th May, 1853. His lordship was raised on the 25th November following, and in 1855 filled the Master's chair. In 1856-7 his lordship filled the office of S.G. Warden of England. The noble Earl was appointed Prov. Grand Master of the West Riding of Yorkshire in February last, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Earl Mexborough, and is to be installed into that office on Wednesday next. On the 24th ult. the noble Earl was exalted in the Chapter of Friendship, No. 6. On the 20th April, and in virtue of the office of D. Grand Master, he became Grand H., and was duly installed at the last Grand Chapter, over which he afterwards presided, in the absence of the M.E.G.Z. His lordship was appointed the representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Grand Lodge of England in 1859, on the independence of the former body being recognised, and continued to hold that position until his appointment as D. Grand Master, when he resigned it. His lordship has presided at Festivals both of the Boys' and Girls' Schools, the former in 1857, and the latter in 1859, and is a Life Governor of each institution; and also a liberal annual subscriber to the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows. The noble Earl is Under Secretary at War, and is looked upon as one of the most rising statesmen of the day.

Lord RICHARD DE AQUILA GROSVENOR, S.G.W., is the fifth son of the Marquis of Westminster. He was born in 1837, and initiated into Freemasonry in the Scientific Lodge, No. 105, Cambridge, in May, 1857, and raised in November of the same year, since which he has taken very little part in Masonry, having spent the greater portion of his time abroad. His lordship, who is the brother-in-law of Lord Leigh, Prov. G.M. for Warwickshire, who married his sister, Lady Caroline Amelia Grosvenor, took his seat as S. Grand Warden for the first time at the recent Festival of the Girls' School, when he became a Life Governor of that Institution. In the Red Book we find his lordship described as being a lieutenant in the Royal Navy in 1853, and a lieutenant in the Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry in 1857.

Bro. AUGUSTUS HENRY NOVELLI, J.G.W.—This brother was initiated in the Lodge of Friendship, No. 6, in the year 1851, and has served all the offices. He was elected W.M. in March, 1860, and still continues to hold that position. He was exalted in the Chapter of Friendship in 1854, and held the office of P.Soj. for a considerable time, and has now, for upwards of a year, filled the chair of J. At the last Grand Chapter he was appointed as P.G. Soj. Bro. Novelli is a P. Grand Steward, and has also served the office of Steward to the Boys' and Girls' Schools, of both of which he is a Life Governor.

Bro. the Rev. JOSEPH SENIOR, LL.D., G. Chap.—Bro. Senior has a long list of services to boast of in the province from whence he comes—West Yorkshire. He was initiated, in 1836, in the Lodge of Three Grand Principles, No. 251, Dewsbury; served as J.W., 1837, and as W.M. 1838, 1839, and 1840, by special dispensation. In 1837 he joined the Nelson of the Nile Lodge, 330, Batley, and served as W.M. 1839, 1840, and 1841, by special dispensation, also often officiating as Secretary, Treasurer, and Chaplain. On leaving Batley, in 1851, he received a gold watch and appendages from the Dewsbury brethren, and also a silver cup, with a Chaplain's jewel and collar from the brethren at Batley. In 1851 our rev. brother joined the Wakefield Lodge, No. 727, serving as Secretary and Chaplain. He has been Prov. G. Sup. Works, Prov. G. Chaplain, and Prov. J.G. Warden, and is at present Prov. Senior G. Warden of West Yorkshire. He was exalted in the Alfred Chapter, No. 384, Leeds, in 1838; served as 3rd Prim. J.; assisted in opening Chapter of Three Grand Principles, Dewsbury, in 1842, and has served as J., H., and Z. He has also served as Prov. G.J., and Prov. G.H. of West Yorkshire, and is now Asst. Soj. in the Supreme G. Chapter of England. He was installed a Kt. Templar in the Prince Edward Encampment in 1842, appointed Grand Almoner in 1848, and at present occupies the offices of E.C. of the Prince Edward Encampment—Prelate of the Fearnley Encampment, Dewsbury—and of the De Furnal Encampment, Sheffield; and also Prov. G. Prelate of West Yorkshire. Our rev. brother is the son of a Mason, as well as the father of a Mason, his eldest son having been initiated in India; being connected with the Commissariat, he was a member of the Lodge and Chapter of Harmony, Cawnpore, and nearly the only brother and companion who escaped the butchery in the late mutiny, when the lodge property, jewels, certificates, &c., were destroyed. He is now a member of the Lodge of Light, No. 1138, in Adjoodhia, Fyzerabad, Bengal.

Bro. the Rev. W. K. RILAND BEDFORD, M.A., Grand Chaplain.—This rev. brother was initiated in the Apollo Lodge, No. 460, Oxford, March 17th, 1846, and raised to the third degree, June 3rd of the same year. He served the office of Deacon in that Lodge, and is now a life member of it. In 1852 he joined the Lodge of Light, No. 689, Birmingham, and served as Senior Warden of that Lodge in 1858, and Master in 1859. He was also the

first W.M. of the Warden Lodge, No. 1096, held at Sutton Coldfield, and was presented with a P.M.'s jewel by the Lodge at the termination of his year of office. He has likewise been a subscribing member, since 1856, of the Westminster and Keystone Lodge, No. 10. The rev. bro. was appointed Provincial Grand Chaplain of Warwickshire in 1858, and has preached four times before Prov. G. Lodge, viz., at their Annual Meetings in 1858 and 1859; on the occasion of the consecration of Lodge 1080, at Stratford-on-Avon; and of the laying of the foundation stone of the Leamington Schools. Notices of all these events appeared in the MAGAZINE at the time. He resigned his Prov. Grand Chaplaincy at the annual Prov. G. Lodge meeting in 1860. Bro. Bedford was exalted in the Alfred Chapter, No. 425, Oxford, June 15th, 1849, and afterwards joined the Fortitude Chapter, Birmingham, No. 57, in which he has served as Assistant and Principal Sojourner. He also took the Knight Templar degree in the Beauceant Encampment, Handsworth, March 3rd, 1853. Our rev. brother is favourably known in the literary world, especially by his work on the Blazon of Episcopacy—Heraldry being a subject to which he has devoted considerable attention. Bro. Bedford has at various times subscribed to the different Masonic Charities.

Bro. RICHARD BRANDT, Gd. Secretary for German Correspondence.—Of Bro. Brandt we know but little. He was initiated in the Shakspeare Lodge (No. 116) in October, 1850, and raised in 1851. He passed through the various offices, and was W.M. for two years, 1856-7 and 1857-8. Bro. Brandt has served the Stewardship of the Girls' School two or three times, and is a Vice President of the Institution. We hear that Bro. Brandt is suffering from ill health, and is at present abroad.

Bro. ÆNEAS J. MCINTYRE, S.G.D.—Bro. McIntyre was initiated in the London Lodge, No. 125, on the 6th of March, 1852, and appointed to the office of S.D. in June of that year; and in the following years he became respectively J.W. and S.W. On the 6th of January, 1855, he was installed as W.M., and on the 1st of January, 1859, took the office a second time. In March, 1857, our brother joined the Cestrian Lodge, No. 615, Chester, as most members of the bar going that circuit, and belonging to our order, do; and was installed as its W.M. on the 11th of January, 1860. He joined the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge, No. 4, in November, 1857. This year the brethren unanimously elected him as W.M., and he was duly installed as such on the 25th of February last, he not having served any subordinate office in either the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge or in the Cestrian. He was exalted in the Chapter of Prudence, No. 12, on the 21st of November, 1859, served as First Assistant Sojourner last year, and was installed as Third Principal on the 18th of March. At the last Meeting of Grand Chapter he was appointed Second Grand Assistant Sojourner. At the Grand Lodge in June, 1859, he was elected a Member

of the Board of General Purposes as W.M. of the London Lodge, 125. Last year he was again elected a Member of the Board as W.M. of the Cestrian Lodge, 615, and at the Meeting of the Board, in June of last year, he was elected its Vice President. In 1855 Bro. McIntyre served the office of Steward for the Girls' School, and became a Life Governor of that Charity. In 1859 he served as Steward for the Royal Benevolent Institution, and became a Life Governor of both the Male and the Widows' Annuity Funds. In the same year he served as Steward for the Boys' School, and became a Life Governor of that Charity, and this year he served as Steward for the Girls' School a second time. He was elected by the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge their Grand Steward this year; but his appointment to the office of S.G.D. has prevented his serving. Bro. McIntyre is favourably known in Grand Lodge as a clear and logical debater, and his opinions on any matter under discussion are always listened to with attention, and in his new position he will have still greater opportunities of making himself favourably known to the brethren.

Bro. CHARLES HUTTON GREGORY, C.E., J.G.D.—Bro. Gregory was initiated on April 12th, 1843, in the Jerusalem Lodge (No. 233), a lodge which has long held a high standing in the Craft, and which has the honourable distinction of having for many years always sent a Steward to each of the Charities. He was installed Master of that Lodge on January 14th, 1846, and served as Grand Steward in the same year. He acted as Steward for that Lodge for the Girls' School in 1846, for the Boys' School in 1854, and for the Benevolent Institution in 1859. He is a Life Governor and an annual subscriber to each of these Charities. For some years he has been the Senior Member of his mother lodge, in which he served for seven years as Treasurer, and now holds the office of Director of Ceremonies. He was for some years a member of the Beaufort Lodge (No. 120), at Bristol, and is now a subscribing member of the Rural Philanthropic Lodge (No. 367), at Highbridge, in Somersetshire. He was exalted as a Royal Arch Mason in the Beaufort Chapter (No. 120), at Bristol, on September 28th, 1847, and is now First Principal of the Vale of Jehosaphat Chapter (No. 367), at Highbridge. He is a Past Grand Herald of the Knight Templar, and a member of the Rougemont Encampment at Exeter. He is also a Rose Croix. Bro. Gregory is a Vice President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which profession he is a distinguished member.

Bro. JOHN SYMONDS, Asst. G.D.C.—Bro. Symonds, who is well known by the active part he has taken in connection with the government of the Masonic Charities, was initiated in the Ionic Lodge (No. 275) on the 1st February, 1849, and filled the chair as W.M. in 1852. He joined the Lodge of Emulation (No. 21) in March, 1851; was W.M. in 1857, serving the office of Grand Steward from No. 21 in 1856-7. Bro. Symonds was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in the Royal York Chapter (No. 7)—

of which he has passed the various chairs—in April, 1850, and now holds the office of Grand Standard-Bearer for the second time. He took the Mark degree in October, 1855, in the so-called Bon Accord Lodge, of which, however, he has ceased to be a member, and is no longer connected with any Mark Lodge. Bro. Symonds is an honorary member of the Lodge "La Clément Amitié," Paris, and took the degree of Rose Croix, which is deemed of the greatest importance on the Continent, in the Chapter La Clément Amitié, on the 31st of January, 1853, and joined the English metropolitan Chapter of Rose Croix on the 13th January, 1857, and still continues a member of it. He has been elected a Member of the Board of General Purposes on several occasions, and is still a member. He has served the Stewardship for the Boys' School twice, and is now a Vice President; the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, twice, being a Life Governor of both funds; and the Girls' School, once, when he also became a Life Governor of that Charity. He was for several years a member of and constant attendant at the House Committee of the Girls' School, and also a member of the first House Committee of the Boys' School, from which, however, he very soon retired, in consequence of the hour at which it is held interfering with other engagements. He is now a member of the Committee of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, having been elected by Grand Lodge. Bro. Symonds was also a member of the Committee which inquired into the educational requirements of the Girls' School in 1858; the Committee which drew up the report on Provincial Organization, to promote the interests of the Masonic Schools, in 1859, which has been productive of so much benefit to those Institutions; and the recent Committee of Inquiry into the Management of the Boys' School.

Bro. WILLIAM HYDE PULLEN, G.S.B.—Bro. Pullen was initiated in Oct., 1843, in the Prince Edwin's Lodge, No. 147, at Hythe, Kent, and ere he was twelve months a Master Mason, he worked the whole seven sections of the first lecture, Bro. Savage presiding. This was the first occasion of the lectures being worked in that lodge. He was Master of the Lodge in 1845-6, and exalted to the Royal Arch degree in the Chapter of Love and Unity, No. 235, at Dover. On removing from Kent to the Isle of Wight, in 1847, Bro. Pullen joined the East Medina Lodge, No. 204, at Ryde, and the Chapter attached to the same lodge, being the W.M. of it in 1850, 1851, and 1852, and First Principal of the Chapter in 1855. He founded the Ryde Lodge, No. 999, in 1857, being its first Master, and was appointed Deputy Grand Master of the province in 1854, which office he still holds; he is also the present Master of the Yarborough Lodge, No. 809, Ventnor. He is a member of the London Lodge, No. 125, and of the Yarborough Lodge, No. 1113, Brighton. Bro. Pullen has been equally active in all phases of Masonry,

having received the Knights Templar degree in the Royal Naval Encampment, the Mark degree in the Albany Lodge, and, under the Ancient and Accepted Rite, attained the 32nd degree, or S.P.R.C. He established the Vectis Chapter of Sovereign Princes Rose Croix, at Ryde, being the first M.W.S. Bro. Pullen's services in the cause of charity have been equally active. He was Steward at the Festival of the Benevolent Fund in 1851, and of the Benevolent Institution at the Festivals in 1859, 1860, and 1861. He also served the Stewardship of the Festival for the Girls' School in 1857 and 1861, and for the Boys' School in 1859, and is a Life Governor of all the Institutions.

#### MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from page 363.)

Joachim then fixed the time of his execution, and Nunziante was leaving the room, when the ex-King exclaimed, "Stay, my friend, shall I not see you again?" "My orders, sire," said the general, "are that I must witness the execution; but I feel I have not the courage to obey them." "Well, then," replied Joachim, "do not distress yourself. Do not be present. Still, I should like to embrace you once more before I die." "I will meet you on the road," said the general. "Thank you, thank you," said Joachim; "now leave me to my reflections." After seeing the priests, to whom he gave a written certificate that he died in the Christian faith, he threw himself upon his couch for about a quarter of an hour, remained meditating, probably reviewing his past life, from the moment when he quitted the ale-house in which he was born, to the time when he entered a palace as its sovereign.

Four o'clock was the time fixed for the execution: as the clock struck, Joachim himself opened the door. General Nunziante was waiting outside. "Thank you," said the ex-King; "you have kept your word. God bless you; good bye. You need follow me no further." The general threw himself sobbing into his arms. "Come, come, do not give way to your feelings. Take example from me, I am perfectly calm." This coolness on the part of Joachim so overcame Nunziante, that, starting from his embrace, the general rushed from the place, running along the shore like a madman.

Joachim now proceeded to the court-yard, where every preparation had been made for his execution. Nine men and a corporal were ranged close to the door of the council-chamber. He asked permission for himself to give the order for the soldiers to fire; he then took the position assigned for him, and taking from his pocket the watch, he pressed the likeness of his wife to his lips, and fixing his eyes steadily on the soldiers, desired them to load. When the preparations were completed he ordered them to fire; five only of the nine obeyed. Not a bullet touched him; the soldiers had purposely fired over his head. He stood firm and apparently unmoved, "Thanks, my dear friends," he said; "a thousand thanks; but as sooner or later you will be compelled to dispatch me, the last favour I ask of you is to aim directly at my heart, and avoid, if possible, wounding me in the face. Come, let us go through the ceremony once more." At the word "Fire," he fell pierced by eight balls, without a struggle, without a sigh, and without even letting the watch fall from his hands. The soldiers took the corpse and laid it on the same bed

from which he had risen some ten minutes before in health and strength.

An hour afterwards the undertaker arrived with a coffin intended for the ex-King's mortal remains, but lo! he found a headless corpse.\* The mutilated body was then undressed, and prepared for burial. Next his heart were discovered some Masonic tokens, and a lock of his wife's hair. These were handed over to General Nunziante, who delivered them, with the special letter to which we have referred, to his wife.

The Freemasons were the more determined to take no part in the political struggles of the day, less from a desire of serving Ferdinand, whom they considered their lawful sovereign, than from the continual increase of new secret societies, whose doctrines became daily more degrading to every lover of his country. The success of the Carbonari is attributed to the policy of Queen Caroline of Austria, whose emissaries, in 1812, organised it as the means of subverting the authority of Murat. The association had spread so rapidly in Abruzzo and Calabria, whence it extended all over the kingdom with so great activity, that the number of the initiated exceeded 200,000. The leaders of this society thought it advisable, in 1813, to exclude such members as they regarded less suited for the execution of their projects, and those rejected associated themselves under the name of *Calderari* (braziers), and, from resentment and rivalry, entertained implacable hatred against their late associates. The more powerful sect of the Carbonari having become an object of suspicion to the ministers of the Crown, in consequence of the free principles they exercised, were treated with caution, yet leniency, until the Prince of Canosa became Minister of Police. He declared himself the chief of the *Calderari*, from whom he exacted an oath that they would pay implicit obedience to his commands, and try all expedients to exterminate the Carbonari and the Freemasons, between which associations a mysterious union he declared to exist.† This Prince of Canosa was born, in Naples, of a noble family; he lived in retirement till the age of thirty-five, when, in compliment to his birth, he was admitted into the Municipal Council. This took place in 1798, when the French army, led by Championnet, was at the gates of Naples. There was neither King nor Regent in the city, for all had fled; the army was disbanded, and the people in revolt. The Municipal Council were sitting to provide against the dangers impending over the city, when Canosa declared that the King had justly forfeited his throne for having abandoned his kingdom, and that a new form of government was necessary for the state, which he proposed should be aristocratic. This absurd proposition (since only two forms of government were practicable—a monarchy or a popular form) excited the derision of all present, and soon afterwards brought trouble upon the speaker, when he fell under the suspicion of the republican government established by the conqueror, and was thrown into prison. At the fall of this government he was left in confinement, and as his foolish wish to establish an oligarchy was as invidious to the monarchy as to the republic, Canosa was condemned to five more years' imprisonment. Out of six votes, three were for the punishment of death, but the more merciful

sentence prevailed. The only time that the Junta of State was known to show any pity was in the case of this man, who was destined, a few years later, to be the cause of the destruction of thousands.

Canosa was still undergoing his punishment, when, by the peace of Florence, he was released, and returned to the privacy and obscurity of private life. But, in 1805, when the Neapolitan Court again fled, he offered his services to the Queen, and having been accepted, he went to Sicily, and there became associated with Fra Diavolo, Ronca, and Guariglia, and became the leader of a band of conspirators, who went to the island of Ponza, where, throwing open the prison doors, they were joined by the prisoners and galley-slaves and the worst characters of the island; and during five years he organized conspiracies, rebellions, and crimes of every description. For some fancied services rendered to Ferdinand and his Queen, he was promised the office of Minister of Police, whenever it should please Heaven to restore the lawful King to the throne of Naples.

This fatal promise was fulfilled in 1816, and he shortly afterwards became the leader of the notorious *Calderari*, which was composed of men of the worst character, numbering amongst them many that had escaped when the prison was burst open by the conspirators. He increased their numbers, distributed patents and arms, gave his orders and advice, established secret signs and ceremonies quite distinct from Freemasonry or the Carbonari, and planned a conspiracy by which he hoped to seize all the members of the hostile societies in one day. Anxious to gain the King's favour, though a man of depraved habits and generally intoxicated, he ostentatiously observed the rites of the Church, and was thought pious by Ferdinand, as well as by the lower classes, who, in most Catholic countries, are led by outward show. "It was a strange sight," says Colletta, "to behold this man kneeling before the altar, muttering prayers and kissing holy relics; and still more strange to see him in his own house, plotting deeds of iniquity beneath the image of the Saviour and the saints, while his rooms were filled with informers and assassins, along with confessors and friars, noted for their sanctity." We should here observe that mendicant friars or street preachers have had at all times a great influence over the Neapolitans, who, as our readers must know, are dear lovers of idleness and gossiping. As evening draws on, the streets of Naples will become thronged in such a manner that the busiest parts of London or Paris will in this respect bear no comparison to them. The stranger who enters at such a time the Strada di Toledo or the Quays, must think there is some popular commotion. He would find a confused medley of human beings of every class, condition, sex, and age; soldiers, priests, monks, women and children, mechanics, fishermen, itinerant traders, servants innumerable in gaudy liveries of all colours, paupers ragged and half naked, conversing in a screaming tone, and with the most violent gesticulations. To give an idea of street preaching at this period, we must take an extract from Dr. Mayer.\*

He says, "Among the mendicant friars or street preachers of Naples are to be found men who exercise an astonishing influence over the *lazzaroni*; of one of them, Rocco, a Dominican, a posthumous fame is preserved for witty sayings and happy allusions, which, if collected, would fill volumes. He was reckless whom he attacked, and often said things which from any one less popular would have drawn down the vengeance of the public authorities;

\* On the death of Ferdinand, in a private closet in his bed-room was found the head of Joachim Murat, preserved in spirits of wine. The reason assigned for this was, that as Joachim was put to death in an obscure corner of Calabria, some impostor might spring up, and, assuming his name and appearance, raise the standard of rebellion in the country. The real head was therefore kept to prove his death.

† Vide *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*.

\*Neapel und die Neapolitana. Karl August Mayer. Oldenburg, 1842.

but Rocco was a man of whom even the police stood in awe. One day he was preaching to a crowd in the public market-place: 'This day,' he said, 'I will see whether you truly repent you of your sins.' Thereupon he commenced a penitential discourse that 'made the hair of the hard-hearted multitude stand upright,' and when they were all on their knees, gnashing their teeth and beating their breasts, and putting on all imaginable signs of contrition, he suddenly cried, 'Now you who truly repent of your sins, hold up your hands.' There was not one present that did not immediately stretch out both arms. 'Holy Archangel Michael,' then exclaimed Rocco, 'thou, with thy adamant sword, who standest by the judgment seat of God, hew me off every hand that has been raised hypocritically.' Instantly every hand dropped, and Rocco poured forth a fresh torrent of invective against the sinfulness and perversity of his audience."

But some of this friar's arguments were fearfully blasphemous. We give one extract more to show the ignorance of the preacher, and the daring blasphemy that he uttered.

"Rocco was once engaged in a discussion with a Spaniard, whom he silenced by swearing that there was not a single Spanish saint in heaven. The Castilian was startled at so unexpected a declaration, but Rocco maintained the truth of it. 'A few were let in at first,' he said, 'but they smoked so many cigars that the Madonna and the other holy virgins were fairly sick, so Saint Peter set his wits to work to find out how he might rid them of such disagreeable guests. He sent a crier to every part of heaven to proclaim that a bull fight was to be held outside of the gate. Thereupon every Spanish saint without exception ran off to see the show; and, when they were all out, Saint Peter banged the gate to, and took care never to let a Spaniard in again.'"

Rocco lived to a good old age. Just before the Neapolitan Revolution we find him mentioned by another German traveller, Rehfues. He was at that time eighty years of age, and suffering severely from the gout; but his wit was unsubdued, and he said he was resolved to battle it with the devil to the last. Ferdinand I. being very fond of everything connected with the popular manners of his capital, showed great favour to Rocco and used to talk to him from the windows of his palace

(To be continued.)

#### MASONRY IN CEYLON.

Few of our colonial possessions are less known to the Masonic world than Ceylon. The present period—distinguished by the literary valour of a learned and eloquent official long resident upon the island, through whose truthful and vivid descriptions of its scenery, climate, society, and natural advantages, the public generally are beginning to take an increased interest in the well-doing of so important a colony—may be deemed a fitting one to call the attention of the Craft to the paucity of lodges, and consequent stagnation of Masonic progress. The work briefly alluded to above (*Ceylon*, by Sir J. Emerson Tennant) explains clearly the resources of the country; and from its pages may be gleaned, by any brother desirous of accurate information, reliable statements of the European population, and of the towns in which our countrymen delight to congregate. A reference to the calendar shows that but one lodge under the English constitution is in existence at Ceylon (No. 665,

meeting at Columbo). Besides the town just mentioned, there are several others capable of supporting lodges, viz.:—

	At present.	Ought to be.
Columbo .....	1	2
Candy .....	0	1
Point de Galle .....	0	2
Trinconalee .....	0	2
Newera Ellia .....	0	1
Total .....	1	8

A few lodges holding under the Grand Oost of Holland continue to work spasmodically; but it is surmised that with few, if any, exceptions, the members of all these bodies would gladly transfer their allegiance to England, as being more in consonance with Masonic usage, than would be a rigid adherence to the sway under which their forefathers discharged their Masonic duties. There seems to be a way of rapidly effacing the vestiges of foreign Masonry, and of introducing in their place a stable and constitutional system of lodge machinery. The M.W.G.M., or some of his subordinates in office—probably our W.M. Bro. W. G. Clarke, Grand Secretary—may know, either personally or by repute, a resident in Ceylon, capable of discharging, with zeal and exactitude, the functions of Prov. G.M. To such an individual should be entrusted (in the event of this scheme finding favour in the sight of the powers that be, though of this there is but little hope) the care of the newly-constituted province; and, with local supervision and assistance, the Masons of the most lovely island in the Eastern seas, would speedily be in a position to vie with our most cherished English districts in point of numbers and constitutional observances.

There is no province under English rule that presents greater advantages in the shape of Masonic government than does Ceylon. Can a more compact or clearly defined district be pointed out or imagined? Buildings there are in abundance, where hosts of brethren might congregate for the solemnisation of ancient rites without let or hindrance; and it is the deliberate and well pondered over opinion of the writer, verified by actual experience and observation, that the appointment of an able Prov. G.M. would conduce not only to considerable Masonic progress, but would, after the lapse of three or four years, render Ceylon the model province under the English constitution. The reasons for so favourable a view of this matter may be briefly stated.

Few Masonic districts, if any, can be thoroughly inspected, through their length and breadth, by the local authorities. Ceylon, on the contrary, could, and, it is to be hoped, would, be traversed throughout by the Prov. G.M. in his periodic and frequent tours of inspection. An inconvenience to which many provincial brethren are subject would also not be shared by those members on whom the Prov. G.M. bestows his highest honours—distance could in no case preclude a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge from an annual attendance thereat, a fact of the highest importance in the flourishing of any body of this kind, and calculated to imbue Masons of all ranks and ages in the island with a greater desire for the purple than if unable, from distance, to attend the Provincial Grand Lodge. Notwithstanding these circumstances, it is believed that the noble Earl at the head of the Order would object to constitute Ceylon into a Masonic province at present, there being but one lodge working therein, whilst three are fixed as the minimum at whose petition a Prov. G.M. is usually granted. But, with all due regard to precedents, it is

thought that in the present instance a deviation from routine would be of benefit to the Masonic community at Ceylon; and, could his lordship be convinced that this statement is founded on facts, it is more than possible that he would cause inquiries to be made on the subject, with a view to ultimate consideration; and should it be deemed of sufficient utility, appoint a Prov. G.M., although unusual. Brethren of acknowledged ability have in more than one instance been appointed Prov. G.Ms. with jurisdiction over less than three lodges.

### STRAY THOUGHTS ABOUT BOOKS.

BY DIAGORAS.

The immense time consumed in copying or transcribing works led to the use of abbreviations and contractions, which, although they expedited the progress and diminished the labours of the transcriber, became so perplexingly numerous that books had to be written for their elucidation. Xenophon is said to have invented a species of short-hand, and Plutarch says, that Cicero being desirous to have one of Cato's orations entire, he employed several persons to take it down in characters he furnished them with. Martial, I think, somewhere speaks of the writer as keeping ahead of and waiting for the speaker. Tyro, one of the freedmen of Cicero, and afterwards his friend, brought the art to great perfection, and formed a system called the *Nota Tyroniana*, which was in use for some centuries; Tyro took down several of Cicero's orations as they were delivered. In ancient times, as in our own day, the author had to depend upon the bookseller and publisher for placing his book before the public. Among the Greeks there were *bibliopoliæ* or shops where manuscripts were sold, and where it was the custom for the learned men to meet in order to hear new works read. Vendors of books are frequently mentioned by the Latin authors under the name of *bibliopoli* or *librarii*. When a Greek or Roman author, wished to have his works known, he frequently hired a room, invited an audience, and read his works to them, an example which would, doubtless, be imitated by many of our modern authors if they were not dubious as to the effect of the reading. For a considerable period after the invention of printing, the printers were also the booksellers. Faust carried his Bibles to France for sale, and many persons who had formerly been copyists, now became agents, and carried works round the country, and to the monasteries for sale. The universities assumed a control over the printers and booksellers; they established censorship, and prohibited the publication of obnoxious works; but long prior to the invention of printing, the liberty of publishing obnoxious opinions to the world was restricted. The works of Diagoras, Protogaras, and Diogenes of Milos, were prohibited at Athens, and all the copies that could be procured publicly burned, and the authors banished for having denied the existence of the gods, and for refusing to pretend to believe in the multifarious absurdities of the time. Ovid was exiled for having written his *Art of Love*, but this must have been a pretext, as the book itself was not prohibited. When the Christian religion became prevalent, the clergy exercised the same severity towards obnoxious books which they had ridiculed when employed by their enemies. The Council of Nice caused the works of Arius to be burned, at the

same time proclaiming death to be the punishment of those who should conceal or preserve them. The Council of Ephesus caused the works of Nestorius to be burned; the works of Abdelard were condemned in 1141. The punishments of John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and others, and the attempted destruction of their works are familiar examples. In France, an immense number of persons were burned at the stake, for introducing and promulgating the principles of the Reformation, with the early printed works. The stubborn despotism of Henry the Eighth, in the suppression and the destruction of suspected works, is well known, and although the Star Chamber and its odious jurisdiction and nefarious proceedings were abolished, the Parliament long after continued its restrictions; in fact it is only from the year 1694 that liberty of the press can be truly dated. The various European universities, seem first to have assumed the right of censorship, and they compelled the booksellers to keep suspended a list of permitted works and their prices. As one of the results of their claim to infallibility, the Popes exercised the censorship of books. When manuscripts were scarce, and seldom read by the laity, and when written by the clergy, usually submitted to their superiors for correction and approval, they contented themselves with mere recommendations; but when the spread of knowledge began to menace their supremacy, absolute prohibitions and the terrors of excommunication were resorted to. Hence originated the celebrated *Index, Expurgatorius* or list of prohibited books, which embraces such a list of learned, honourable and illustrious authors, that to be included in it, is rather to be considered honourable than otherwise it includes the names of Linnaeus, Adam Smith, and a host of other eminent names. The abundance of books amongst the ancients was not so great as would appear at first sight; the cumbrous form of the volumes or roll, obliged them to publish their works in detached parts. Horace published but one book of Odes, Epistles, or Satires, at a time; Virgil but one book of Georgics; Ovid, one or two of his metamorphoses. The collection of books in public libraries has always proved of vast benefit to literature. The Egyptians are said to have had libraries contemporaneously with the Trojan war; and Pisistratus founded one at Athens long prior to the time of Aristotle, who, according to Strabo, was the first Greek who founded a library. The libraries of Alexandria have enjoyed a wide world reputation; that founded by the Ptolemies was accidentally destroyed. Antony presented to Cleopatra the library of Eumenes, which laid the foundation of the celebrated collection, amounting to 700,000 volumes, at the period of its destruction by the Saracens in 642. The Romans did not possess any public collections till the time of Augustus, but other collections were added by various Emperors, so that in the time of Constantine, they were twenty-nine. One of the most magnificent was the Ulpian, founded by Trajan; students were maintained there at the Emperor's expense, in a most princely manner; their education superintended, and their general knowledge advanced and promoted in every way.

Amongst the private citizens the libraries of Tyrannisu and Epaphrodottus are the most celebrated in history. These private libraries were not always formed from a love of literature, for Seneca complains of the vanity which prompted some to furnish their banquetting rooms with books, out of the mere spirit of profusion. How many libraries in our own day are formed from a desire of knowledge, and how many from a love of display? The arrangement of the books in the libraries afforded scope for a display of taste; Cicero speaks, in terms of praise and gratification, of the elegant manner in which



Tyro had arranged his books at Tasculum. A general practice was to adorn the shelves of the library with busts of learned men, contemporary authors, etc. When the Alexandrian library was destroyed (in the 7th century) the whole civilized world may be said to have been at once plunged into chaotic darkness, the confusion and ignorance which ensued justifying the appropriate name of "dark ages."

## ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

### COLOUR ON STATUES.

(Continued from p. 366.)

While, however, for the above reasons, I am opposed to placing various colours on a statue, especially a marble one, I have no idea of underrating the value of colour in connection with statues. On the contrary, I am sure that this subject of the association of various treatments of colour with statues has not received nearly the study and attention it deserves. My difference with the statue-polychromists is not that I do not desire colour and statues together. In that we both agree that it should be so. Our difference only exists in the mode in which this should be done—they desiring to place colour on the statue itself, so as to make it harmonise with the surrounding objects, while I submit that this harmony is to be effected far better by other means, namely, by arranging such colours around the statue, as require the natural, pure, creamy, semi-transparent, local tint of the marble to complete the composition of colour. And the same, *mutatis mutandis*, may be said of statues in bronze, which is indeed a quality of colour frequent in the finest paintings, as in those of Titian and Giorgione, and in the landscapes of Gaspar Poussin, and our own Wilson and Crome. It is thus I conceive that the picture should be made up, with the statue as the eye of the composition, and that the surface of the statue itself should not be deteriorated by any colour treatment, which, if once commenced, you know not where to stop, and which, if treated upon the full colour of flesh, only looks like a wax image.

I do not attempt to enter now on the treatment of colour and statues in edifices of which they form an illustrative and integral part. That were a very wide field indeed, including the whole subject of architecture, painting, sculpture, and decoration, and their relation, enough, indeed, for several addresses. On the present occasion I limit myself to that part of the subject alone which attaches to the treatment of colour with statues in art exhibitions, under such arrangements as are practicable on such occasions. A few weeks ago I touched briefly on this subject, in some notes I read at the Department of Art, Kensington, entitled the Four Sisters; but, perhaps, you will permit me now, for a few minutes, to go into more detail—the more so, inasmuch as I submit that the inadequate treatment of colour, in connection with sculpture, has hitherto formed an important item in the shortcomings of our current exhibitions of this art.

In situations in which, round a statue, colour presents itself, are below it, behind it, and above it; on the floor, the background and the ceiling. Of these, of course, the background is the most important to the statue, as it is that against which it is seen, and which contrasts immediately with its outline. Now it has been the prevailing custom, at least till quite of late years, to make this contrast a very strong one, and for this purpose a very strong dark red has been the favourite colour, as at the Royal Academy. I conceive this to be an error, and as far as I have been able to influence decisions on the subject, I have done my best to introduce a change. On being called on, at the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park, to arrange the British sculpture there, I made it a stipulation that I should be allowed to depart from the violent red used and proposed up to that time as a background for statues, and to select a

modified tint. Again, in 1855, being employed with Mr. Redgrave, by the Board of Trade, to arrange the British sculpture in the International Exhibition in Paris, I used the same colour, which, however, on that occasion was seen under every disadvantage, from the darkness of the room allotted to that purpose. Since this a similar tint has been adopted in the Exhibition of British sculpture at South Kensington.

Also it has been partially used in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, as a background for some of the ancient statues, and I believe that portion is best liked. Thus it may be said, I think, that this treatment of tint has been to some degree endorsed by experience. This colour is not in a violent key, but a mild one, being a middle tint, warm gray, not too dark or sombre. This, while it affords a sufficient relief for the outlines of the figures placed before it—more, however, from its atmospheric character and quality of retreating from the eye than from its direct contrasts—softens the outlines agreeably, and makes the forms before it look round and fleshy.

If you notice the effect of flesh in nature, you will find the outlines never harshly projecting from the background, and in fine paintings, accordingly, you perceive this natural softness imitated. If we desire, therefore, by a background so to gain the same agreeable appearance in statues, why should we not use similar means—viz., by a softening of the outline? If the background is such that the edges of the statue melt into it, then the statue looks round and like nature. But if, on the other hand, the background asserts itself too much, and tumbles forward, as a strong red is apt to do—instead of retreating, like gray—and is, moreover, harsh and violent in its contrasts, then the outlines of the statue all round are thrown out upon you, and the figure looks flat, harsh, and unnatural. You know how inferior is the appearance of a plaster statue to that of one in marble, greatly from the opacity and, therefore, harsh edges of the one, and the semi-transparency and comparatively soft edges, like those of flesh, of the other. As a consequence, by a harsh treatment of background you may thus make a marble statue look like a plaster one; while, on the other hand, by a suitable tender background of sufficient contrast, and of a retreating atmospheric character, you may make a plaster statue look almost like a marble one. For this purpose delicate mixed tints are more appropriate than any more positive. However, pray do not conceive that I think this individual warm gray the only colour suitable for the background of statues. By no means is this the case, and I only put it forward as one example of the class of colours, and not the sole colour suitable for this purpose. The material, however, in which these are presented is also important. Texture is important as well as tint. In these cases no material, perhaps, is more favourable for the background than drapery of some unglazed material, arranged, not rigidly, but in easy folds, whereby it affords a more natural adjunct to the statue before it, its lines being adjusted so as to compose with the lines and masses of the statue, thereby advantaging its effect.

Let us suppose the drapery woollen, of some simple, rich texture, and graceful fall, and of some tender atmospheric tint, and let it be suspended along a wall-space to be occupied in front, by a few statues. Let the drapery hang comparatively plain immediately behind each statue, but in the intervals between be gathered somewhat together, so as to form columnar perpendicular folds. Thus is a semi-architectural effect attained without rigidity, in which plain panels are simulated behind the statues and columns between them. The result of this is pleasantly regular and yet gracefully varied, and is capable of the most easy adaptation to the various breadths and scales of statues or groups placed before it, and also to any changes of their places which may occur in the course of arrangement. Taking this as an example of the principle of arranging drapery as a background to statues, it may be recognised as capable of practice in so many ways, in simulation of forms of architecture, as to suit it to the exhibition of any kinds or classes of sculpture. No doubt, when a statue is composed, especially for some express architectural space in a building, it ought to look best there, associated with the actual architecture for which it is designed, but in exhibitions where the placing of statues is comparatively unre-

hearsed, statues will probably harmonise better with drapery accompaniments than with more rigid and precise forms in relation to which they have not been originally composed, and in which congruity is difficult, if not impossible.

This also is a semi-pictorial treatment of sculpture, inasmuch as thereby a varying artificial atmospheric background is formed and composed behind each statue as a simulation of nature's sky and clouds behind a portrait or figure in a picture, whereby the principal object is enhanced. On several occasions I have suggested this mode of enhancing statues by ample drapery backgrounds, and on more than one, only considerations of expense have prevented its being done. It will be recognised that a mere flat tint, dis-tempered or painted on the wall, is not calculated to give much idea of the effect of the same tint presented with the variety and grace of drapery, and therefore it were prejudicial to judge of the ultimate effect of drapery, except by drapery itself. In the Louvre, behind the famous fragment of the Venus of Melos, drapery has been hung with excellent effect, and seats are placed at the best points to view it from, a mode which, in a gallery of exhibition, has many advantages. But the background is not the sole consideration. Supposing in a statue gallery a warm gray has been adopted for the background, and the creamy white statue stands before it, we have then to complete, by the choice of tints for the other parts, the composition of colour. With this starting-point of warm gray for the background, I believe that this pedestal of the statue might well be covered with cotton velvet of a deep bronze green. The floor on which it rests might then be stained deep red and black, of a mosaic character, as seen in encaustic tiles. The ceilings might then receive some light, delicate, retreating, atmospheric colour, with a little yellow introduced, which were best done by light gilding. This is one key of tint for the arrangement of light coloured statues, which will rarely, I believe, disappoint the eye. Perhaps it is sufficient as an illustration of the principle I advocate.

In cases where statues are darkened and embrowned by time, a different key altogether may be required. This, however, is the reason which I have received for the intense and almost furnace-like colour placed behind some of the darker works in the British Museum.

The whole question, however, of the effects of statues with colour, presupposes a good light, namely, for most statues at an angle of 45°, or thereabouts, falling on them from above. Recumbent statues are more favoured by a lower light, slanting down so as to show the features.

Coloured lights, as in the Napoleon tomb in the Hotel des Invalides, in the Princess Charlotte's tomb in the Chapel at Windsor, or in the Ariadne room at Frankfort, may not appear consistent with the dignity of art. In the case, however, of their being admitted as an aid to effect, as probably was the case in the Greek temples, all the other adjustments of colour might have to be reconsidered. In these remarks I only contemplate uncoloured light.

As regards bronze statues, a positive key cannot so well be given, as their tints are various, extending from dark Florentine bronze to the light golden browns of Paris. However, as a general suggestion, it may be remarked that a golden green is usually an harmonious background for a bronze statue. A polished black marble pedestal also is effective in taking the dark out of the bronze which stands on it, lighting up its shadows by contrast. In the absence of black marble, a covering of black velvet affords an agreeable substitute. In the immediate neighbourhood, vigorous warm colours may come in agreeably, as a Turkey carpet on the floor, and hanging round of rich velvet, looped up with gold cords.

As a general rule, perhaps it may be said that tender colours in the backgrounds harmonise best with marble statues, and full colours with bronze, as we see the dark races the most attached to brilliant and powerful tints. With marble statues, delicate greens, azures, and purple grays, citrons, lilacs and chocolates supply charming backgrounds, the effect of the composition of colour being, of course, supplied by the other adjuncts. It may, however, be held generally that there should always be some strong colour somewhere. Of course these modifications of mixed tints are, in art, almost inexhaustible, as they are in nature. Yet, in connection with this subject of the due exhibition of

sculpture, they require special means and scope for their presentation. Therefore I have not attempted ocular illustration to-night.

As I observed just now, I have on this occasion only had the opportunity of considering, at all closely, the subject of colour and statues in exhibitions. The same general considerations, however, hold when they are associated more intimately and substantially with architecture. Thus, I would hope, that although restricted by my limits from going into the whole subject, yet the position taken to-night to some degree illustrates my whole view, namely, that while the harmony of colour of statues with their *entourage* is highly important, that this does not necessarily entail the desecration of the surface of the statue itself, but that, on the other hand, this is more justly to be done by so selecting and adjusting the surrounding colours that they may require the natural tint of the marble itself to complete the picture.

I am now nearly at an end, and have but few more words to add, which, however, will take us a little beyond the consideration of colour as merely subordinate and subsidiary to sculpture. I now allude to such cases wherein colour is presented by the sister art of painting when exhibited together with sculpture in one and the same gallery. First, however, we will give a preliminary thought to that mode of the presentation of painting which still may be considered subsidiary only, however, from the method and material in which it is worked—I mean tapestry. We well know that Raffaele did not consider his master-mind and hand debased by designing for tapestry. The noble cartoons in Hampton Court are a sufficient evidence of this, having been executed by himself and his assistants expressly for this purpose. It is not, however, because the colours are produced in tapestry by the needle or loom, instead of the brush, that I speak of it as subordinate, but only in accordance with general custom. Pictures in fine needle-work as hangings have usually been considered of the nature of furniture as well as art. The textile rich surface expressly fits them for their subsidiary purposes. We may well suppose, for instance, that a beautiful classic group in Parian marble of Cupid and Psyche, would appear admirably on a pedestal of polished Sienna and other marbles standing in a room which should be surrounded with rich tapestries portraying their story, as told by Apuleius and other classic authors. Actually in practice, indeed, tapestry with its varied lines and texture and subjects of interest will often unite admirably with sculpture, as some of those present may have had the opportunity of observing.

We will now, however, pass on to the harmony of works of the two arts, painting and sculpture, when they meet on a level of direct equality, as in galleries for their reception. This is a point not for the sculptor alone to consider, but also for the painter; also for the general art-lover; also for the public; for opinions are various on this point. My own is that they may be made to harmonise perfectly in combined exhibitions, which thereby may be made the more attractive. Still, however, I conceive that this would require special arrangements, so that on the one hand the white tint and brilliancy of the marbles may not injure the effect of the pictures by too close a juxtaposition, and on the other that these may not injure the effect of the statues by the cross-cutting lines of the gold frames which surround them. Therefore, as a general rule, this might point to the conclusion that in a picture gallery where sculptures are introduced, the latter should be at intervals, where special arrangements should be made. In the centre of saloons also, such statues and groups as look well in a downright light might well have situations also at the meeting of cross-ways. Also busts, or even statues on each side of doorways, but in these cases it would appear that they should have suitable backgrounds afforded by draperies or other materials.

Of the direct association, however, on a dignified scale, of works of painting and sculpture of a high class but few examples exist in galleries of exhibition. Those which most readily occur are afforded by the celebrated Uffizi Gallery in Florence. This was adapted by Vasari, in the early part of the 17th century, to the reception of works of art. It consists of two long corridors and about thirty rooms, in which works of painting, sculpture, and decoration are variously arranged. The Niobe room contains that well-known series



of Greek statues. It also contains some historic pictures by Rubens, some portraits by Lely, and some hunting subjects by Snyders.

The most celebrated apartment, however, in the Uffizi gallery is the Tribune, which also affords the best example of the exhibition together of works of the two arts. The works therein exhibited are of the highest excellence, reputation, and value. The works of sculpture contained in this room are five in number, the celebrated Venus de Medici, the Apollino, the Dancing Faun, and the group of the Wrestlers, boxers or pancratiasts, as they are variously called; also the Knife-grinder or slave whetting his knife. The pictures are almost of equal celebrity, and are from forty to fifty in number. Among them is one picture by Michel Angelo, and several by Raffaele; as the Madonna with the goldfinch, St. John preaching in the Desert, and the portraits of Pope Julius, the Fornarina, and of a Florentine lady. Titian also has here his celebrated Venus, also another Venus, and a portrait of an archbishop. Paul Veronese has a Holy Family with St. John and St. Catherine. Also, there are examples within these walls of the works of other celebrated painters, as Annibal Caracci, Spagnoletti, Guercino, Daniel di Volterra, Correggio, Andrea del Sarto, and Vandyke, as well as the grand Isaiah and Job, by Fra Bartolomeo, so that this room presents an associated exhibition of works in both the arts, not to be surpassed for beauty and excellence. Although I acknowledge I have met with some who have taken exception to the arrangement of this room, yet by most it is highly admired. I think it may be said generally to be by far the most interesting room of art in the world. One more often hears it spoken of, and that with high admiration, than any other room of art, and in this the works of painting and sculpture are associated.

There are some other examples on the continent of galleries of exhibition (for to that section I restrict myself) in which works of painting and sculpture are associated more or less happily. Occasionally, also, on a very small scale, we have seen this done in London, as at the British Institution. Also, in the International Exhibition in Paris, in 1855, this was done with good effect. In some degree, indeed, we set the example on that occasion, as mentioned at page 81 of our bound reports of that Exhibition, in which it is stated, "After many applications, the imperial commission at length assented to statues being placed down the centre of our picture gallery;" when arranged, the general effect was so satisfactory that it led to a like treatment being adopted for foreign statues in the corresponding galleries of the building. This theory, however, of combination is, I conceive, capable of much more development than it has as yet attained; and that in practice, with due attention and scope, the exhibition together of the works of these two sister Muses of the fine arts may be made eminently attractive and complete in effect, perhaps more so than by any other method. As such I would submit it as a worthy subject for discussion. The time, however, warns me of my limits, and I now leave this subject in the hands of those who, I hope, will oblige the audience and the society with their remarks and experience in elucidation of the above subjects.

#### GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

About two years ago the Earl of Rosslyn consulted an architect as to the practicability of repairing the greatly decayed stones in some parts of the east end of Roslin Chapel; and, shortly afterwards, gave orders for the sharpening of some of the stones, and the relaying of the pavement in places where it had been broken. The work thus begun has grown from less to more, until the whole east end, known as the Lady's Chapel, has been overhauled. Almost all the carvings of this part of the buildings have been gone over with the chisel, and sharpened. Where this could not be done, from the stone being too much decayed, a new stone (*fac simile* of the original) has been inserted, and afterwards stained of the present colour of those around it. The most serious and startling change is that which has been made on the appearance of the exquisitely ornamented column, popularly

known as the 'Prentice Pillar, though properly the Princess Pillar, so named in honour of the Princess Elizabeth Douglas, the wife of William St. Clair, Prince of Orkney, the founder of the chapel. An Edinburgh paper says it would scarcely be recognised now, so great is the change that has been made upon it. The lime with which it had at one time been overlaid, accidentally or otherwise, has been taken away; and the green lichens, that rendered it an object of so much attraction to the artist, have been washed off, so as to show completely the character of the stone of which it is composed. From its having been constructed of alternate layers or courses of brilliant red and yellow sandstone, it now says this paper, presents a gay appearance which, at first sight, is somewhat out of keeping with the rest of the building, and can scarcely fail to be displeasing to those who admired its look of stained and mouldy antiquity. With the exception of new steps to the north and south doors, no alterations are contemplated in the other parts of the chapel.

The re-building of the church of Aberlour, Scotland, has been contracted for. The building is to be in the Norman style, in order to be in keeping with the tower, and is to contain sittings for from 700 to 800,—about 200 more than the former church.

Callander Free Church has been re-opened for public worship, by Dr. Beith, of Stirling. The building is in the Italian style, to correspond with a tower attached to the west gable, which was built a few years ago. The roof is ceiled and arched. It is ornamented with five ribs panelled over each pilaster, which are coupled, and form the supports between the windows. The windows also are coupled, with circular heads. The end window—which is filled with stained glass, the gift of a member of the congregation,—is triple, and about 21 feet by 16 feet. The breadth is 54 feet, and the length 71 feet. The building, which is of freestone, will accommodate 700 persons.

The rector of St. Sampson's, Guernsey, is submitting to his parishioners the desirability of making an infant school in that parish out of the old parish one, which is not now used for educational purposes.

A school for children is being built at the Castle, Guernsey. It originated with the Misses Carey, so as to make their endeavours more permanent and useful. It has been determined to erect a plain and commodious edifice. The cost is estimated at £416. The price of the ground is £10. A wall 6 feet high round the premises is a condition made by the person from whom the ground was bought. It is proposed to place it in connection with the National Society, and hereafter, if possible, under the inspection of the Committee of Council on Education.

#### THE JEWELS—A TRADITION OF THE RABBINS.

*Translated by the late S. T. Coleridge.*

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath-day in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from his house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bed-chamber, laid them upon the marriage-bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening Rabbi Meir came home. "Where are my two sons," he asked, "that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked round the school, and I did not see them there." She reached to him a goblet; he praised the Lord at the going out of the sabbath, drank, and again asked,—"Where are my sons, that they too may drink of the cup of blessing?" "They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him that he might eat. He was in a glad and genial mood, and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him:—"Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question." "Ask it then, my love!" he replied. "A few days ago, a person entrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again; should I give them back again?" "This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What wouldst thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?" "No," she replied; "but yet I thought it best not

to restore them without acquainting thee therewith." She then led him to the chamber, and stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies.—"Ah, my sons, my sons!" thus loudly lamented the father; "my sons, the light of mine eyes and the light of my understanding; I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law." The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length, she took her husband by the hand, and said, "Rabbi, didst thou not teach me, that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was entrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord gave, the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!" "Blessed be the name of the Lord," echoed Rabbi Meir, "and blessed be his name for thy sake too; for well it is written, 'Whoso hath found a virtuous wife, hath greater treasure than costly pearls; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness.'"

### Fine Arts.

#### "MRS. FRY READING TO THE PRISONERS IN NEWGATE IN 1816."

A grand historical picture by Jerry Barrett, Esq., painter of well-known pictures of "Miss Nightingale at Scutari," and "The Queen visiting the wounded Crimean Soldiers at the Brompton Hospital, Chatham," is now being exhibited at the Gallery, 191, Piccadilly. Freemasons always boast they are of no sect or creed, so it is not as a sectarian subject we notice this work of art, but our Craft is ever ready to assist in every good work that engages the sympathy of mankind. Such were Mrs. Fry's labours, and the reward of them is to be seen in our improved criminal discipline. This subject has been ably handled by Mr. Barrett. His picture is full of *verve*, capitally conceived and broadly executed. There is a freedom of handling, a breadth of colour and a spirituality of design which does the artist great credit, and with a little more finish in certain minor portions, would make it one of the great pictures of the present day. Some of the figures are of the deepest interest; the drawing being admirable for the close resemblance to nature in the various dispositions of the human form. Woe, guilt, and shame are most powerfully treated, and happily contrasted with the benignity of Mrs. Fry, whose heaven-born mission radiates her countenance. The work of Mr. Barrett is one which should be seen to be properly appreciated, for if figures on canvass ever spoke conviction to the beholder, then "Mrs. Fry reading to the prisoners in Newgate, in 1816," tells the tale at a glance. We do not intend to pay our readers such a bad compliment as to tell them who Mrs. Fry was, but we will merely refer to one of the great wits of the present century, to show what was thought of her labours.

In one of the Rev. Sydney Smith's letters to Lady Ashburton, he says:—"I am glad to find you liked what I said of Mrs. Fry. She is very unpopular with the clergy: examples of living, active virtue disturb our repose, and give birth to distressing comparisons: we long to burn her alive." Never were truer words, ironical though they were, spoken, and in the painting by Mr. Barrett the evidence of her "living, active virtue" is prominently brought before us. We know this to be high praise, but look upon the picture in what light we will, either as an incentive to golden deeds of love towards our fellow-sinners, or as a work of high art and an exposition of the beautiful, because true, we feel assured that, as soon as the picture and its subject is fairly before the public, it will create an amount of interest that seldom falls to the lot of an artist who has not grown grey from years of toil and study.

### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### THE ESSENES AND KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

There is a most remarkable resemblance between the maxims and customs of the Essenes and the early Templars, as they have been handed down to us, and the resemblance both bear to Freemasonry is well known. This induces me to put the question, whether it is probable the Essenes existed down to the 10th or 11th centuries, and who and of what country was Hugh of the Pagans, the first Master of the Temple? The name would lead one to suppose he was a convert to Christianity. It is, I believe, a disputed point whether the Essenes professed patriarchal Jewish, or Christian principles, and also as to their origin. Later corruptions of this society may have originated the *Assassins*, the *Mysteries of the Druses*, &c. The resemblance to Freemasonry I can only account for by supposing that the Masons of the middle ages were Essenian architects, or that the Essenians were, or had been, connected in some way with the Dionisiacs.—A.

#### EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE SCOTTISH TEMPLARS.

Grégoire has the following:—"Upon these facts the Templars establish that the existence of the Order was never interrupted, assuring us that the Scottish Templars, excommunicated in 1324, by the Grand Master Larménus, were but a counterfeit of the Order of the Temple, which became afterwards the trunk of the Masonic societies. *Query*—from whence does Grégoire derive the foregoing? The article in which I find the quotation in the *MAGAZINE* (*par excellence*) states that, in 1840, under the Duke of Sussex, the Earl of Durham and the Duke of Leinster as Grand Priors, England, Scotland, and Ireland were provinces of the French Order of the Temple, under Sir Sidney Smith as G.M. Was there ever a body of so-called Chivalric Templars in England, or does this refer to the Masonic Templars? I presume the latter; and if so, the whole Order of the Templar was twenty years ago united.—A.

#### THE LECTURE OF BRO. WOODFORD.—"THERE SHALL BE LIGHT."

The eloquent lecture, "On the early traces of Freemasonry," which the Rev. Bro. A. F. A. Woodford delivered before the Britannia Lodge (No. 162), is the first step of the English brotherhood from darkness to the light of true historical science. This unprejudiced brother is on the right way to clear up the horrible nonsense of so many brethren who are still know-nothings relating the true history of the Craft. Bro. Woodford would do a great service to the whole Fraternity, and especially to the Masonic science, if he would allow the Editor, Bro. Warren, to have his lecture printed, and not only the lecture, but also the recent publication of the Surtees Society therein mentioned, and the declaration which was made at York Minster by every Mason admitted to work. I should like very much to send to Bro. Woodford, as a mark of my esteem, and as an acknowledgment of his valuable research, with which I agree, a copy of my newly published *History of Freemasonry*, 2 vols. and I will do so, if Bro. Woodford understands the German language.—F. G. FINKEL, Editor of *The Bauhütte*, Leipzig.—[The Surtees Society publication is the property of its members, who are regular subscribers of an annual sum, which they spend in printing books for their own exclusive use, and it is not likely they would allow a reprint of their private property.]

#### ANOTHER MASONIC MURDER.

A brother has given me the following title of a book,—*Masonry the same all over the World: Another Masonic Murder*, which he says contains the affidavit of S. G. Auderton concerning the murder of W. Miller, and was printed at Boston, U.S., in 1830. Where can I see a copy of this work?—C. E. T.

#### CENTENARY JEWELS.

Would you be kind enough to inform me if centenary medals are presented to daughter lodges by the Grand Lodge, as a mark of esteem, or must the lodge buy them?—WALTER JOSS, J.D. 15, Montrose, Kilwinning.—[Under the English constitution, a lodge, on attaining its centenary, petitions the M.W.G.M. for leave to wear a medal, according to a design submitted at the same time, in commemoration

of that event. Certain fees are payable for this leave, which is rarely, if ever, withheld, and every member of the lodge, at the time the leave is granted, is entitled to provide himself with a medal of the approved pattern, at his own proper expense, and to wear the same at all times. The Grand Lodge has nothing whatever to do with the matter.]

#### BRO. PRESTON AND THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY.

What was the difference that caused Bro. Preston to leave the Lodge of Antiquity? No one that I have met seems to know so I hope that some of your readers will be able to satisfy,—AN INQUIRER.

#### LODGE OF PERFECTION.

What is the meaning of a Lodge of Perfection; is it but a title, or name, that the members have given it, or is it a title given by the Grand Lodge, as a mark of distinction for perfection in working; and why is their jurisdiction so extensive?—WALTER JOSS, J.D. 15, Montrose, Kilwinning.—[The Grand Lodge has nothing to do with Lodges of Perfection. They are under the SS. G.G. II. SS. G., and is in the 14° in the Ancient and Accepted Rite.]

#### THE DOORS OF THE TEMPLE.

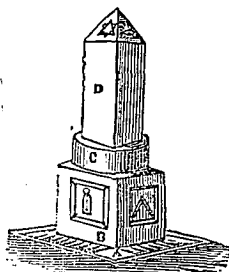
Were the doors of the Temple situated due East, West, and South, and why?—WALTER JOSS, J.D. 15, Montrose, Kilwinning.

#### SERMON AGAINST MASONRY.

In the last century some one published a violent sermon against Masonry. This was answered by the following persons:—John Jackson issued "*An Answer to a certain Pamphlet lately published under the solemn Title of a Sermon; or, Masonry the Way to Hell.*" 8vo. London, 1768." John Thomson also replied in "*Remarks on a Sermon, lately published, entitled, 'Masonry the Way to Hell,' being a Defence of that ancient and honourable Order against the Jesuitical Sophistry and false Calumny of the Author.*" 8vo. London, 1768." Another advocate in favour of the Craft published "*Masonry, the Turnpike Road to Happiness in this Life, and Eternal Happiness hereafter.*" 8vo. London, 1768." It would seem the original was reprinted four years after, for there appeared, in 1772, "*Masonry a Way to Hell; a Sermon on Rev. xvii. 5.*" The questions I would ask about the above are:—Is it known who was the author of the sermon that gave rise to the controversy? I have searched Cooke's *Preacher's Assistant*, and Darling's *Cyclopædia*, without obtaining any clue.—Secondly, I should like to know who John Jackson and John Thomson were.—Thirdly, the author of the exact contrary production; and lastly, was the 1772 sermon a reprint of the 1768 attack? Perhaps it would be only right to state that I have not seen any of the above, but met with the titles as given.—M.C.

#### MASONIC MONUMENT OF LODGE LA CESARÉE.

Some time since an inquiry was made in your columns for a design for a Masonic tombstone, and I now send you that erected here, alluded to in one of my former communications.—H. H.—References:—A, tessellated border,



7in. wide, in black and white stone, with a white cube of 7in. at each corner, the whole surrounded by granite border, 5in. wide. B, a cubical block of granite, 3ft. each way. C, a cylindrical block of granite, 2ft. 6in. in diameter, and 1ft. high. D, a triangular block of Caen stone, 4ft. high, besides the triangular termination at the top. On one of the triangles at the top is engraved the All-seeing eye; on the second, the double triangle; and on the third, the triple tau. On

the three sides of the triangular upright stone are inscriptions to the memory of the brethren interred beneath, the Master Masons being on the side surrounded by the eye, and Arch Masons on the other two sides. On the cylindrical block towards the east are the five points. Around it, from south-east to south-west is inscribed, "À la Gloire du Grand Architecte de l'Univers," and from north-east to north-west, "Loge la Césarée." On the eastern side of the cube is inscribed the square; on the south, the plumb-rule;

on the west; the level the north side being left blank. It is presumed that every Freemason will readily understand the forms of the component parts of the monument, the meanings and appropriateness of the emblems, and the allusions they bear.

#### LODGE NO. 11, 1735.

In an old Freemasons' Calendar of 1788, we find No. 11 omitted from the list of lodges then in existence; and being referred to the next page, we find that No. 11 had formerly met at the King's Arms, Wandsworth, but had been erased from the books of the Grand Lodge, for not conforming to the laws of the society. I do not know whether this is the same lodge your correspondent refers to, as having met at the Queen's Head in Knave's Acre. The second query is more easily answered, as Mr. Stow, in his *Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*, published in 1720 says "Knave's Acre, or Poultny-street, falls into Brewer-street, by Windmill-street end, and so runs westward as far as Marybone-street, and Warwick-street end, and crossing the same and Swallow-street falls into Glasshouse-street, which leadeth unto the fields on the back side of Burlington Garden, and thence to Albermarle Buildings. This Knave's Acre is but narrow, and chiefly inhabited by those who deal in old goods and glass bottles."—R. M. HAYLEY.

#### HIGH TWELVE AND LOW TWELVE.

What is High Twelve? Some Masons use the expression for "the noon of night," which I call Low Twelve. Is it not High Twelve "when the sun is at its meridian?" Am I right or wrong in my interpretation; for as Masons we ought at least to understand the phraseology we choose to adopt,—BROTHER PETER.

#### NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

An adventurous Yankee, J. H. Van Evrie, M.D. (who is most likely descended from some cold-blooded Dutch boor), has just insulted common sense and common decency by publishing, at New York, a book, entitled "*Negroes and Negro 'Slavery': the first, an inferior Race; the latter, its Normal Condition.*" Dr. Van Evrie without advancing a single original idea, maintains that the Negro is not of the same human species as the white man, and even regards the sensitiveness of the Negro back as being specially adapted by Providence for the planter's lash! And yet the writer has the audacity to call himself a Christian, and (as Shakspeare says of the devil) can quote Scripture for his purpose. Dr. Van Evrie, however, is evidently not of the sublime religion taught by St. Paul, on Mars' Hill, at Athens; for he repudiates the doctrine that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth," and terms it "an imposture the most disgusting, the most impious, most irrational, and yet, strange indeed, the most extensive and powerful [that has ever stultified the reason, or perverted the moral instincts of the race." Such is the philosophy, morality, and religion of the friends of Negro slavery.

Examinations for matriculation, and for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, are to be held in the hall of Owen's College, Manchester, in July, by authority of the Senate of University College, London.

A Northumbrian sportsman, in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, offers to "shoot any man in England!" We hope he will respect "the gentlemen of the press." We shall feel a great deal safer if he does.

The second of the *Tracts for Priests and People* is by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and will be out in a few days. It is to be entitled *The Mote and the Beam: a Clergyman's Lessons from the Present Panic.* The first of the series, by Mr. Thomas Hughes, author of *Tom Brown's School Days*, has been well received.

In his recent book on the *Development of Christian Art in Italy*, Mr. W. Sebastian Okely, M.A. remarks:—"As the principle of Gothic has not yet been completely carried out, and as in England this is the style most generally adopted, something should be

said here with reference to the architecture of the future. An architect, in order to succeed in constructing a Gothic building, should be thoroughly and correctly acquainted, even to the minutest extent, with the mechanical theory of his structure; and the more completely Gothic he wishes it to be, the more fully should he display this theory. We may suppose that a much higher degree of perfection would be arrived at in Gothic architecture, had we architects thoroughly acquainted with mechanics, considered mathematically. There is no limit to the variety of beautiful styles which might yet arise if the Gothic principle were full carried out in the minutest details. We might suggest, therefore, that in designing a building, the various requirements of the structure should first of all be attended to exclusively with reference to its practical application. These should be strictly carried out without any deviations arising from a prejudice for a particular rule of proportion, or for the sake of a supposed beauty of effect. The building having thus been conceived of as to its mechanical construction, it will then remain to display this construction decoratively with mathematical correctness; and the result will be more or less perfect, according as the architect has correctly or not solved the mechanical problem; the beauty of the structure being greater, the deeper his perception has been of the mechanical construction, even to its minutest details. Thus the problem of building is not unlike that which the sculptor solves; for he has to carve his statue in accordance with the science of anatomy; and he does this most perfectly when he has succeeded in displaying even in the smallest particulars the internal structure of the body. Let, therefore, the architects of the present day look less behind them. Let them simply learn from the past those principles which are to be followed in the future. Let them also have a strictly liberal education, and, above all, a sound knowledge of statics, in order that they may be able to carry out correctly and fully in their decorations, the mechanical construction of their designs."

The following verses are from *The Poetical Works of Charles Crocker*, recently published at Chichester, where the author is a shoemaker and sexton:—

"Content! of all the blessings I possess,  
And (thanks to Heaven) my portion is not small,  
None can more justly claim my thankfulness  
Than thou, sweet Maid, whose smile gives zest to all;  
Therefore on thee with suppliant voice I call;  
With thee would hide me from the world's rude strife  
For well I know, whatever may befall,  
'Tis peace of mind that makes the bliss of life—  
That thou sustain'st the soul 'mid scenes with misery rife.

"Can Fame—can Power—can Affluence display  
The calm composure of thy modest mien?  
Their light may dazzle in the summer day,  
But thou alone canst cheer the wintry scene:  
Their pomp shall be as though it ne'er had been,  
When the dread tempest sweeps along the sky;  
Whilst thou, in humble confidence serene,  
Fear'st not, for He who bids the tempest fly,  
Mighty to save and bless, thou know'st is ever nigh.

"Still be it mine, as through the quiet vale  
Of humble life my devious course I bend,  
When sorrows or anxieties assail,  
To find in thee a comforter and friend;  
Afflictions, though keen pangs their steps attend,  
In wisdom and in love are doubtless sent,  
And will, ere long, in full fruition end:  
Be then my heart on this one purpose bent—  
Whate'er my lot may be, to dwell with thee, Content."

Miss Freer has just ready for publication two volumes, entitled, *Henry IV.*, and *Marie de Medici*, which are to form a second part of her *History of the Reign of Henry IV., King of France and Navarre*.

The Arundel and Besborough collections of gems and intaglios, now at Blenheim Palace, will be shown at the Archaeological Institute, in London, from the 5th to the 12th of June, through the courtesy of the Duke of Marlborough.

The recent exhibition of works of art in the hall of the Ironmongers' Company, in Fenchurch-street, London, has been a great success. But why should the ironmongers' exhibition be principally the wares of the goldsmith? Our own opinion is, that the Ironmongers' Company ought to hold an annual exhibition of works in iron only, both useful and ornamental, ancient and modern; but leave it to the Goldsmiths' Company to exhibit articles composed

altogether of gold and jewellery. There is "ample room and verge enough" for each, if they will but bestir themselves.

In consequence of the death of Ernest Rietschel, the committee for the Arndt monument, at Bonn, have chosen Herr Hermann Heidel, of Berlin, as the sculptor to whose care the erection of the monument is to be entrusted. Heidel, though a resident of Berlin, is a native of Bonn.

At the last meeting of the Archaeological Institute, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair, Sir John Boileau, Bart., showed several cartoons of mural paintings on a large scale, recently discovered in Easton Church, Norfolk. Sir John gave an account of those relics of mediæval art in East Anglia attributed to the reign of Richard the Second, the principal subject of which is the martyrdom of Thomas-a-Becket, and alluded to the intimacy of that prelate with Hugh Bigod and with the Bishop of Norwich at the period as the possible cause of the comparatively frequent occurrence of representations of the martyrdom in Norfolk.

The *Endeavour* (late *Triumvir*) schooner yacht, is to sail next month, on a fresh Arctic search, under the command of Capt. Parker Snow, if the public subscriptions are sufficient for the necessary expenses.

The title of the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton's work, just ready for publication, is *Martyrs to Circumstances*.

Mr. Walter White has been appointed to the office of Secretary to the Royal Society, vacant by the resignation of Mr. C. R. Weld.

Charles Francis Adams, Author and Editor of *The Life and Works of John Adams* (in ten volumes,) and Editor of the *Letters of Mrs. Adams*, has arrived in London, as United States' Minister, in the place of Mr. Dallas. The office has been previously held by John Adams, the grandfather, and by John Quincy Adams, the father, of the literary gentleman who now has the honour to hold it.

*Essays and Reviews* have now reached a ninth edition.

Professor Blackie denies being editor of the *North British Review*. "I have not," he says, "nor never had, any connection with the periodical beyond the contribution of an occasional article."

The *Illustrated News of the World* has, we are informed, become the property of Mr. Ewing Ritchie, editor of the *National Magazine*.

It is stated that the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, are about to publish a *Day-book*, containing history, science, and facts in general, about every day in the year. William Hone's *Every Day Book*, no doubt, first suggested the idea. We ourselves know a literary brother of our Craft who has been collecting for a similar work many years.

## Poetry.

### SONNET.

ON HEARING THE CUCKOO AS I SAT AT MY LITERARY LABOURS.  
BY BRO. GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL,

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

Cuckoo, I love to hear thy simple cry!  
Monotonous it is, yet seems not so.  
How sweet it comes e'en now,—first high, then low,  
To tell mankind that genial summer's nigh.  
I hear thy voice, as in my rustic cot,  
Poring o'er books I love, I studying sit;  
But from those books thou makst my mind to flit,  
On wings with thee, to some bucolic spot,  
Where hamadryads might delight to dwell;  
Where wild flowers sweet, in great profusion grow,  
And where the hawthorn most delights to blow.  
Bird of the Spring time, oh! I love thee well!  
And though my body cannot fly with thee,  
On fancy's wings I'll bear thee company.

Stokesley.

## SONNET.

TRANSLATED BY DIAGORAS.

Behold yon football, to and fro  
Tossed by a throng of players, eagerly  
Who tug and strive, and kick and pant, and blow,  
Each struggling hard to gain the victory.  
That throng of players represents full well  
The eager players in the game of life,  
Who rush and run, and tug and fight, pell mell,  
Breathless and anxious in the selfish strife.  
The ball is filled with wind, and to their cost  
Men often find for wind alone they fight;  
And whether in the game they've won or lost,  
They find that might can often vanquish right.  
They also find, whene'er the game's o'er,  
That life's a breath of wind, and nothing more.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Sir Knt. Groves, *alias* “†,” *alias* “J.B., Past G. Capt.,” inquires whether I “mean to say that the G.M. of the Templars cannot authorise a commission to install a Prov. G. Commander? He may as well say that on Friday next we cannot install the newly elected Grand Master because we have no Grand Master to do the ceremony.” This quotation enables me to ask “J.B.” who, in the event of a vacancy in the Grand Mastership through resignation instead of death, is the proper person, indeed I may say the only person, to install his successor? The answer is obvious—the retiring Grand Master: so, in like manner, is it the duty of a Prov. G. Commander, or Past Prov. G. Commander, to install a Sir Knt. holding a patent of Prov. Commander—if such can be found. Now, at the time referred to, there were no less than eighteen Prov. G. Commanders, one of whom, I maintain, ought to have been selected to install Sir Knt. Ogle, instead of Sir Knts. J.B., W.B., G.H., and W.P.; the latter I find was Grand Sword Bearer, and not Grand Expert.

Sir Knt. J.B., after explaining away his “nom de plume” of Groves, says your correspondent, “has fallen into another error” (he has not proved the first) “when he brings two examples by analogy, viz: that of 1st Capt. installing an E.C., or a S.W. installing a W.M. elect. There is no analogy, as your correspondent and his colleagues were not inferiors or Prov. G. Officers, but were equals—Grand Officers of the Grand Conclave of England” (grandiloquent).

“He’s but a General—we are Kings.—TOM THUMB.

In 1855 I had the honour of being appointed a Grand Officer, and as my friends do not give me credit for any excess of modesty, I am led to infer that there is no want of development of a certain phrenological organ; but this I can assure “J.B.” that I was not led by the grand office to which I was appointed to consider myself the equal of those nominated to higher office, although their installation had not taken place. An E.C. elect or W.M. elect, I consider to be the superior in rank of the Captains or Wardens from which class they have been recently elected. “J.B.” will observe that, to gratify him, I have confined myself to the word “install.”

The foregoing letter, I think, will sufficiently express my opinion as to prove an answer to “Justus,” and that Sir

Knt. Vernon, or some other Prov. G. Commander, should have performed the ceremony of consecration, &c.

Apologising for the space I am occupying, I subscribe myself,  
Yours truly and fraternally, †.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Your Correspondent in the North, in last week’s number, states, “something has been lost from English Templarism.” I presume he alludes to the “Grand Crosses,” instituted in Scotland about half a century ago, though apparently conferred earlier than that in the French system. Would “†” oblige me (I write for information) by informing me, how the Council is regulated, and who are eligible as members, &c.? and also, if he can do so, how the privilege of conferring this distinction, comes to be vested in our Encampment? I should presume it to be the prerogative of the Grand Master. It is a difficult matter to say what is the correct system of the Order, varying as it does in different countries, and is one among the many reasons why we should endeavour to work out uniformity of statutes and ritual.

A WOULD-BE MEMBER, P.Z. and E.C.

## RETURNS TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Thanks for your reference to the 57th Geo. III. c. 19; it had not escaped my observation.

You will remember that the V.W. the G. Secretary, by circular dated February 25th, 1860, drew the attention of all W.M.s “to the law, 3<sup>rd</sup> Geo. III. c. 79, which requires that the names &c., of the members of each regular lodge of Freemasons,” &c., should “be transmitted, before the 25th of March in every year, to the Clerk of the Peace.”

Hence, reference is made solely to the 39th Geo. III. c. 79, by that eminent functionary, and to that we must confine ourselves, as the 57th Geo. III. c. 19, sec. 26, merely protects lodges of Freemasons “provided such lodges shall comply with the rules and regulations contained in the said Act of the 59th year of his (then) present Majesty relating to such lodges of Freemasons.”

I have a great respect for your opinion in matters in general, and admire the gentle bearing you hold in your remark to the kind letter of “Lex,” p. 371, No. 97. It is nevertheless submitted, however disagreeable it may be, that all lodges holding under warrant dated since the 12th July, 1798, are not protected, controlled, or admitted within the pale of the law; no returns required to be made the Clerk of the Peace for any county, stewardry, riding, division, or place—and that such are to all intents and purposes illegal secret societies, and, as such, are liable to all the pains and penalties to which secret societies are subject. No such return, herein alluded to, is required or directed to be made by the Book of Constitutions, and the sooner this subject is brought under the notice of the Board of General Purposes, the better—that such measures may be adopted to preserve the exalted position our ancient and honourable society has for ages occupied. Let our own house be put aright, ere we proclaim others as illegal, spurious, and the like.

I am, yours truly,

R. E. X.

May 13th, 1861.

## BRAHMIN MASONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am surprised at seeing it stated in the MAGAZINE for September 8th, by “Inquirer,” Poona, that a Brahmin was initiated in Lodge Meridian. Had such been the case, No. 1045 would be perfectly prepared to defend its act; but, as the circumstance stands, I deem it my duty, having sat as Master on the occasion alluded to, to remark that the individual in question was, by his own statement, delivered to me in person, a Christian.

Believe me, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
R. F. GOULD, P.M. Nos. 178 and 1045.

Taku Fort, China, December 30th, 1860.



## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

The triennial meeting of the Grand Orient of France, for the election of a new Grand Master, is about to take place. It is stated that Prince Murat is to be succeeded by Prince Jerome Buonaparte, the former being considered to interfere a little too much with foreign politics.

The Secretary of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows (Bro. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.) has received the handsome donation of 100 guineas from the Prov. G. Lodge of East Lancashire, on behalf of the Institution, £100 from the Prov. Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, and £50 from the Lodge of Faith, No. 430, Radcliff-bridge, East Lancashire.

### ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

By the time our publication is in the hands of our readers, the election of Annuitants will be over; and we have therefore again to express our thanks to those friends who have kindly assisted Bro. Warren in his exertions for Mrs. Weymouth, though it is as yet impossible to say what will be the result. We now acknowledge the following votes received:—

Brought forward .....	636
A Friend and Well Wisher (£2) .....	64
P., Bath .....	8
Bro. Gregory, C.E., J.G.D. ....	56
“ Bedford, Rev. W. R., G. Chap. (10s.) .....	16
“ Harcourt, P.G.D.C. ....	24
“ Wood, W.R., Brighton .....	24
“ Smith, W., C.E. ....	16
“ Vaughan, Rev. S., Wreatham, Suffolk .....	16
“ Clarkson, W.M., 141, Hereford .....	8
“ Williams, J., Z., Chap. 141, Hereford .....	8
“ Atkinson, F., Z., Chap. 793, Stokesley .....	8
“ Underwood, J., Z., Chap. 348 .....	8
Total .....	892

#### MEN'S VOTES.

Brought forward .....	236
Bro. Farthing, W.M. 118 .....	81
“ Wood, W. R., Brighton .....	72
“ Smith, W., C.E., No. 25 .....	24
“ Burton, W.S., London .....	24
“ Glegg, Dr. ....	24
“ Bacon, J., Brighton .....	24
Total .....	488

### METROPOLITAN.

CALEDONIAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 156).—This Lodge of Instruction has been consecrated under the warrant of the Caledonian Lodge, and will meet every Tuesday evening at the Old Ship Hotel, Water-lane, Tower-street. The consecration took place on Tuesday last, on which occasion there was a full attendance of brethren. The lodge was opened at six o'clock, by Bro. William Watson, P.M. No. 25, who performed the impressive ceremony of consecration in his usual fluent manner. Bro. J. Cotterell, P.M. No. 219, then installed in the chair of K.S. Bro. E. C. Cockcroft, P.M. No. 166, who, appointed as the officers for the evening, Bros. W. R. Turner, S.W.; Platt, J.W.; Johnson, S.D.; Rev. George Richards, J.D.; and Burmester, I.G. Besides the above

we also noticed Bros. Alfred Brett, Earle, Nunn, Gilbert, Buswell, Jacobs, Thiselton, Davidson, Thomas Turner, and Milsted; the last named brother being the new proprietor of the house which has been selected for the meetings of this Lodge of Instruction. Bro. Cotterell performed the ceremony of installation, and gave the whole of the charges with admirable effect. The lodge having been closed in due form, the brethren dined together under the presidency of Bro. Cockcroft. The cloth being cleared, the W.M. proceeded with the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were warmly received. In proposing that of “The D.G.M. and the other Grand Officers,” the W.M. alluded to the recent appointment of Lord de Grey and Ripon, which, he trusted, would not, however, deprive them of Lord Dalhousie’s services.—Bro. NELSON (Prov. G. Sec. West Riding of Yorkshire) returned thanks for the toast. He could assure them that his lordship was deeply interested in all that went on in the Craft, and he believed that Lord de Grey would be as good a D.G.M. as Lord Panmure had been, which was saying as much as it was possible to say.—In proposing “Prosperity to the Caledonian Lodge of Instruction,” the W.M. said it was proposed in this lodge to give more attention to the working of the ceremonies than to the lectures. Though a young Mason, he had attended many lodges of instruction. He had seen many instances of the value of studying the working of the ceremonies. It would be the object of this lodge of instruction to make the brethren perfect in the duties which they had to perform in lodge. The want of a lodge of instruction was much felt in the neighbourhood, and when it was known, he was sure it would be well supported. He had no doubt that there were other lodges of instruction with higher pretensions, but he was sure there was no assembly of brethren who had the interests of the Craft more at heart than themselves. He begged to couple the toast with the health of Bro. W. R. Turner, S.W.—Bro. TURNER, in returning thanks, said that though he had been called upon, the honours were due to Bros. Cotterell, Cockcroft, Nunn, and Watson, who had assisted in getting up this lodge of instruction. He was but a young Mason, but the pleasant evenings they had spent in a small parlour in Greek-street had shown them the value of an established nucleus of instruction; they were in the “Old Ship,” and with their excellent pilots there was no doubt they could come safe into port.—Bro. WATSON, in proposing “The Health of the W.M.,” quite approved of the intention of this lodge of instruction to devote itself particularly to the ritual, though he could not deny that he much admired the lectures, and their beautiful illustrations. With regard to their W.M., he could say, wherever he went, that he brought earnestness of purpose, gentlemanlike feeling and delicacy, and warmth of feeling; wherever he went he made friends, and he was sure they would all agree that, though not a very old Mason, he was a great acquisition to the Craft. The toast was received with great enthusiasm.—The W.M., in returning thanks, said that it had always been his determination, whatever office he held, to perform the duties thoroughly. He asked them to think upon the necessity of this. How frequently they might see admirable working from the chair completely nullified by the imperfectness of the subordinate officers. He thanked them most cordially for the honour they had done him. Before he sat down he felt it his duty to propose “The Healths of Bros. Cotterell and Watson” for their kindness in attending and assisting them in the working of the lodge. This health was received with great enthusiasm.—Bro. COTTERELL adverted to the great pleasure older Masons derived from imparting instruction to their skilled brethren. He quite agreed that the parrot-like repetition of the fifteen sections ought to be made subordinate to the working of the ceremonies. He hoped that this lodge would be one where the young Mason might carry away something which he really wanted. Several appropriate toasts followed, and the festivities were protracted to a somewhat late hour. The comfort of the brethren was most assiduously cared for by Bro. Albert Nulsted, the host. The furniture and regalia were supplied by Bro. Platt; it is plain, and exceedingly suitable for a lodge of instruction.

PHENIX LODGE (No. 202).—The last meeting of this lodge for the season was held at the Freemasons’ Tavern on Saturday last, when Bro. Maslin, W.M., ably raised Bro. Fuller to the third degree. Bro. R. Bell McEntire was duly installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, by Bro. William Watson, assisted by a full board of installed Masters, amongst whom we observed Bro. Eneas McIntyre, the new S.G.D., and several P.Ms. of the lodge. The usual formalities having been observed, the W.M. appointed as his officers, Bros. Morris, S.W.; States, J.W.; Bro. Henry G. Warren, the senior P.M. of the lodge, Sec.; and Bro. Williams, S.D., the other offices being left vacant on account of the non-attendance of members. Bro. Webber, P.M., was invested as Treasurer, having been unanimously elected at the previous meeting. Bro. Rice was re-elected Tyler. All other business having been disposed of, the brethren adjourned to a very elegant banquet, when the usual toasts were given, Bro. E.

McIntyre, S.G.D., returning thanks for the D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers, and Bro. F. Binckes, P.M., No. 11, for the visitors. The speeches were short and to the purpose, it being the custom in this lodge to make its annual meeting more of a musical festival than a mere vehicle for the display of oratory; and on this occasion there was no reason to complain of the entertainment provided, comprising, as it did, the talents of Bros. Theodore Distin, Donald King, Percy, T. Williams, Exall, and Geo. Loder, who presided at the pianoforte, and those two public favourites, Miss Eyles and Miss Jane Wells.

CANONBURY LODGE (No. 955).—The last monthly meeting of this lodge for the season took place on the 9th inst., at the Canonbury Tavern, St. Mary's-road, Islington, under the rule of its W.M., Bro. Edward Cox. The business, which was of a routine description only, was conducted with that decorum which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of Freemasonry. The members of the lodge determining in the course of the evening's proceedings to meet for a summer banquet in the month of June next, at Bro. Whitfield's noted hostelry, the Eagle, Snarebrook, a committee was appointed to arrange the essentials. On the termination of lodge business, the members present adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, provided in Bro. Todd's best style, the W.M. presiding, and introducing the toasts with a brevity and completeness which left full scope for indulgence in vocal harmony, kindly rendered by various members of the lodge and visiting brethren, amongst the latter of whom we recognised Bros. Donald King, J. Lane, Paget, and Davis. The unexpected presence of two of the members of this lodge (Bros. Rogers and Currie, the former having shortly before arrived in his native country after a long military service, and the latter having but a few days previously returned home from a voyage to far distant lands) afforded the W.M. an opportunity, whilst proposing the toast of "The Army and Navy," of congratulating them on their return, and the lodge on the presence and companionship of members so eminently fitted to undertake and successfully perform good suit and service on their country's behalf. The toast was responded to on the part of the army by Bro. Rogers, who expressed his firm conviction from what he had witnessed of the excellence of the British Army during the Crimean campaign, and from what had come under his notice whilst following it and his fortunes in other parts of the world, that it was now in as perfect a state as could be desired. He firmly believed that but one idea was prevalent in the mind of each soldier, that of doing his duty to his country; that what had been done by our forefathers in days of yore, he was pleased to add he knew the present defences of England's soil and honour would not hesitate again to attempt; and that, backed as the army now was by the British Volunteers, a force perfectly adequate to, and admirably adapted for, the protection of the hearths and homes of every Englishman, and the lives and property of those nearest and dearest to all, he considered our seagirt island safe from the attacks of every nation, and prepared to repel invasion by a combination of powers.—Bro. Currie briefly responded on part of the navy, and at the unanimous call of the brethren present, Bro. John Willis, S.W., replied on the part of the Rifle Volunteers in a strain so energetic, and with an effect so marked as clearly to indicate that the remarks of Bro. Rogers not only met with a response in the breast of the S.W., but that they had had the effect of rousing the eloquence and latent valour of "Honest John Bull."—Bro. T. Bohn, P.M. and Sec., having been entrusted by the W.M. with the gavel, in a speech replete with good feeling proposed the toast of "Prosperity to the Canonbury Lodge," remarking that the rise and progress of the Canonbury Lodge, well acquainted as he was with the history and career of many lodges now firmly established, was indeed a surprise and gratification to him; he, having been one of the small band who united their influence to obtain the warrant under which they then met, knew with what feelings of pride its success was anticipated; and he was likewise aware of the fact that the, he might say, gigantic proportions to which the lodge had grown had as far exceeded their hopes as their expectations. In coupling the name of Bro. A. J. Duff Filer with the toast he paid a well deserved compliment to the worthy brother, highly eulogising his character as a Mason and a gentleman.—Bro. Filer, in a few words, and with much emotion returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and expressed his earnest hope that the lodge might continue to keep pace with his good wishes, towards the attainment of which his services would be at all times most cheerfully rendered. The conviviality and good fellowship of the meeting was continued until, as railway phraseology has it, 11.30 p.m., when the members, numbering upwards of forty, including the visitors, Bros. Donald King, P.M. No. 12; J. Lane, of the Lodge of Industry; Davis, of the Jordan College; Corbould, W. H. Johnson, Buss, P.M. No. 29; and Paget, of the Lodge of United Strength, retired from the worthy host's hospitable board, severally took their leave of the W.M., and went on their ways rejoicing.

## PROVINCIAL.

### DURHAM.

HARTLEPOOL.—*St. Helen's Lodge* (No. 774).—On Thursday, the 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry at this excellent lodge, when the proceedings were conducted by Bro. Groves, the W.M., assisted by Bros. Hammerbom, P.M., P. Prov. G.P.; Hodgson, P.M., P. Prov. G.J.D., and Armstrong, P.M.; Mr. J. Emra Holmes, Mr. Sophus Lindhardt, and Bro. W. Donald, who was balloted for and admitted as a joining member. At the conclusion of the business for the evening, the brethren retired for refreshment, and social gathering round the festive board was characterised by that harmony which is always to be found amongst the members of the Craft. On Tuesday, the 14th inst., a lodge of emergency was called for the purpose of passing Bro. Olssen to the second degree.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—*Harbour of Refuge Lodge* (No. 1066).—The ordinary monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Royal Hotel, West Hartlepool, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., when the lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. Sutcliffe, in the first degree. Mr. Francis John Cackett, was balloted for and duly elected and initiated. Bros. Renney and Stephenson, who had been previously initiated into Freemasonry, presented themselves for the purpose of being passed to the second degree, and having given proofs of their qualification, were duly passed as F.C. This being the meeting for the election of W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler, the business was proceeded with, and Bro. Sutcliffe was re-elected as W.M. for the ensuing year. Bros. Richardson and Muers were re-elected Treasurer and Tyler. The same period, and the lodge was afterwards closed in harmony. Several brethren stated their intention of being present at the installation of the R.W. Prov. G.M. at Leeds, on Wednesday next.

### ISLE OF WIGHT.

RYDE.—*East Medina Lodge* (No. 204).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, 17th of April, in the Masonic Hall, Ryde, Bro. Francis Newnan, P.M., presiding in the absence of Bro. Hearn, W.M., when Bro. Richards was raised to the third degree, and Bro. Langdon, P.M., passed his sons, James and John Langdon, to the degree of F.C. The regular business of the lodge being disposed of, it was closed.

### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—*Silurian Lodge* (No. 693).—At the lodge meeting held on the 1st May, Bro. Whitechurch, the able and efficient W.M. of the above old lodge, passed Bros. Osborne and Gobbett to the degree of Fellow Craft Masons. The worthy W.M. also lectured on the Tracing Board, and the manner in which the ceremony was performed excited the warm approbation of the whole of the brethren present. This lodge, we are happy to say, is progressing admirably. Three new candidates were proposed for initiation at the next meeting. The brethren intend closing the lodge during the three summer months, commencing in July. The W.M. admits he should not be able to go on so well, if he had not the ready and willing assistance of his very efficient officers, and he boasts *there are no better Officers in England.* This is as it should be. They have all our hearty good wishes.

### SOMERSETSHIRE.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Bro. Gofton's, Reed's Arms Hotel, Burnham, on Friday, the 3rd inst., at high twelve, when over 100 brethren were present, and proceeded to visit the Rural Philanthropic Lodge (No. 367). Bro. Haseler, P.M., being found to be the oldest Prov. G.S.W. of the Province then present, was called upon to take the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the warrant of the M.W. the Grand Master, appointing Bro. Roxburgh, G. Reg., Acting Prov. Grand Master, and also a warrant issued by the latter brother, appointing Bro. Henry Bridges, P.M., P.G. Sword Bearer, as his deputy, called upon Bro. Bridges to qualify himself for that office. This being done, Bro. Bridges was received and acknowledged as the D. Prov. G.M., with the usual honours.

The D. Prov. G. MASTER then entered upon the business of the day, in the absence of the Acting Prov. G. Master, who was unavoidably prevented from being present.

The Treasurer, Bro. PAYNE, produced his annual account, which was duly passed. Bro. Payne was re-elected to the office of Treasurer of the Province for the ensuing year.

The D. PROV. G. MASTER then declared all the other offices void, and proceeded to the appointment and investiture of the following

brethren as his officers for the ensuing year, viz.:—Bros. Com-mans (of Lodge 61), G.S.W.; Wilton (48), G.J.W.; Green-hill (367), Registrar; Rev.—Thomas (1116), Chaplain; Smith (367), Secretary; Duke (367), Senior Deacon; Moutrie (48), Junior Deacon; Cross (42), Superintendent of Works; Bartram (528), Director of Ceremonies; Poole (36), Assistant ditto; Symons (157), Sword Bearer; Holmes (367), Organist; Burnett (367), Pursuivant; Else, Marwood, Pople, Stone, Leaker, and Mott, Stewards; Hopkins, Tyler.

The newly-appointed brethren then entered upon their duties.

Several sums were readily voted to the relief of the aged, poor, and afflicted Masons of the Province.

The sum of £20 was voted to the widows' branch of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows.

The sum of twenty guineas was unanimously voted for the purpose of presenting Bro. Randolph, the late D. Prov. G. Master of the Province, with a suitable jewel, in consideration of his long and important services in that important office, and a committee was appointed to draw up a suitable inscription for the same.

A vote of ten guineas for a jewel was then agreed to, to be presented to the late Prov. G. Treasurer, Bro. Dr. Falkner, for his services as Treasurer of the Province for the last six years.

Bro. FALKNER, after having adverted to the great loss which the Province had sustained by the decease of their late lamented Prov. G. Master, and paid a high tribute of respect to his memory, moved that a vote of condolence be prepared and forwarded to the several members of his family, comprising amongst others, the present Col. Tynte, Prov. G.M., Monmouth, and his son, Col. C. K. Tynte, Prov. G.M. for South Wales. This vote was, we need scarcely add, carried unanimously.

Bro. TREVOR, P.M. (48), in respectful and appropriate language, then referred to the present position of the Province, in consequence of the decease of their late Prov. G. Master, and concluded by moving the following resolution on the subject:—"That the members of this Provincial Grand Lodge have complete confidence in the wisdom and discretion of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and entertain for him feelings of loyal obedience; but under the present circumstances of this Province, they feel constrained to declare that they shall bear with unmingled satisfaction that the Most Worshipful Grand Master has been able to appoint some eminent and worthy brother, possessed of local influence, to the office of Provincial Grand Master." The resolution was carried unanimously.

Some other minor business was disposed of, and the lodge was at four o'clock, p.m., duly closed. The banquet then followed, which was attended by about seventy of the brethren, and was served up in a style of liberality and elegance, which reflected the highest credit on Bro. Gofton, the D. Prov. G. Master, Bro. Bridges, presiding on the occasion. Justice having been fully done to the viands, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and altogether a most agreeable evening was spent.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

**HANDSWORTH.**—*St. James's Lodge* (No. 707).—The usual monthly meeting was held last Monday, the 5th inst., at Bro. Franks's, New Inn, Handsworth. After the business of the evening was concluded, and the lodge closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet hall, and partook of an excellent repast. The W.M., Dr. Hopkins, presided, and Bro. E. L. Bullock, S.W., took the vice-chair. The usual toasts were given and responded to, interspersed with some first-rate singing by the brethren. The brethren departed about twelve, after having spent a most pleasant evening.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 607).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Thursday, the 2nd inst., at the Star and Garter Hotel, the W.M., Bro. J. Haseler, presiding. The lodge having been opened in due form, the W.M. proceeded to pass Bro. Haseler, jun., to the degree of F.C.; also Bro. Pratt to the sublime degree of M.M. Each ceremony was ably conducted in the W.M.'s usual careful and impressive manner. We regret to hear that our highly-esteemed and much respected Prov. G.M., Lieut.-Col. Vernon, is about to remove to another locality.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—*Lodge of Honour* (No. 769).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, the 10th inst, the W.M., Bro. Humphrey, with all the officers and several members being present. Bro. George Sparrow having passed the necessary examination, was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being impressively performed by the W.M. At the conclusion a great deal of business was disposed of, the principal feature of which was the unanimous election of Bro. Charles Matthews, S.W., to the chair of the W.M., which will be vacated on the 14th proximo. Bro. Foster Gough, P.M., P.S.G.W., was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Jones, Tyler. The W.M. also nominated Bro. F. Sollom, J.W., and Bro. S. Tucker, M.A., to be stewards to the ensuing banquet.

Bros. Matthews and Gough returned thanks for the honours conferred upon them, and the lodge was closed in due form.

#### SUSSEX.

**BRIGHTON.**—*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Old Ship Hotel, on the 7th inst. The W.M., Bro. Curtis, presided, and in a very creditable manner raised Bro. Weston to the sublime degree of a M.M. A proposition for initiation was received.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

**SHEFFIELD.**—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 162).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Music Hall, on Thursday, 9th inst. Bro. William White, jun., W.M., Asst. Prov. G.D.C., presided, and was supported by a large number of the brethren, including P.M.'s M. Chambers, W. Longden, J. A. Eadon, J. Foster, &c. There were also present Bros. A. Moore, of No. 298, Scarborough, and C. J. Slater, of Liege. The lodge having been opened in the first and second degrees, Bros. Waterhouse, Smith, and Turner were examined, and having given very satisfactory proofs of their proficiency in the former degrees, were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The traditional history of this degree was then given, and the tracing board and working tools explained by the W.M., after which Bro. Webster, Sec. delivered a very able charge to the newly raised brethren. The lodge was then closed according to ancient form.

#### ROYAL ARCH.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

**BRADFORD.**—*Chapter of Charity* (No. 379).—A meeting of this chapter was held on Monday, April 29th, at the rooms of the Lodge of Hope, Duke-street, for the purpose of confirming the minutes of the last chapter, as well as disposing of other business. Unfortunately, Comp. Mawson, the First Principal, was again unable to attend, in consequence of which, Comp. H. Smith, P.Z., conducted the business in his absence, stating his intention to postpone every matter in the circular which could with propriety be delayed until Comp. Mawson could resume his duties in person. Two candidates were announced in attendance; the ballot was therefore taken for them, and proved favourable. Bros. Thos. Shepherd and Geo. C. Tetley, of the Lodge of Hope, were then exalted by Comp. First Principal, assisted by Comps. Thos. Hill, W. Gath, and Henry Farrar, P.Z.s; C. H. Taylor, H.; J. T. Robinson, J.; and J. Garnet, Prin. Soj.; James Lumb, S.E.; S. C. Hill, S.N. The first and third lectures were given by the Z. and Comp. Hill. The propositions of Comp. H. Smith and Wm. Gath, of which notice had been given, that a sum be handed to the Lodge of Hope annually as a rent for the use of the rooms, and that a donation of £10 be presented to the lodge towards decorating the new rooms, being duly seconded by Comps. M. Rogerson and Thos. Hill, were respectively carried unanimously. Notice was duly given of the intended removal in compliance with the Book of Constitutions. The chapter was closed at 9.15, and the M.E.Z. was well supported in the refreshment rooms. In the course of the evening it was stated that the next Prov. Grand Chapter was postponed till the middle of June, and as it is to be in Bradford, it is hoped that the new rooms will be ready.

**HUDDERSFIELD.**—*Chapter of Perseverance* (No. 342).—The annual meeting of this chapter was held at the Masonic Hall on Ascension Day, under the following officers:—Comps. Joseph Batley, jun., M.E.Z.; Wm. Cocking, H.; T. S. Bradley, J.; Bentley Shaw, J.P., S.E.; R. Sissons, M.R.C.S., S.N.; J. R. Dore, P.Soj.; Lewis R. Starkey, J.P., A.S.; G. Noble Nelson, A.S. Comp. Peace, P.Z., presided at the organ. A large number of the members of the Chapter were present, and the following visitors:—Comps. James Sinclair, M.D., 232; Jno. Batley, First Principal, Chapter of Fidelity (364); and Comps. Banes, P.Z.; Wm. George Dyson, M.E.J.; D. Sykes, S.N.; C. Taylor, of the Chapter of Prosperity (365). Capt. W. H. Green, Adj. 6th West Yorkshire R.V., was duly exalted to the supreme degree of a Royal Arch Mason. The ceremony was worked in a most able manner, the part of the First Principal being characterised by that accuracy and impressiveness which always distinguishes Comp. Capt. Batley's working. The Chapter having been closed, a *rechèrché* dinner was served in the Hall; the table was very tastefully set out, and abundantly supplied with every delicacy of the season. The usual loyal and Royal Arch toasts were proposed and responded to in speeches of more than ordinary merit by Comps. F. R. Jones, jun.,; T. R. Tatham,

P.Z., *M.R.O.S.*; J. Harpin, *J.P.*; Lieut. Starkey, and others; and nothing occurred in any way to mar the enjoyment of the evening.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

### GRAND CONCLAVE.

INSTALLATION OF SIR KNT. WILLIAM STUART, DEP. G.M., AS MOST EMINENT AND SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

Friday, the 10th instant, was a day of no small importance to the Order of Knights Templar. On that day the Grand Conclave met in the Temple at Freemasons' Hall, and installed its Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, Sir Knt. William Stuart, who had previously been unanimously elected to that high dignity consequent upon the decease of the deeply regretted late Grand Master, Colonel Charles Kemys Kemys Tynte. The Grand Officers present were—Sir Knts. Colonel Clerk, G. Sub-Prior; the Reverend E. Moore, G. Prelate; J. H. Law, G. Chancellor; M. H. Shuttleworth, G. Vice-Chancellor; J. N. Tomkins, G. Treasurer; G. Worley, G. Chamberlain; R. R. Nelson, G. Hospitaller; Brackstone Baker, 1st G. Standard-bearer; W. J. Meymott, G. Director of Ceremonies; Reverend C. M. Style, Asst. G. Director of Ceremonies; Capt. Layton, 2nd G. Aide-de-Camp; A. M. Moore 1st. G. Captain of Lines; Jabez Tepper, 2nd G. Capt. of Lines; H. W. Spratt, G. Supt. of Works; Matthew Cooke, G. Organist; and W. Smith, *C.B.*, G. Banner-bearer. The following V.E. Prov. G. Commanders were also present: Sir Knts. the Reverend John Huyshe, Devon; Albert H. Royds, Lancashire; Colonel G. A. Vernon, Staffordshire; William Courtenay, Cruttenden, Cheshire; Charles John Vigne, Dorset; H. J. Hinxman, *M.D.*, Kent; Henry Atkins Bowyer, Oxon; W. W. Beach, *M.P.*, Hampshire; Major Hugh S. S. Burney, Essex; Benjamin A. Kent, *M.D.*, Australia; Samuel Bryant, *M.D.*, Gloucestershire and City of Bristol.—The following Sir Knts., who were not appointed Grand Officers, were also present, and are here given under their encampments. Those who were so appointed will be found lower down. All Souls, Weymouth: John Coombes, Frederic Cosens, Nathaniel Highmore, and Joshua Maunders.—Cœur de Lion, Oxford: J. N. Fazerkerly, T. J. Peyton, John Pratt, R. J. Spiers, Albert F. Style, and J. G. Wood.—Faith and Fidelity, London: Brackstone Baker.—Frederick of Unity, London: C. Beaumont, Allen, and Bell.—Howe, Birmingham: R. H. Foster, W. Gates, B. W. Gould, John Gould, W. Greenway, E. A. Lingard, and W. Roberts.—Jacques de Molay, Liverpool: C. J. Banister and Edw. Pierpoint.—Kemys Tynte, Woolwich: J. Hassall, J. Henderson, C. Hewett, C. Malings, and Colonel Tulloh.—Mount Calvary, London: J. B. Newall, R. H. Browne, J. Simonds, and H. Thompson.—Observance, London: Llewellyn Evans.—Royal Kent, Newcastle: John Barker and H. Hammerbom.—Royal Naval, Portsmouth: Henry Clarke, *M.D.*—St. George, London: Geo. Harcourt, *M.D.*, Richard Spencer, and J. S. Willett.—St. James of Jerusalem, Bolton: W. Wright.—Stuart, Watford: T. S. Barringer, H. C. Finch, J. Goodyear, George Lambert, and Thos. Rogers. Sir Knt. the Rev. John Huyshe, Prov. G. Com. for Devon, preceded by the G. Officers, entered the Temple in procession, when he assumed the seat to the right of the throne and opened Grand Conclave in the usual form. The minutes were next read and confirmed. After which, the M.E. the S.G.M. elect was introduced in due form, preceded by certain Grand Officers, and with the customary honours. The S.G.M. elect was then obligated in ancient form, invested, seated on the throne, proclaimed, and received the homage and fealty of the Order. He was also properly saluted, and made an address to the Sir Knts., thanking them for their unanimous choice. The S.G.M. then begged Grand Conclave to accept from him a very beautiful work of art in the form of a crucifix, made in the 15th century,—the figure on the cross being beautifully worked in coral and suspended to a silver cross enclosed by a glass front, and having before it a votive silver lamp. This present was justly admired and gratefully received. Addresses of congratulation to the Grand Master were presented from Kent, by Dr. Hinxman; the Faith and Fidelity, by W. J. Meymott; the Rougemont, by the Rev. John Huyshe; and the Prov. G. Conclave of Staffordshire, by Colonel Vernon; the Baldwin and Bristol Encampments, by Dr. Bryant; the Stuart Encampment, by Francis; the Mount Calvary, by John Mott Thearle; the Prov. G. Conclave of Lancashire, by Albert H. Royds; and the Prov. of Northumberland, by A. Gillespie.—The report of the General Committee was read and adopted.—Several motions were made, one of which related to holding two Grand Conclaves annually, which was agreed to by all present, and another for granting relief to Sir

Knt. Wilkinson, of the Royal Kent Encampment, for whose use £20 was proposed and unanimously carried. The Supreme Grand Master was then pleased to nominate and invest the following Sir Knts. as the Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

Col. Vernon, Dep. G.M.; Earl of Carnarvon, G. Seneschal; B. B. Cabbell, G. Prior; Hon. W. North, G. Sub-Prior; Rev. Edward Moore, G. Prelate; Burchell Herne, 1st G. Capt.; H. W. Spratt, 2nd G. Captain; J. H. Law, G. Chancellor; M. H. Shuttleworth, G. Vice-Chancellor; Col. Clerk, G. Registrar; J. N. Tomkins, G. Treas.; W. Blenkin, G. Chamberlain; —Stevens, G. Hospitaller; Lawrence Ormerod, G. Mareschal; Rev. E. G. Bolling, G. Provost; D. H. Stone, 1st G. Expert; Rev. C. M. Style, 2nd G. Expert; J. W. Figg, 1st G. Standard-bearer; H. Bridson, 2nd G. Standard-bearer; M. H. Shuttleworth, G. Almoner; W. G. Meymott, G.D. of Cers.; W. Smith, *C.B.*, Asst. G.D. of Cers; 1st G. Aide-de-Camp, C. J. Bannister; 2nd G. Aid-de-Camp, —Salmond; 1st G. Capt. of Lines, Capt. Davy; 2nd G. Capt. of Lines, Richard Wood; G. Sword-bearer, —Goldthorp; 1st G. Herald, Charles Hood, *M.D.*; 2nd G. Herald, A. Gillespie; G. Supt. of Works, —Schwarzkopf; G. Organist, Matthew Cooke; G. Banner-bearer, John Mott Thearle.

The offertory was then commenced, and £11 3s. 2d. was collected, which, with the balance in the hands of the G. Almoner, made a total of £38 17s.

After which Grand Conclave was closed in ancient form, and the Supreme Grand Master and Grand Officers left the Temple in procession, and adjourned.

The numerous banners of encampment and individual Sir Knts. rendered the Temple quite a fairy scene; the costume of the Order, the medals of the Sir Knts., and the superb cope of the G. Prelate, added wonderfully to the effect. Too much praise cannot be given to the V.E. installing Prov. G. Commander, the Rev. John Huyshe, for the able, perfect, and impressive way in which he performed the ceremony, and the same is due to Sir Knt. Meymott for his care in arranging the ceremonial, which went off without an error; and it is very much doubted if ever before the Temple had within its walls such a Masonic assemblage, for numbers, costume, and general ensemble. Sir Knt. Matthew Cooke presided at the harmonium, and was assisted, most ably, in the chanting by Sir Knt. J. B. Newall.

[The proceedings of the day were closed by a banquet, at which very many addresses were delivered, but we decline to pay for tickets to report the speeches of orators, and would-be orators, where the usual compliment paid to the representatives of the press is studiously withheld from the only organ of Freemasonry in the kingdom. Of course, the business proceedings we feel it not only a duty, but a pleasure to report. Here we stop.]

## YORKSHIRE (WEST).


SIEFFIELD.—*De Farnival Encampment*.—A meeting of this recently consecrated encampment was held at the Music Hall, on Wednesday, 8th inst. The members present were, Sir Knts. William White, jun., E.C., Prov. G. Herald; Henry Webster, 1st Capt.; G. Stewart, 2nd Capt.; E. Drury, Reg.; J. Rodgers, Exp.; E. A. Heeley, Capt. of Lines; H. J. Garnett, Standard-Bearer, &c. Comps. Richard Martin and Thomas Turton, of the Chapter of Paradise, were severally installed Knts. Comps. of the Order of the Temple. The ceremonies were ably and impressively performed by the E.C. and his officers, and the De Farnival Encampment bids fair to become a very flourishing one.

## ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

### HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH.—*Royal Naval Chapter of S.P.R.*—The annual meeting of this chapter took place on Friday, the 2nd inst., when the Ill. Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, of Southampton, was installed, with all the customary ceremonies, M.W.S. for the ensuing year, in succession to the Ill. Bro. R. W. Bradley, who has so long and so ably held that distinguished office, and by whose knowledge of the Order, and devotion to the high grades, the Royal Naval Chapter has become one of the most successful in the South of England. The Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen (32°), G.S.B., and also D. Pov. G.M. of the Isle of Wight, conducted the ceremony of installation, Bro. Bell presiding at the organ. The chapter was honoured by a visit from Ill. Bro. Dr. Kent (32°), P.G.M. of South Australia, and other distinguished brethren, all of whom bore testimony to the able

and eloquent manner in which Ill. Bro. Pullen performed the installation. Ill. Bro. Rankin Stebbing having suitably acknowledged the honour conferred on him by the chapter, and which he said was doubly gratifying to him as renewing his connection with his native town, proceeded to appoint the following Ill. brethren as officers for the ensuing year:—Henry Clark, *M.D.*, Prelate; Alfred Heather, 1st General; Henry Hollingsworth, 2nd General; Lieut. Murray, Marshal; Major Hockings, Raphael; Galt, Captain; Bell, Organist. Ill. Bro. R. W. Bradley continues as Treasurer, and received the most grateful expressions, both by formal vote of thanks and by individual compliment of the brethren, for his great services to the chapter. It was resolved to hold a day meeting in the autumn and solicit the honour of an official visit from the M.P. Sovereign of the Order, Dr. Leeson, and who will be entertained at a banquet to be given in his honour.

RYDE.—*Pectis Chapter of S.P.R.* —A convocation was held on Tuesday, 16th of April, in the Masonic Hall, Ryde, Isle of Wight. The Ill. Bro. W. Hyde Pullen, S.P.R.C. of the 32°, the M.W. Sov., presided; the Ill. Bro. B. H. Kent, 32° acting as 1st General; Bro. Jeremiah How, K.H., of the 30°, acting as 2nd General; Bro. Rev. R. K. Edwards, Prelate; Bro. Francis Newman, Grand Marshal; Bro. J. F. Ollard, Raphael; Bros. W. E. Ratcliffe, Fletcher, Moore, William Bradley, and Alfred Heather, were present. Five brethren were approved of on the ballot, and Bros. Capt. R. B. Hunte, and Charles Francis Fisher being in attendance, they were admitted and installed into the Order. A ballot was then taken for the M.W. Sov. for the ensuing two years, and Bro. Donald M'Lachlan, 1st General, was unanimously elected. The chapter having been closed, some of the brethren adjourned to Bro. Oldfield's Hotel, and in Masonic friendship and social intercourse passed the remainder of the evening.

### MARK MASONRY.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 55).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Music Hall, on Friday, 10th inst. Bro. William White, jun., W.M., in the chair. Bros. Martin, Waterhouse, and Turner were severally admitted, and advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master Mason. Bro. Henry Webster, S.D., presented the working tools, and gave the charge and lecture in a very excellent manner. It was unanimously decided to change the night of meeting from the second Friday to the fourth Monday in each month. The lodge was then closed in due form with solemn prayer.

### NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A new series of Orchestral Concerts is announced, under the title of *The Musical Art Union*, to be directed by Herr Klindworth. At these concerts, we imagine, some novelty may be expected.

For a year to come the reader may expect a bulletin concerning "Vasco di Gama," and the solicitudes of M. Meyerbeer on the subject. Mdlle. La Grua is, for the moment, "the favourite" named for heroine.

The Paris journals mention as probable a revival at the Grand Opéra of Gluck's "Alceste," with Madame Viardot for heroine—this a consequence of her protracted triumphs in "Orphée" (still not over), and the effect produced by her recent appearance at the Concert of the *Conservatoire*.

M. Duprato, one of the "Roman students" sent to Italy from the *Conservatoire* of Paris, has just produced a new three-act opera, "Salvator Rosa," at the Opéra Comique of Paris, with moderate success. The *libretto* is said to be of inferior quality.

Herr Lauterbach, whose excellent violin-playing was among the attractions of the Exhibition year in Munich, has left the Bavarian for the Saxon capital, there to occupy the place of M. Lipinski.

Mr. Benedict has announced a repetition of his "Undine" at his coming Concert.

A new *lasso-cantante*, Signor Capponi, appeared on the last night of the Italian season at Paris, and is described as an acquisition likely to become permanently attached to M. Calzado's company.

The Choral Societies of the Seine gave a Concert, a short time ago, in the Cirque Napoleon. The chorus consisted of 800 voices.

It is stated that Herr Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" is again to be placed in rehearsal at Carlsruhe (where it was studied last year during several months, with the view of its being produced there in December. The first of his three "Nebelungen Operas" (which are to be played three days or nights running) is to come out, says the *Deutsche Musik-Zeitung*, at Prague, on the occasion of the Emperor's coronation.

Foreign papers say that a MS. *Adagio* for three pianos, with orchestral accompaniment (a portion, it would seem, of a triple *Concerto*, and dated 1777), has turned up at Gratz. It is said to have belonged to Madame Baroni Cavalcado, the heiress of Mozart's son, and to be in the writer's best manner.

Among the last dramatic events of any consequence which have taken place in Paris has been the production, at the Gymnase, of "La Vertu du Célimène," a five-act comedy, by H. H. Meilhac. It is said to be extremely well acted.

Mr. Boucicault is said to intend becoming the lessee of a theatre; some even add, one of his own building.

"Israel in Egypt" will be repeated on Friday next, the 24th inst., by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison have succeeded in reconciling Dublin to the English opera, which, if we may judge from the crowded and fashionable attendance at the Theatre Royal, and the applause elicited by the performances, promises to rival the Italian opera in popularity. The Lord Lieutenant, with a distinguished party, has twice honoured the performance.

We (*Era*) have authority to contradict the rumour that M. Fechter is about to become the lessee of a London theatre. He is engaged by Mr. Augustus Harris for this and next year, and will represent many Shaksperian characters before and during the Exhibition of 1862.

We regret to hear that Mrs. Woollidge, mother of the late Mrs. Honey, after a lengthened and arduous theatrical career of upwards of 48 years, has been compelled, owing to a severe attack of paralysis, to apply for the benefits of that admirable institution, the Dramatic College.

M. Jourdan, it is rumoured, says the *Literary Gazette*, from the Opéra Comique, will not fulfil his engagement at Covent Garden with Mr. Gye this season.

### THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family have been resident at Richmond during the week. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice, went to Frogmore House on Saturday, and returned in the afternoon. The Prince Consort went to London on Saturday, attended by his Equerry in Waiting, and honoured the Exhibition of Antiquities and objects of Art, at Ironmongers' Hall, with a visit. His Royal Highness afterwards presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, held at the Duchy-office, Buckingham-gate, St James's Park. The Queen, with Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, visited Hampton Court Palace on Friday afternoon. On Monday, the Queen and Princess Alice drove to Kew Gardens. The Prince Consort accompanied her Majesty on horseback. Her Majesty held a Council at one o'clock, at



the White Lodge, at which a proclamation was agreed to be issued commanding a strict neutrality in and during hostilities between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America. On Tuesday the Prince Consort, went to Cambridge University. On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, arrived at Buckingham Palace. The Prince Consort held another levee by desire of the Queen. 180 noblemen and gentlemen were presented. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been solicited to attend the inauguration of a new sailor's home at Great Yarmouth, and has intimated, in reply, that if his presence would promote the welfare of the Institution, he would not be unwilling to go down, but he cannot consent to any public demonstration. The Prince has also been applied to to lay the first stone of a new corn exchange about to be erected at Bury St. Edmund's, but has replied that his other engagements will render it impossible for him to accept the invitation.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—Thursday, the 9th, being Ascension Day, the HOUSE OF LORDS did not sit.—On Friday the Earl of Derby called attention to the rumour that letters of marque had been received in this country from the Southern States of America, and expressed a hope that the proclamation about to be issued by the Government with regard to the law forbidding British subjects to take service with foreign powers would be distinct and emphatic in warning persons that, if they interfered on either side in the unfortunate conflict which had broken out, their blood would be upon their own heads, and that it would be idle to look to this country for protection or redress. Earl Granville said that the proclamation would be so worded that it would serve as a warning to all her Majesty's subjects, and that the only reason it had been delayed was that its language might be carefully considered. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe moved a series of resolutions to the effect that the House would view with deep regret any circumstances leading to a continuance, however brief, of the occupation of Syria by foreign troops beyond the 5th of June next. Lord Wodehouse observed that a good deal of exaggeration prevailed with reference to the dangers which appeared to threaten the Turkish empire. The difficulties which the Government of the Sultan had to contend with were in some degree to be traced to the diversity of races and religion which was found in all parts of the empire. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.—On Monday, the Princess Alice Dowry Bill was brought up from the House of Commons and read a first time. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in moving for the evidence on which the part of the report of the Education Commission relating to ragged schools was founded, characterised the reports as unfair and ungenerous, and expressed his surprise that the Duke of Newcastle—a member of the Cabinet—should have appended his name to the document. He impugned the report as inaccurate, and charged the commissioners with having brought accusations against ragged schools which were equally applicable to other schools. The Duke of Newcastle eulogised the report in question as one of the most able and impartial State papers that had ever been laid before the House. With regard to ragged schools, the statistics relating to them, the fidelity of which was questioned by the Earl of Shaftesbury, had been supplied by the ragged school unions themselves, and all the commissioners had said with reference to them was, that as they did not look upon the schools as permanent educational institutions, they could not recommend them for grants of public money. The motion was withdrawn.—On Tuesday, Lord Wodehouse, in reply to an inquiry by Lord Brougham, stated that her Majesty's Government had learnt from the Government of Spain that the latter had, at the request of the inhabitants, accepted the annexation of the eastern part of the Island of St. Domingo; and he was glad to inform his noble friend that the communication was accompanied by an assurance that it was not intended to allow the re-establishment of slavery there. The Princess Alice's Annuity Bill was read a second time. In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Thursday, the 9th, in reply to a question from Mr. Horsfall, Sir G. C. Lewis stated that the Government contemplated issuing a proclamation cautioning her Majesty's subjects against any interference in the hostilities that had unfortunately arisen between the Northern and Southern States of America. The proclamation would be made under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The discussion on the Budget was resumed, and the various clauses agreed to, and leave given to bring in a bill founded on them. Several votes were taken in supply.—On Friday, on going into a Committee of Supply, a long discussion took place relative to foreign politics, and Lord John Russell having briefly reviewed the proceedings of the international commission and the recommendations for the future government of the Lebanon, said the great difficulty which had always presented itself was, that the Russian Government deemed themselves bound to take under their protection the Greek subjects of the Sultan,

whereas the French Government regarded themselves as the patrons and protectors of the Roman Catholics. The British Government had honestly and consistently endeavoured to induce the Sultan to extend to all his subjects that justice and protection to which they were alike entitled, whether Greek or Roman Catholic, Mussulman, Maronite, or Druse. With regard to the evacuation of Syria by the troops of France, he had every reason to rely upon the good faith of the Emperor of the French to complete the arrangement into which he had entered. The Princess Alice's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

—On Monday, after a painful discussion raised by Mr. Roebuck as to the alleged conduct of members of the opposition in bringing down Mr. Andrew Stewart from a private lunatic asylum, to vote against the Government on the budget, whilst labouring under insanity, in which it was explained that, though subject to mental excitement, and resident at Dr. Winslow's for a short time, he was not under restraint, a long discussion took place on the motion for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, it being contended by the one party that including the various propositions in the budget in one bill was an attempt to interfere with the privileges of the House of Lords, so as to prevent their expressing an opinion on the repeal of the Paper Duty, and by the other that the course pursued by the Government was perfectly constitutional, and in accordance with precedent. After one or two divisions in favour of the Government, the discussion was adjourned.—On Tuesday, Sir Hugh Cairns moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the law affecting the contracting and celebration of marriage in Ireland. The right hon. and learned gentleman said that he had been prevented by accidental circumstances from bringing forward the question last session. This he mentioned in order that the House might not suppose that he had been influenced by a recent remarkable trial to introduce it on the present occasion. Mr. Whiteside seconded the motion, and pointed out the anomalies and inconveniences of the present system. Mr. Scully moved, as an amendment "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to issue a royal commission to inquire into the marriage laws of England, of Ireland, and of Scotland respectively." Mr. Cardwell assented to the appointment of the proposed committee, and expressed a hope that Mr. Scully would not persist with his amendment. The amendment was withdrawn, and the committee agreed to.—On Wednesday, Mr. Butt moved the second reading of the New Trials in Criminal Cases Bill, the object of which was to provide for the formation of a tribunal to review erroneous verdicts in criminal cases. He proposed to abolish the distinction which now existed between felonies and misdemeanours; to give a right of appeal in the former as in the latter cases; and to enable the Court of Queen's Bench to send a writ of *certiorari* to any court of criminal jurisdiction, in order to obtain a review of a verdict. Sir G. C. Lewis moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, and that was agreed to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill to increase the facilities for the transfer of stocks and annuities transferable at the Bank of Ireland, and to make further provision respecting the mutual transfer of capital in certain public stocks or funds transferable at the Banks of England and Ireland respectively; and for other purposes.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The welcome rise in temperature on Wednesday, following the change of wind from bitter north-east, where it seemed to have taken up permanent quarters, may be expected to influence beneficially the public health, as the unseasonable cold for weeks past has certainly done prejudicially. By the returns of mortality for the last week the deaths in the metropolis show a serious excess over the average, the total number being 1240. Of births there were 1818 registered—972 boys and 876 girls.—Reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts are of a discouraging character.—His Grace the Duke of Bedford expired on Tuesday, aged 73.—The presentation of degrees in connection with the London University took place on Wednesday. Lord Granville, the Chancellor, delivered a speech highly eulogistic of the University, and complimented it especially on its school of medicine, which he said stood higher than any other in the country.—The 207th anniversary of the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday, in the presence of a large number of civic and clerical dignitaries. The dinner took place in the evening.—We are glad to learn that the guarantee fund of the International Exhibition of 1862 now exceeds £100,000.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, an action was brought to recover the sum of £78 12s. 6d. This was the claim of a "man in possession," and represented the balance of an account amounting to £100 17s. 6d., eighteen months' possession money. No wonder that Mr. Collier, the plaintiff, was told he might almost consider himself a member of the family after such a lengthened stay. Mr. Furber, for whom Mr. Collier had held this long possession, dis-

puted his demand, but the jury gave a verdict for the full amount.—The Rev. Mr. Hatch, whose conviction for an assault upon a little girl, and subsequent pardon on the conviction of the child of perjury, has brought an action against the Messrs. Lewis, his solicitors, for neglect of duty in not calling witnesses, &c., by reason of which it is alleged he was convicted. The jury gave him a verdict, not only with the nominal damages of 40s.—The attempted murder at Islington has again been the subject of inquiry at the Clerkenwell Police-office. The poor girl is still unable to attend, and another remand was necessitated.—An investigation connected with a robbery of a somewhat singular character took place at the Mansion House on Monday. In February last the sum of £1360 in notes was posted by a country bank to a house in London, but never reached its destination. On Saturday a young man named Joseph Fulton entered the office of a money changer, and asked to have four £5 notes discounted, and these subsequently turned out to be a portion of the notes which had been lost. He was accordingly apprehended, and was now charged, before Sir Robert Carden, with the unlawful possession. Fulton averred that he had purchased the notes of a money dealer in Paris, where he had been a political prisoner for some time, and different articles and documents found on him slightly corroborated this statement. He was remanded.—At the Middlesex Sessions, Thomas Williams, and Jane, his wife, were indicted for stealing a bed and a blanket from their furnished lodgings. The woman was acquitted and the man sentenced to six months' hard labour. It might be imagined that a man convicted of stealing a blanket would be of somewhat straitened circumstances, but if figures on paper prove anything, this Thomas Williams must have been a capitalist of considerable resources. Consequent on his apprehension it transpired that under the distinctive name of "John Smith and Son," the prisoner made known, by extensive advertising, that he advanced loans to the needy in amounts ranging from £50 to £5000. True, it did not appear that the British public had in any instance availed themselves of this liberal offer; but it was shown that a number of individuals in various parts of the kingdom had expressed their desire to do so, and, in furtherance of their object, had transmitted to "John Smith and Son"—that is, to Mr. Williams—certain quantities of postage stamps, which seemed to have the strange effect of bringing the correspondence to a close.—By the last Calcutta mail a further sum of £10,000 was remitted to India; making a total of £85,000 in aid of the sufferers from famine in the North-west Provinces. The subscriptions received at the Mansion House now amount to £90,000.—Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and late M.P. for Marylebone, has petitioned the Court of Bankruptcy and obtained his protection. The debts are stated to amount to from £90,000 to £100,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The French Government have determined to send a squadron to the Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of French commerce. Another relaxation of the passport system has been made. The inhabitants of Sweden and Norway are now admitted to travel in France without that really "odious document," the passport. The *Independence Belge* declares itself in a position this time to guarantee the truth of the statement that the French troops are to be speedily withdrawn from Rome. The same journal renews the story which has been more than once circulated of a projected arrangement for the cession of Venetia to Italy, for a sum of money and a territorial compensation, comprising Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Turkish Croatia, these three latter provinces to be given to Austria by the Ottoman Government in consideration of a payment to be made by the Kingdom of Italy. The Austrian Chamber of Deputies has voted the address in reply to the speech from the throne, after a very protracted discussion, during which various amendments were proposed. Baron Schmerling has presented several bills, among which are a new press measure, and a measure defining the responsibility of speech of the members of the Council of the Empire and the Deputies to the Diets. The *Official Gazette* of Vienna announces that if the inhabitants of the communes of Hungary, whose taxes are yet in arrear, should still refuse to pay them after the requisition of the special commissioners, the communes will be placed under military occupation until two-thirds of the amount shall have been paid.—It appears that the death of Count Teleky, alluded to last week as a murder, was an act of suicide. The pistol was his own—the ball from which he died fitted the barrel of the pistol, and corresponded precisely with that in the barrel of the fellow weapon in the Count's secretary—the door of the bed-room was locked on the inside. The Count had been long suffering under intense nervous susceptibility, arising from an organic disease. The serious nature of the responsibility he was about to incur as leader of the party who opposed the address—the possibility of such a course conducting to an open struggle between Hungary and Austria, probably weighed more heavily on his mind than it could bear, and led to the unhappy act which deprived Hungary of a patriot whose purity and high purpose were never questioned even by his bitterest political enemy.—The Turin

*Gazette* announces that the resignation of Prince Carignan has been accepted, and that Signor De San Martino was to leave Turin on Thursday to undertake the duties of Lieutenant General of the Neapolitan provinces. The system of government of those provinces is to undergo considerable modification. The *Opinione* of Turin states that the contract for the construction of the Roman railways has been signed in that city. Two serious calamities are recorded. In Perugia there has been an earthquake, and several persons were killed; and in Glarus, Switzerland, more than 150 houses have been destroyed by fire.

AMERICA.—The latest intelligence states that the prospects of the Federal Government were brightening, so far as regarded their ability to defend Washington. Although the Baltimore route from the North continues to be closed, yet the communication with the Federal capital by way of Annapolis has been maintained without interruption. Mr. Lincoln was fast surrounding himself with an army, but there was still a great want of the munitions of war and commissariat supplies. The blockade of the northern ports is to be enforced immediately, and 50 vessels with steam transports and 20,000 men are ready for this service. North Carolina has virtually seceded and is equipping for war; but Maryland and Western Virginia are true to the union. Kentucky is still neutral. It is thought that an aggressive movement on the part of the Federal troops from Washington would shortly be made. We also learn that an insurrection has broken out in Yucapatan, and that 15 British officers have been killed. A battle has also taken place between some Federal troops and some Texans, the former surrendering to the latter. An insurrection moreover has broken out, at Ruatan, among the Indians. The Southern Commissioners from America have arrived in Paris. They have not yet had an interview with the Emperor.

CHINA AND THE EAST.—From China we hear that the Yang-tse expedition had reached Hankou, and that three trading ports had been selected. The expedition had met with no impediment from the rebels, who had shown themselves anxious to be on good terms with the foreigners. The ice had given way in the Gulf of Pecheli, and the mails had at length reached Tien-tsin. The Chinese Government had issued a decree establishing a board of foreign affairs at Peking. Japan continued quiet. The accounts from Calcutta represent the prospects of the indigo crop as very bad, no rain having fallen up to the 18th April. The news from New Zealand is more pacific—an armistice of forty-eight hours had been granted to the natives.

AFRICA.—The intelligence from the West Coast of Africa represents trade as generally steady, except at Dahomey, where the sanguinary proceedings of the King had had the effect of nearly putting a stop to trade. A native missionary who witnessed the "grand custom" says that more than 2000 males were slaughtered, and about as many females and young children. Affairs were in an unsatisfactory state in the Bight of Benin; the King of Porto Novo had defied Mr. Consul Foote, and had fired into the Brune, when the consul summoned him to come on board. A slight dispute which had arisen between the Governor of Cape Coast and the King of Anamabore was speedily brought to a conclusion by the governor dispatching 100 men to Anamaboe, when the King surrendered, and was reprimanded and fined £50.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POOR RICHARD.—We are not aware that the Poor Richard of the well-known Almanack was a Mason; but his maxims are decidedly Masonic.

STELLUS.—No doubt Julius Cæsar would have been a Knight Templar had he not existed a few centuries before the Order was created.

R. R.—The Earl of Carnarvon.—We regret with you that the noble Earl does not show himself a little more in his proper place—Craft Masonry.

S. D.—We do not know what you mean.

W.—Comparisons are odious, and we are not going to draw them between the two brethren named.

BELLA T.—We have before stated that we cannot recommend the establishment or adoption of French Freemasonry in England. We have heard that some such Masonry is carried on in Fleet-street.

BETA is no Mason, and will not obtain any information from us.