

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

## MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from p. 385.)

The Calderari now numbered twenty thousand members, and Canosa had the audacity to distribute, unauthorised by the royal authority, fire-arms and accoutrements for the whole number, under the pretence of protecting the kingdom; and, placing himself at the head of this body, he determined to prosecute any Freemason he could discover, and to imprison all the leading members of the Carbonari; but when the King became acquainted with these machinations, he degraded Canosa and sent him into exile. The Calderari now changed their opinions, and aspired to the honours of the opposite society; and all who had committed crimes and were in fear of the law, or those who were troubled with an evil conscience, joined the Carbonari, and this society vastly increased in number. The contagion extended even to the officers of the army and the clergy; they were even protected by the Pope. Religion had declined from the hour that philosophy had shaken belief in some of its doctrines, and corrupt morals had banished the rest. "Nothing now remained," says Colletta, "but the exercise of empty forms, displeasing to God and useless to society; the habit of repeating prayers a hundred times in the day—a movement of the lips without the heart; slender charities, and those not from benevolence, but custom or ostentation, and not so as to inconvenience the giver, but bestowed out of his superfluity; the duty of confession merely fulfilled to appease the conscience, and enable the sinner to return to his sin; and acts of penance performed without the spirit of repentance; in short, the whole mass of the Neapolitan community seemed to have fallen into superstition, or, what is worse, hypocrisy and fraud." Ferdinand, feeling daily that his difficulties increased, sent for Luigi de Medici and the Marquis Tommasi, appointed them the principal ministers of the crown, and reposed every confidence in them. It was now proposed by some old members of the Craft that the Freemasons should again hold their lodges in Naples, and a meeting was called for that purpose, which De Medici attended. They assembled at the house of Michele Sciaronne (whose actions we have previously recorded), in the room he had set apart, ever since his liberation, not for the purpose of lodge meetings, but for the weekly assembling of friends and brethren for religious devotions; their practices bore a striking contrast to the mummeries without. Sciaronne had become very old and infirm, but his intellect was still clear, and his acts of generosity and kindness had endeared him to all who knew him. He was unanimously voted to the chair; his address was very simple; he reviewed the persecutions the brethren had formerly endured, and the difficulties that even now lay in their way, and said they had more to fear in a country like Naples from false friends than from enemies without. He then enlarged upon the duties of Masons, which, he said, were to walk uprightly before Heaven and before men, neither inclining to the right hand or the left, and neither becoming persecutors in religion, nor bending towards innovation or infidelity. In civil government, firm in their loyalty, yet steadfast to their laws, liberties, and constitution. In private life, yielding up every prosperity, inclining neither to avarice nor injustice, to malice or revenge, to envy or contempt of mankind; endeavouring in their path through life to walk with honour and integrity, that they might be examples to the world of the truth and

faithfulness of Masons. A resolution being proposed that the Freemasons should again incorporate themselves in Naples, and that a correspondence should be entered into with the Grand Lodge of England, Luigi de Medici rose to state his views on the subject. He said, "No one could be more pleased than himself to meet his old friends and brethren, and that the address he had just heard from Bro. Sciaronne had given him great pleasure, and had fully explained the principles of a Mason; but he considered his revered friend had overlooked the difficulties of the day; that, in his estimation, so long as secret societies were daily conspiring against the throne, however much their principles might differ from such societies, their meetings would always be looked upon with suspicion, and the world without would attribute a political motive to them. He dwelt upon the troubled state of the kingdom, and upon the fickle-mindedness of the people, who to-day might countenance them, and to-morrow might denounce them as enemies to their country; that there were even at that moment persons calling themselves Freemasons, who had unaccountably got hold of some of the forms and ceremonies of the Craft, but that their principles differed as widely as light to darkness. The genuine Masons, by again forming themselves into a body, would in a measure be adopting the spurious members, who would no doubt seek admission to their body, and it would everywhere be considered one and the same fraternity." He should propose, therefore, "that until the country was more tranquil, and political societies were less numerous, the Freemasons should not organise themselves into a body, and no lodges should be held at Naples." There were two or three dissentient voices to this proposition, but it was eventually carried by a large majority, and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

In 1815, Ferdinand being firmly reinstated, many of the exiles who had formerly supported the King returned to Naples, and had their property restored to them; but the treasury reclaimed the gifts of Joseph and Joachim; this forced restitution caused discontent among many. When Joseph Bonaparte reigned at Naples, in 1806 and 1807, many faithful adherents to Ferdinand continued firmly to advocate his claims, and many of them were persons of high rank and position. Some of these were arrested as conspirators; among the rest were the magistrate Vecchioni, Councillor of State; he was declared guilty and imprisoned in Turin; Luigi la Georgi, rich and noble, he was cruelly treated, and died in a dungeon; the Duke Filomarino was beheaded, and the Marquis Palmieri, though a colonel in the army, was hung, and his family deprived of their inheritance; but the widow of the unfortunate marquis, when Joachim ascended the throne, threw herself at his feet and besought him to protect the widow and the fatherless; the king was affected by her prayers and tears, and restored to her the family property. On the restoration of Ferdinand this grant was reclaimed. The Marchioness, having vainly sued the ministers, presented herself at the palace, congratulating herself that she must be heard, since it was no longer inhabited by an usurping king, but by him for whom her husband had incurred the penalty of treason. But her tears and entreaties were all in vain; Ferdinand would not hear her, and the poor afflicted family had to quit the abode of their ancestors for ever. It is supposed at this period that the King was led more by the Pope and his Cardinal representative than by his own ministers, for Luigi de Medici was often heard to regret the harshness of the Sovereign to the poor Marchioness. Ferdinand in his earlier days has been described as naturally good natured and well disposed, but now he appeared entirely

under the papal authority, and was willing to do anything so long that it would grant him indulgences for his self-gratification. His education was scarcely superior to the lazzaroni, and he would make them often his companions. Like the rest of the Bourbons, he had a passion for hunting, shooting, and fishing, and he now obtained a dispensation from the Pope to shoot or fish upon Sundays and his supreme delight was to cut up, as a butcher, the game (wild boars and stags) which he had killed. Once it had been raining sadly during the "carnival," and the King was very much afraid of his brilliant spectacle being frustrated by the weather; therefore he had "five hundred masses said for obtaining fine weather for that one day." It did not rain, and he went about telling every one by what power the weather was changed, and extorting them, when in difficulties, to seek the priests' aid. A number of instances of his coarseness and vulgarity are given by Mr. Swinburne in *The Courts of Europe*, which we forbear to quote; but the following anecdote may be extracted as presenting a farcical scene:—"The other day the King met an old woman near Caserta, of whom he bought a turkey. She, not knowing the blackguard-looking fellow she was with to be the Sovereign, accompanied him towards the palace with his purchase. As soon as he appeared there, the drums beat and the guards turned out; upon which the old woman, who knew the signal, pulled him back and told him to get out of the way, for that 'Son Pazzo' was coming, who would run over them, and that he made nothing of trampling people under his horses' feet; that he was constantly running about instead of minding his business, and that everything went 'al diavolo.' There is no justice, added she, no law, and all things are extremely dear. The King conducted her in, and you may suppose that she was nearly frightened out of her wits when she found out who it was by his reception at the gate. His Majesty, who was extremely diverted at her terror, made her repeat it all to the Queen, who gave her some money."

(To be continued.)

## CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XLIII.

### X. VESTA AND DECEMBER.

Μεγρομαντεία, or the black art (necromancy), the consulting with the dead, was a heathen divination, in the course of which inquiries were made by the supposed magician, and answers obtained from deceased persons. The methods in use were various. Sometimes, especially amongst the Thessalians, a bone or vein of a corpse was used as the means or medium, or else some one was bled, and the warm blood transfused into the arteries of a dead body, which they essayed, by such means, to restore to life. We read in Lucian that Erietho, the witch of Thessaly, used such practices. In these unhallowed rites, by spells and mystical concoctions, by friction of the nerveless hands, and by attempted inflations of the decaying lungs, these ancient mystics essayed to reproduce the vital spark. It is difficult to discriminate here between imposture and knowledge; probably there was a mixture of both, the former greatly predominating. The wise men or skilled beldames of those olden times were, no doubt, as well acquainted with the remedies for suspended animation as our surgeons of the present day. An opportune restoration at times of the seeming dead to warm and breathing life, and to the

embraces of those who loved them, would seem to the ignorant bystanders, if not a manifestation of Divine powers, at least an evidence of supernatural knowledge. The quacks of old were as ready to appropriate a lucky hit as the professors of our own day, and one simple (or accidental) success became the peg whereon to hang an unlimited amount of imposture.

Mention is made, and the purport of these ancient proceedings explained in classic language in the poet's well-known lines:—

"Dum vocem defuncto in corpore quærit,  
Protinus adstrictus caluit cor atrarque fovit  
Vulnere." \* \* \*

"Whilst he seeks answers from the lifeless form,  
The cold gore liquefies and grows more warm,  
The ghastly wounds more red."

Similar attempts at resuscitation have been resorted to, we are aware, for other purposes by modern experimentalists. The magical practices of old may indeed fairly be considered comparatively harmless, however wicked in their intent, to the barbarous custom of vivisection, which modern anatomists have not blushed to adopt.

But the dealers of old in magic and enchantments did not stop here. Ulysses, as we are told in the ninth book of the *Odyssey*, by sacrificing black sheep in a ditch, and pouring out libations of their blood, endeavoured to inveigle a ghost into a social conference. The experiment was so successful that the King of Ithaca had the honour of receiving the spirit of Tiresias, which, after partaking of the "gory cup," became willing to reply to his interrogations, and to enter into talk with the wise monarch. Similar incantations are described as being performed by Æson, in Valerius Flaccus; by Nero, in Pliny; also Seneca (*Ordip. v. 547*) has represented Tiresias himself consulting the *manes* in a dark and dismal grove, as though such places were their habitual habitations.

Incantations and adjurations addressed to Hecate and the most potent of the infernal deities, with ceremonies in accordance, were customary in raising the ghosts of the dead. More terrible ordeals even, as it were, to "pass children through the fire to Moloch," and "to sell them unto devils," were resorted to; and we are informed by Gregory Nazianzen "of virgins and boys being slaughtered at the invocations of disembodied souls." The object of this was twofold: to ingratiate the favour or "good offices" of unclean spirits, and to obtain at the last gasp of the sacrificed a response relative to some inquiry or event of futurity.

There were many other occult forms and ceremonies in use appertaining to the *parentalia*, which were investigations at the obsequies, or divining solemnities at the funerals of deceased relations. These cannot justly be termed magical, but were rather mystical celebrations. It would be a long and unprofitable work to enumerate them all; and as for those unholy rites—those wherein the *Succubi* and *Incubi* were concerned, they comprised an amount of profanity and horrors too revolting to be entertained as a subject of civilised inquiry. Our object is therefore only briefly to take notice of some few of the most refined investigations of magic by incantations and divinations, with reference to what has been introduced into our former chapters.

Σκιομαντεία and Ψυχομαντεία were so called divinations, in which the living souls of the dead were supposed to appear in shadows or dark shapes, and airy figures of light forms, upon the performance of certain ceremonies

at the grave, either on or after funereal occasions. Likewise there was a description of evocation called *Nekromanteia*, or Necromantia, whose efficacy was to be shown by the restoration of the dead to life. Some say, on this account, particular places acquired the same name; for instance, in Thesprotia, as we read in the *Metamorphosis* and the *Argonautica*, Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, after her death from the bite of a serpent, was brought back to life by the magic of her husband's lyre. The Lake Avernus, so celebrated by Homer and Virgil in their respective histories of Ulysses and Æneas, and by Byron in his eloquent tragedy of *Manfred*, was another locality of similar fame.

D'Herbelot (p. 396) and Bailly, *Sur l'Atlantide* (p. 147), speaking of the reign of Gian Ben Gian over the Peris, or otherwise Genii, say that the Orientals believe it continued to a period of 2000 years, when Eblis was instructed by the Almighty to expel them, on account of their rebellious and disorderly conduct, and confine them within the remotest and most secure depths of the earth; yet they contrived, after some lapse of time, to work for themselves a way upward to the newly-peopled world, but not again to resume the dominion which they had previously exercised there before the time of Adam. We find also some remarks in Bryant's *Observations* (pp. 279-300), which are substantially similar with one of the notes to Beckford's *Vathek* :—

Amongst the infatuated votaries of the powers of darkness, the most acceptable offering was the blood of their children. If the parents were not at hand to make an immediate offer, the magistrates did not fail to select those who were most fair and promising, that the demon might not be defrauded of his due. On one occasion two hundred of the prime nobility were sacrificed together.

Consequent to this, we find in D'Herbelot (p. 374) and others, the words *Ginn*, *Genn*, *Genie*, signify a Gigas, Genius, or Demon, that is to say, super-mundane beings of a more subtilised existence and higher intelligence than the race of man; which Genii, according to Oriental mythology, possessed the world ages before the creation of Adam. In the East they have been intermediately ranked between angels and men. We read that Mahomet averred and revealed a commission to convert them.

When the administering prophet of Alla stood up to supplicate him, it required little else to induce the Genii to flock in crowds to listen to his rehearsal of the Koran.—*Al Koran*, lxxii.

*Gen*, *Genie*, *Giggi*, and *Giants* may most probably be derived from the same roots as *rh*, the earth, and *ras*, to beget; that is to say, *rh-gas*, giant. Furthermore, it has been considered, that the *Ovtes* or *Avtes*, and *Eavtes* of Plato closely approximate to these intermediate creatures between the supreme Creator and man after his kind. Such investigations induced the belief that a subtle intelligency of distinct formation not only ruled the destinies and dynasties of men, but had of old possession and government of this world and the planets, and these beings were, therefore, thought to be afterwards still exercising, by their superior knowledge and intellect, an invisible influence over mundane affairs. Hence they obtained from the Greeks the title of *Δαιμονες*, from *Δαίμων*, (*daemon*), which means skill, science, and knowledge. The Hebrew word pronounced *Nephilim*, and translated "giants," in the fourth verse of the sixth chapter of Genesis, may claim, as some say, the same etymon with *Νεφέλη*, a cloud, though we surmise "it might with as much sense claim an etymology with *Nephele*, the wife

of Athamas Æolus, or with Niphe, one of Diana's companions. At all events, they are, or have been, all more or less involved in systems of magic. And the Genii and giants have given rise to innumerable fables, allegories, fairy tales, and mystical poems, founded on the traditions of preternatural history, with all their incidents of enchanted castles, enchanted knights, and enchanting and enchanted dames, heroes, heroines, princes, princesses gods and goddesses. Among these legends, it is recorded that the Peris and the Djinn of the Medians and Persians and Arabians were the famous masons that built the palaces of the sandy solitudes and shifting deserts, erected the wondrous pyramids of Egypt, designed the astonishing Mærisian lake, excavated the stupendous temples and rock-hewn sepulchres of Lybia, and in Spain and Morocco constructed the renowned and prodigious fortresses of the remotest mountains.

### SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN AND HIS TIMES.

LECTURE AT THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, BY MR. R. KERR.

In laying out an hour's gossip about Sir Christopher Wren and his times, let our point of departure be the middle of the seventeenth century—say the year 1650. In public history, the previous year marks the execution of King Charles I., and the establishment of the Puritan ascendancy. In the history of our particular art, the year following marks the close of the career of Inigo Jones. This year 1650 itself finds the individual who was destined to be the more illustrious successor of Jones, a youth of eighteen, studying at Oxford.

I need not tell you that the England of that day was not the England of this, and London then a very different thing from London now. The population of the kingdom in 1650 was not more than double that of its metropolis in our day—not, perhaps, more than five millions. Full half the surface of the country lay waste as forest, moor, and fen; and wild deer in thousands roamed within ten miles of where we are now assembled. London, although, as at present, the largest city in Europe, held but one-fifth of its present population. Amsterdam was its rival. The second cities of England were Bristol and Norwich, each containing about 25,000 inhabitants. York and Exeter followed, with about 10,000; while Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester, were little towns of from four to six thousand souls. The metropolis itself was chiefly a collection of timber houses, with a dilapidated Gothic cathedral in the midst, and one solitary bridge spanning the Thames in the form of a row of houses. Westminster Abbey stood at a distance, and marked where the Court resided, out of town. The aristocracy dwelt in the Strand, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Covent Garden. Chelsea was a country village, Marylebone and Finsbury pasture fields, Islington a solitude, St. James's vacant, and the spot at present beneath our feet a pleasant meadow, which contained a famous spring or conduit. The shops of the citizens were distinguished, not by modest numbers ranging along the streets, but by the grotesque signs at present appropriated by taverns, and these not inscribed in words, but painted in effigy, or no one could have read them but the learned. Street-lighting was a thing to be wondered at. The refuse of the town waited patiently in heaps till a rainy day enabled it to sail composedly down the gutters to the river. Newspapers there were none, nor post office, except in embryo; nor even coffee houses, where the citizens of another generation used to chat over public affairs. The goods of commerce were carried on packhorses. The first stage-coach in England had not yet set out by twenty years. The days of Queen Bess were scarcely half a century bygone, and another half-century carried back well remembered traditions to the time of bluff King Harry, which lay beyond the reign of Bloody Mary. Well-remembered traditions we may well say; for the blood, which was the life of them, still flowed in the

veins of Englishmen; and the struggle of tradition with tradition, and hate with hate, had now at length only come to a crisis. The divine right of kings had perished on the scaffold, and straight-haired Theocracy reigned in its stead. And thus we may consider ourselves introduced to Sir Christopher Wren and his times.

With regard to the architectural practice of the period, this may be explained in very few words. The modern Classic style of design, which, upon the overthrow of the obsolete Mediæval systems, alike of society and of art, had grown up in Italy in the sixteenth century, had spread westward by degrees over the whole of Europe. In Italy itself Bramante and San Gallo, Vignola and Buonarrotti had given place to Palladio and Scamozzi, and these at last to Bernini and Borromini. In Spain, by this time a warring power, the new manner had long established itself, although perhaps, to little purpose. In France, now rising into great influence under the youthful Louis Quatorze, that which Vignola and Serlio had introduced, and Delorme and Bullant adopted, Perrault, Le Veau, Le Mercier, and Mansard were preparing to carry still forward. In England the introduction of the new style had been later. Under James I., and his unfortunate son, Inigo Jones had exhibited the fruits of Italian travel in the Whitehall Banqueting House in Somerset House, and in numerous other more or less excellent works; and now, or in another ten years, it was to be discovered that his mantle had fallen upon Christopher Wren.

Further to connect and compare together England, France, and Italy of that day, let it be remarked that, not more than two or three years before our starting-point of 1650, the great cathedral of St. Peter, at Rome, had been pronounced complete, after the labours of nearly a century and a half; it having engaged the attention of nineteen successive popes, and more than half as many architects, of whom Bernini was the last. Fifteen years after our date, in 1665, we shall find Wren a traveller to Paris, where he obtains an introduction to Bernini, and by that means a glance,—with but little welcome, however,—at his designs for the Louvre; to prepare which, the famous Italian had been specially invited to the French capital by the king. Two years more, and we shall find the building of the Louvre, which had been brought to a stand at the foundations by the departure of Bernini in dudgeon, resumed under Perrault. Still, six years forward and Wren is at work upon the design for St. Paul's, the foundation-stone of which he lays, after two more years, in 1675, twenty-eight years from the completion of St. Paul's, by Bernini, and eleven years from the death of great old Michel Angelo.

Thus much for the condition of architecture at our datum point. But if we are to deal with the entire character of Christopher Wren, it will be desirable that we take a glance none the less at the general science at that time. For the merits of our great architect as a philosopher are such as not only to shed additional lustre on his architectural name, but to reflect honour on the very art itself with which so good a man in science is identified.

Taking again our point of view at 1650, look a quarter of a century back, and then a quarter of a century forward. At the past date died Bacon: at the future date there will appear Newton. The memorable principles of inductive philosophy have been established by the former: the latter, by application of these principles, will show the way to the laws of the universe. The position of science, therefore, at our date of 1650, is in a manner midway between these points, midway between Bacon and Newton—between the "Novum Organon" and the "Principia." During the lifetime of Bacon, the new method of thought was not universally or even generally understood; but already the minds of educated and thoughtful men are bent earnestly upon it in the initiative problems of positive science.

There stands in honourable rank amongst these thinkers an Oxfordshire clergyman, a learned, accomplished, unobtrusive gentleman, by name Dr. Christopher Wren, Dean of Windsor and Wolverhampton, and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. He is the younger brother of a still more notable although less pacific churchman, Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, who is in the Tower, by the by, at our date of 1650, and has been there for ten years back, and is des-

tinued to remain there for ten years more,—for conscience sake, as he sternly considers it; for reactionary superstitions and Popish practices, say the other side, and remorseless persecution of the saints. The young student at Oxford, who is our subject, more especially, is the son of Dean Wren, and a nephew, therefore, of the bishop. And already, at eighteen, he adds a third distinguished name to the family, and great expectations are entertained of his future eminence. Many years afterwards, when this youth has passed through a very long and famous career, and passed away to the rest of the honourable and the just, his son records the lives of these three celebrated ancestors in the well-known book, the *Parentalia*; and if the following peroration of his preface is characterised by a good deal of the euphuism of the time, its compliments are at least not undeserved. "The memory of some men," he says, "is like the rose and other odoriferous flowers, which cast a sweeter and stronger smell after they are plucked: the memory of others may be said to be like the poppy and such vegetables, that make a gay and specious show while they stand upon the stalk; but, being cut and gathered, they have but an ill-favoured scent. The worthy persons exemplified in these records may be compared to the first sort, as well for the sweet odour of a good name they had while they stood, as also that they were cut down by the common stroke of mortality."

The only son of Dean Wren was from his childhood of a diminutive and weakly frame; but the mind is the stature of the man, and the worthy clergyman and correspondent of philosophers discerned in his boy the evidences of a quick and powerful intellect. He, therefore, took pains with his education, and presently enjoyed delight, beyond perhaps his expectation, in seeing his labours bear fruit. Setting aside such a circumstance as the invention by the youth at the age of thirteen of what is called an astronomical instrument, and its dedication to his father in pompous Latin verse, it appears to be unquestionable that, when sent to Oxford in his fourteenth year, such was the power of his genius that he speedily came to be looked upon, not only as a favourite, but a prodigy, even amongst learned men. Before the age of sixteen one of the most eminent anatomical lecturers of the age, Dr. Scarborough, was able to employ him as demonstrating assistant. He had also by this time taken out a patent for a *penna duplex*, or double writing instrument: he had also invented a weather-clock, and he had produced a treatise on spherical trigonometry. By his eighteenth year there seems to have been a continual succession of learned mathematical essays and ingenious mechanical inventions bearing his name, of which the versatility was marvellous. He made the drawings for Dr. Willis's treatise on the brain. In conjunction with the after celebrated Hooke, he worked out a novelty, which he called *Micrographia*; namely, the delineation of microscopic objects on the magnified scale. As a mathematician he presented investigations of the newly-discovered Cycloid: in astronomy, he offered a theory of the planet Saturn: in mechanics, he is considered to have done something in perfecting the telescope and the barometer; and in anatomy, he claimed to have originated the process of transfusion. "The most considerable experiment," he says, "which I have made of late is this:—I injected wine and ale into the mass of blood in a living dog, by a vein, in good quantities, till he became extremely drunk." And coming thus at last to our datum point of 1650, an introduction on the part of Bishop Wilkins to the Elector Palatine of the Rhine produces an epistle from the juvenile *savant* to the distinguished visitor, from which it may be worth while to read an extract, as a sample both of the literary style of the period and of the mind of the writer. The lecturer then read the letter signed "Christopher Wren," in page 183 of the *Parentalia*, to "His Most Illustrious Highness Charles, Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhine," &c. In his eighteenth year he was Bachelor of Arts: at twenty-two he becomes Fellow of all Souls' and Master of Arts: he has been for years a leading spirit in those learned *conversazioni* out of which, ten years afterwards, arose the Royal Society; and the language which is used concerning him in the diary of Evelyn is such as this:—"That prodigious young scholar," "that miracle of a youth, Mr. Christopher Wren, nephew of the Bishop of Ely;" "that rare and early prodigy of universal science."

To return now to architectural matter, let us notice the death of Inigo Jones. When his royal patron stepped forth from that melancholy window of Whitehall, the illustrious Surveyor-general had attained the age of seventy-seven. But for the distractions of the times, during the latter part of his life, under the unfortunate Charles, the refined tastes of the Court, operating through the genius of so great an artist, might have set in motion on a much more effective scale the progress of the Palladian manner of design in England; but the troubles of the State prevented the growth of art; and the ultimate triumph of the Puritans came like a blight upon it. When dragoon horses were stabled in cathedrals, and the lecture-halls of science, we are not surprised to learn that the only consideration accorded to such a man as Inigo Jones was his recognition as a papist, the infliction of a ruinous fine, neglect, and obloquy. We might say that when he died England possessed no architect worthy of the name of his successor: it might be more to the purpose to remark that a government composed of men who (to use the words of Macaulay) "groaned in spirit at the sight of Jack-in-the-green, and thought it impious to taste plum porridge on Christmas-day,"—who closed the theatres and flogged the players, and christened their children out of the Book of Nehemiah, would have had only more kicks than halfpence for so worldly-minded a dog as an architect. With no desire to disparage the merits of Oliver Cromwell, we may be permitted to believe that it was a beneficial thing for art, whatever it may have been for religion, or even for English honour, when the profligate and mean-spirited son of the slain king was restored to the throne, with acclamation.

At the date of this event, 1660, after twenty years of Puritanism, it seems really questionable whether there existed in England a single individual who professed architectural design as his calling. The person appointed Surveyor-general in the room of Jones, long deceased, was selected upon no such theoretical grounds, but upon the purely practical consideration of services rendered to the royalist cause: he was Denham, the poet. Accordingly, when the new king and his courtiers began to make themselves at home, and to look about them, and to contemplate grand operations,—the reparation of St. Paul's, the improvement of Windsor Castle, the building for his most excellent Majesty of a new palace at Greenwich, and the like,—it necessarily became a question of some importance where they were to look for a person to do the work pertaining to the office of worthy Sir John Denham. In this quandary, it appears that some judicious friend advised the sovereign to send for a certain Mr. Christopher Wren, nephew of the old Bishop of Ely, just liberated from the Tower,—a prodigious scholar, no doubt, it was said; a miracle of genius; a young man vastly skilled in the knowledge of architecture, as in everything else.

To speak now of the scientific career of Wren, his reputation during the last few years of the Puritan time was still advancing. In 1657 he removed from Oxford to London, having been elected Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College. His age was then twenty-five; but such was his celebrity, that his inaugural address was the event of the day amongst the learned. But it is curious to note in this discourse of his, as an indication of the character of thought at the time, in the midst of what is often the closest reasoning, a proposal of several hypotheses whereby to account for the going back of the sun ten degrees on the dial of king Ahaz; as also a solution of the proposition that Christ was three days and three nights in the tomb between a Friday and a Sunday, on the ground that he died for the people at the antipodes as well as here; so that when it was a day on one side and consequently a night on the other, both the day and the night ought to be counted separately. In 1658, Oliver Cromwell died; and the disorder which ensued compelled the young professor to seek shelter again in Oxford. Gresham College became quarters for the soldiery. "This day," writes a friend to him, "I went to visit Gresham College, but found the place in such a nasty condition, so defiled, and the smell so infernal, that if you should come now to make use of your tube" (referring to some of the experiments of the day), "it would be like Dives looking out of hell into heaven." He did not return, however, to his professorial chair in the City of London; for immediately after

the Restoration he was appointed Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. A few months afterwards he was sent for by the Government, as we have before seen, in the capacity of an architect. About the same time it was that he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford, and almost simultaneously the same degree at Cambridge. His age, as we before remarked, was only then twenty-eight.

Speaking of his connection with the progress of science, we must not omit to mention the institution of the Royal Society of London at the time just referred to; the date of its charter being 1662, the year following that of the Restoration. In this important transaction the young philosopher was one of the moving spirits. The little society of the votaries of science which had been formed in his student days at Oxford had formed an almost identical cluster round him in London, by the habit of meeting at his Gresham lectures. They were called "the club." Dispersed for the time by the consequences of Cromwell's death, they rallied again when the Restoration restored personal safety to the lieges; and one of the earliest acts of the young king was to grant his royal approval, followed speedily by a royal charter, in which the name of Dr. Christopher Wren appears in the list of the first council of the body. There might probably have been two Doctors Christopher Wren on this most honourable register; but that the excellent Dean of Windsor, himself a promoter of "the club," had passed from this life, at the age of sixty-nine, just before the time when he would have had to welcome the decease of Cromwell as a sudden burst of sunshine after storm.

There seems every probability that the court patronage which now fell to Dr. Wren in the character of an architect was, in some degree at least, due to the influence, whether personal or not, which his uncle, the restored Bishop of Ely, could not fail to possess at Whitehall. Nothing can better illustrate the state of affairs at the time than the family relationship existing between a person so gentle and even retiring as we understand our young *savant* to have been (to say nothing of our strong suspicion that he was of Low Church views), with a violent, uncompromising zealot like this old Churchman. The history of Dr. Matthew Wren is one which becomes graphic without an effort. In early middle life King James appointed him chaplain to his son, that he might accompany the young prince to Spain, and give him the benefit of his astuteness in dealing with a wily people. Twelve years afterwards, in 1633, King Charles made him Bishop of Hereford. Two years more and the see of Norwich fell vacant; so that it became desirable to find out some resolute disciplinarian to whom to commit the pastoral care of a people always hard to govern. Dr. Matthew Wren was the individual selected, avowedly on account of his ungentle hand. He ruled the East-Anglian diocese with a rod of iron for three years, and then exchanged it for the see of Ely. If one dared to hint that so invincible a champion had met his match, it might be suggested that the nonconformists of Norfolk had made the place too hot to hold him. Sure enough, when the Long Parliament found itself sufficiently strong to deal with the enemies of its faith, the indictment issued against the Bishop of Ely, late of Norwich, was of the weightiest kind. Never man had done so much resolute work of its kind, in so short a time, as had Dr. Matthew Wren done at Norwich during his three brief years of government. He had set up idolatry and superstition, and had himself practised the same. No fewer than fifty "godly, learned, and painful ministers" and "powerful preachers" he had excommunicated, deprived, and banished. Three thousand weavers, of tender consciences, who declined to agree with him in opinion, he had driven out of the country; so that they had to seek hospitality of the Hollander, to the great detriment of trade. He had established Popish ceremonial; and, by even pulling down and reconstructing the church pews, had compelled the people to face the east in spite of themselves. Lastly, he had exacted tithes literally at two shillings in the pound. So he was cast into prison; and, there being as yet no Habeas Corpus Act, there he remained. The writer of the *Parentalia* calculates, with what Burke calls "delightful horror," how many times the circuit of this great globe the indomitable martyr had accomplished in pacing up and down a certain lead-flat in the tower during twenty years. He also



tells us of what might seem a very fair offer which he had of liberty, and of what must be called a very unceremonious way in which he received it.

"Some space before the decease of Oliver Cromwell, Mr. Christopher Wren (only son of Dr. Christopher Wren, and nephew of the Bishop of Ely), became acquainted with Mr. Claypole, who married the usurper's favourite daughter. This gentleman, being a lover of mathematics, had conceived a great esteem for him, and took all occasions to cultivate his friendship, and to court his conversation, particularly by frequent invitations to his house and table. It happened upon one of these invitations, that Cromwell came into the company as they sat at dinner; and without any ceremony (as his usual way was in his own family) took his place: after a little time, fixing his eyes on Mr. Wren, 'Your uncle (says he) has long been confined in the Tower.'—'He has so, sir, but bears his afflictions with great patience and resignation.'—'He may come out if he will.'—'Will your Highness (so he was called) permit me to tell him this from your own mouth?'—'Yes, you may.'—As soon as he could decently retire, he hastened with no little joy to the Tower, and informed the Bishop of all the particulars of this his interview with Cromwell; upon which his lordship expressed himself warmly to this effect:—'That this was not the first time he had received the like intimation from that *miscreant*, but disdained the terms projected for his enlargement, which were to be a mean acknowledgment of *his* favour, and an abject submission to his detestable tyranny. That he was determined patiently to *tarry the Lord's leisure*, and owe his deliverance (which he trusted was not far off) to *Him* only."

The problem has long been one of difficulty, how to account for the circumstance that when a man had to be found who should stand in the shoes of Inigo Jones, this was a young professor of astronomy, a demonstrative anatomist, a micrographist, and what not,—anything and everything,—in short, but an architect, or even a builder.

Now this seems to me to be the explanation. It may be affirmed that it was, in those days, more or less, a matter of mere classical erudition, that a man of learning, if he possessed the faculty of imagination in any degree, or even the elements of antiquarianism, should understand something of the orders of architecture. And no doubt there would be many such who, draughtsmanship apart, might understand more or less of their application or criticism, in either case a comparatively simple system, as we know, in that style of design. It is possible that, even in the instance of Mediæval works, this suggestion might furnish a favourable theory for the explanation of those traditions which so often assign the composition of the most important monuments of architecture to leading men in the church; that is to say, leading men of learning, in whom leisure, scholarship, and a cultivated taste so often have led to the always fascinating study of the grandest of the arts. At all events, as regards the seventeenth century, it is matter of certainty that such men as Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and Sir James Burroughs, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, like De Whewell and Professor Willis, of our own day, were accomplished critics; and that in the paucity of professional skill these learned amateurs were even obliged to act as practical designers and constructors. And such a person, in less degree, there appears reason to believe was the worthy Dean Wren, of Windsor. There is even a tradition of his having been entrusted with the preparation of a design and estimate of cost for a domestic work for the Queen of Charles I. Without absolutely reasoning in a circle, I think it may be said to be not at all unlikely, viewing the career of his son, that such a tradition may be fact; and if so, that such a fact will well explain the origin of his son's aptitude for the art. Amongst other subjects of interest, I conceive, to which the learned and accomplished Dean had directed the attention of his boy, there would be architecture, very probably as illustrated in the volumes of Palladio; and amongst these subjects of which in subsequent years the worthy father would encourage the study on the part of a son so versatile, in the whole range of scholarship, there would still, I think, be this. Indeed, we may go even further, and assert that the extraordinary ingenuity of his construction in after-life, and the equally extraordinary

grace of his design, may be held to prove to demonstration not only that the young philosopher had early attached himself to the mastery of architecture, but that he possessed also that inherent genius which compelled him to the study, and rendered its mastery of easy attainment. Accordingly, if all this be fair argument, we have thus, I think, a reasonable clue to what must otherwise be merely marvellous, and, therefore, un instructive. When, in short, King Charles was advised to apply to young Mr. Christopher Wren as an architectural adviser, it was because he had long been an amateur of architecture; and, possessing as he did such unusual powers of ingenuity and taste, was well known to be capable of the accomplishment of any task upon which, in that province, he might choose to exercise his mind. It seems only to be a matter of regret that good Dean Wren himself did not live to see the day.

(To be continued.)

## ON COLOUR IN CHURCHES.

The same feelings that in some people call strongly for colour in the decoration of the interior of churches, form in others the ground of their objection to it. For in some minds the bare whiteness found in churches where this means of ornamentation is not used, is of all things the most antagonistic to that solemnity of effect which we most of us consider requisite for a place of divine worship, while in others the very idea of colour is unavoidably suggestive of a gaudiness and gaiety equally at variance with that solemnity; and both these classes of thinkers are right, and furnish us with the best clue to success in our treatment of this difficult subject, by showing us, in the first place, what to avoid; for by seeing that the two apparently diametrically opposite opinions both spring from the same feelings, which from their origin ought to be respected, and which we as church designers would wish to produce by our work; we are provided with two important limits, which if we wish our work to be rightly and intellectually expressive of its purpose to all who enter it, we shall take care not to pass. And these two limits are, coldness on the one hand and gaudiness on the other, and useful limits they are in general art, as well as in church decoration. We will then proceed to consider the several means of colour at our disposal within these limits. And firstly, by means of flat tints laid on the walls and other parts of the building. These should be as delicate as possible, and if no more expensive mode can be adopted, this method is, in my opinion, very preferable to the white plaster with which the walls of so many churches are, as a matter of course, covered, but this when carried to any extent requires more care and more knowledge of the rules of colour than any other mode, as directly the colour is allowed to be in any way stronger than a pale tint, or the different colours used are not in harmony, it either becomes gaudy or disagreeable.

Secondly, by coloured stone. This is in itself a wide subject, the means of decoration under this head ranging from the simple leaving of the walls unplastered, and giving the church the benefit of the rich gradated grey, or warm gradated brown or pale yellow of the various building stones, to the elaborate, and in this country almost recently revived, art of inlaying walls with the choicest marbles. Under this head may, from the material used, be classified that to my mind most perfect of all the means of colour, that of mosaic, when it is not the modern glass mosaic.

This colouring of a church with coloured stone is, in some respects, the safest of all means. We cannot, in my opinion, by this means err on the side of gaudiness, and if we really use coloured stones we cannot err on the side of whiteness, but it seems to me that, from the nature of the material, we may sometimes err on the side of coldness and want of variety of colour; yet surely this must be from our want of taste in selection, not from a dearth of variously coloured materials in nature. It appears to me also that our failing in our modern attempts at this kind of colouring, both as applied to our special subject as well as to the exterior colouring of

all our buildings, springs from a want of delicacy in taste and a consequent love of violent contrasts of black and white, and their kindred colours, and the use of too strongly defined, geometrical, and other forms, attracting our eye to their forms more than their colour, and consequently distracting our attention from the general forms of the building, and the richness of varied light and shade in the sculpture, which ought to be a contrast to the flatness of the unsculptured portions of the building.

Thirdly, by the use of variously coloured bricks, tiles, and other kindred materials, such as variously coloured terra-cotta of all kinds. This, although the colour is obtained from different kinds of clays, and consequently from natural materials, seem from our modern experiences to be more dangerous than the last, and to have the objection as a material used for the interior of churches, of having a common appearance, a want of costliness in its effect, and which prevents its harmonising with stone, even of the least costly kind, much more so when marble is used. The contrast of colours also, as the red and black, seems too violent; yet, with care and study, the clays and their manufactured results must surely be capable of giving a wide range of sober colour suited for our purpose; but as far as they have been used at present, their poverty of appearance and their vulgarity of colour seem a great objection to their use: they seem more suited for shops than for the interior of churches, and yet I think they ought not to be so.

Fourthly, by gilding. This is so dependent on our sixth means of colour, or rather means of toning and solemnising colour, and is so important to our next, and its legitimacy so depends upon them both, that I can hardly dare to advocate its use without them, and can hardly speak of it without saying part of what I have reserved for them. When sparingly used, even when the church is only decorated with natural materials, or in delicate tints, it is a beautiful and solemn means of decoration, but it should either in its nature be dead or from its position not allowed to shine. The gold in the modern glass mosaic, although I have seen even it in positions where it was toned down so as not to be very objectionable, usually from its glitter and from its commonness, although no doubt capable of great improvements in these respects is, in its present form, not at all admissible in a church interior; but as all my recollections of coloured interiors abroad are nearly and dearly associated with golden grounds, in conjunction with the means hereafter to be treated of, I must pass on at once to the next means, or I shall say here that which belongs more properly to it.

Fifthly, by means of the painter's hand. Glorious are the examples which we have left, especially in Italy, of this glorious art; but, although I love so much our present modern paintings, I am compelled to say that the nearer we approach to modern art, the less success do we find in the decoration by painting of the interiors of churches. In spite of all the beauty of the Renaissance school of painting, yet we must for our models of, or rather studies of painted decoration, or of decoration of church interiors by the painter's art and hand, in which we may include mosaic, go back to the mosaics and painting on a golden ground, of the Byzantine churches. Gold seems to me the only colour, which may greatly predominate with success; it seems to have the special property of softening and harmonising the tones of the other colours used with it. In this means, as in all the others, it seems to me that the safest guide is delicacy; as long as each of the colours, all their contrasts and combinations, are delicate, we can hardly err; or if by human weakness we do err, we shall not so greatly offend. And let me here urge, as others have done before, the extreme value to architects of the study of the laws and properties of colours; but delicacy is the thing of all others to remember, and with regard to perfect form and drawing, it appears to me that as long as the colouring is delicate, and the relief and shadow not too strong, that the most beautiful forms of men and angels may be drawn as well as the painter can draw them, but that it is necessary that the painter while executing them should always remember that they are part of the architectural decoration.

Sixthly.—Perhaps my sixth means of colour for the interior of churches will hardly be admitted as such, and

yet it always appears to me one of the most important of all that are in the hand of the architect. By its magic aid he can alter and control all the rest; he can use it as a softener in the hands of a discreet and experienced painter. By it is a colour too bright? would otherwise the gilding glitter—would the colour go to the confines of gaudiness? a delicate grey and softening darkness can be thrown across it: by its agency all the means that I have enumerated can be used together, and yet the building may be solemn,—ay, so solemn that the painter, in after years, may portray it with affection, over and over again, and from all points within its glowing walls—ay, so solemn that those who would not otherwise worship, may by its effect be helped to worship—ay, so solemn that the spectator cannot help saying of a building decorated and toned by this means, as Mr. Street does of St. Mark's, Venice, "I think I never saw an interior so thoroughly religious and religion-inspiring as this." He attributes this entirely to "the lavish expenditure of art and precious materials throughout its fabric." Most true it owes most of its grandeur to these; most true that that grandeur could not have been attained without them; most true that what he calls "this grand display of mosaics upon a glorious gold ground makes the work appear to be both larger and better than it is," but I cannot now, and did not when I was there, attribute the whole of this unusual solemnity and "religion-inspiring" effect entirely to these most glorious of all our means of coloured decoration; but felt then and still feel, that our sixth and last means of decoration has a large share in the honour of producing so great a result. It is the power of comparative light and darkness at the disposal of the architect in the number, size, and position of the windows. I think that at St. Mark's the peculiarly solemn effect is produced by that gorgeous decoration under the influence of the "dim religious light" from the small windows, shining like stars from the golden arches of the roof. With this means of colouring and toning the building we may include that important means, colouring by stained glass; and in no way are painted windows so effective as when the building is skilfully darkened, till they shine out with many times their original brightness." I only know one modern church where this important power of subduing the light has been skilfully taken advantage of so as to give proper value to the painted glass, and tone down the colour and gilding used on some portions of the building, and consequently the varied effects, on different days and at different hours of the day, are as beautiful as in the buildings of old, and this one is alone among the modern churches, "thoroughly religious and religion-inspiring," although the materials are not costly and no gold-grounded mosaic glows upon its walls.—R. D., in the *Building News*.

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT.

Was the late Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., a member of our ancient Craft? If so, when and where was he initiated? and what was his Masonic standing?—BRO. PETER.

THE BURNES' MEDALS.

The medal of the Rising Star Lodge was engraved by Wyon, under the instructions of Mr. Sheppard, jeweller to the Queen, Brook-street, Hanover-square, at whose shop there are now fifty exemplars of it, just struck to meet the demands of the native brethren. The three medals afterwards struck in honour of Bro. Burnes, to encourage education, may be seen at Mr. Wyon's, in Regent-street.

HIGH TWELVE AND LOW TWELVE.

In answer to Bro. Peter, he may be assured that, when the sun is at its meridian height, his invigorating rays are darted from the South; when he rises in the East, we are called to labour; when he sets in the West, our daily toil is over; but when he reaches the South, the hour is high twelve, and we are summoned to refreshment.—L. T.

## TRACING BOARD.

What are tracing boards meant to represent?—T.C.—[They are paintings representing the emblems peculiar to a degree. Each degree of symbolic Masonry has its Tracing Board, and they are distinguished as Tracing Boards of the first, second, or third.]

## CAUTION.

What is the meaning of caution, as a name applied to an E.A.P.?—TYRO.—[Tyro may take this as a caution, to remember the day of his initiation.]

## PRINCE CAMBACERES.

Wanted, a biography of Prince Cambaceres, formerly Grand Chancellor of the Grand Orient of France.—H. LEVY.

## NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, in an able article on the Iceland route for the Atlantic telegraph, thus explains some of the difficulties of laying a cable in the deep sea soundings:—"We think the supposed strength given by the exterior coating of iron led to the fatal error of attempting to lay down these cables with considerable strain and tension, and induced companies or individuals to economise material by the application of brakes, when the line ought to have been allowed to run very freely from vessels of great power and speed; and, moreover, we think our naval surveyors on both sides of the Atlantic, and especially the great American authority, Captain Maury, have jumped too hastily to a conclusion, which appears to have been accepted by our telegraph companies, that the bottom of the sea is so much more level than the rest of the crust of our earth, and have treated these cables as if they were always running down upon plateaus, instead of their spanning submarine valleys, ridges, dykes, and ravines, such as we meet everywhere upon the earth we inhabit. To try and convey an idea of what has been done, and what we mean, let us suppose that, upon the exterior surface of the atmosphere of our globe, there were certain people who dwelt in aerial ships or balloons, and that, desirous of knowing what was beneath their keels, they dropped down fine lines with heavy weights attached, and succeeded, spite of currents of air, winds, and suchlike, in striking the earth in about eight places between Edinburgh and the Land's End, thereby measuring the depth of the superincumbent element, but never getting a vertical measurement nearer than within perhaps half a mile,—about the height of our Derbyshire hills. How unlikely that the plummet would light exactly upon the summit of Snowdon, or the culminating peak of the Yorkshire hills, or strike the centre of the bed of the Thames or the Bedford level, to detect in a measurement whose constant error was so very great, that there were variations in depths of 160 fathoms between the Devonian and Cumbrian hills—that there was a break in the Pennine range through which our Liverpool and Leeds canal is conducted; or that the plummet, striking in the valley of the Severn, would indicate any perceptible difference between the depth of air above Worcestershire and that over the Lincolnshire fens. How we, who are really in the secret of the inequalities of the British empire, would smile if we heard those aerial navigators theorising upon their few soundings, and roundly asserting that we were a mere mound or shoal rising from the greater depths of the Atlantic about Cornwall, preserving a uniform surface for the curve of five hundred miles over which they had sounded. Fancy what valleys, hollows, rivers, ridges, and hills their telegraphic cable would have to span, if those individuals tried to run one from that same Land's End throughout Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Glo'ster, Warwick, Leicester, Nottingham, York, Northumberland, and across the Cheviots to Arthur's Seat! How the engineers would put on the break, when, to their horror, they found the ten per cent. of stray line running out too fast! How the aerial ship would press on to insure carrying the end from one terminus to the other! and the consequence would be, that instead of the cable finding its place fairly along the surface of England, resting everywhere, it would span many an inequality, hang cutting and fretting over many a cliff, and only require a few short days to strain and give way."

The following clear and intelligible account of the Lime-light lately appeared in *Recreative Science*:—

"This brilliant light was the invention of Lieutenant Drummond, and applied by him in conducting the Ordnance Survey in Ireland and Scotland in 1826. Its intensity was such that it was proved by him to be distinctly visible at a distance of ninety-five miles. It is so purely white that the most delicate shades of colour may be distinguished by it as correctly as by daylight; while for photographic purposes it is invaluable, as it enables the photographer to work by night as easily as by day. To what extent this light is possessed of actinic properties, or whether this apparent power is due to the total absence of colour in its composition, I will leave others to decide. I shall here only attempt to describe the best form of lime-light apparatus which is yet known to the scientific world. The lime-light gives out but little heat, and does not in any manner vitiate or consume the oxygen of the surrounding atmosphere; hence it is just the kind of light required for crowded rooms, factories, mines, tunnels—in short, wherever it is an object to limit the natural consumption of oxygen. As a proof of this, I may state that a five-jet lamp, belonging to the Universal Lime-Light Company, which was exhibited in the Society of Arts Lecture Room, consumed thirty-six cubic feet of the combined gases in an hour, and did not increase the temperature of the room during that length of time. It gave a more pure and powerful light than their large chandelier, which was subsequently lighted, and which consumed five thousand cubic feet in the hour; the temperature of the room kept increasing, and the atmosphere was vitiated to an unbearable degree at the end of that period. It is hardly necessary to observe that, in common with all other lights of great intensity, it may be used for signal lights, its peculiar steadiness and continuity giving it the advantage over its rival, the electric light. For use at sea, or by the coast-guard in case of wreck, and in cases where life and property are at stake, cheapness is a matter of no consideration for a light of this nature; still, where cheapness is combined with utility, the lime-light has precedence over all lights, its cost being in pence where others cost pounds. Owing to the total absence of colour, it is not only applicable to photographic purposes, but also for picture galleries, shops, &c. It is found to separate the most delicate shades of colour, and, what is of more importance, it does not in the slightest degree injure the most delicate fabrics. A single jet of the medium size is equivalent to forty argand, or eighty fish-tail gaslights, or four hundred wax-candles; while its cost is from a halfpenny to fivepence an hour, according to the quantity of combined gases consumed, the augmentation of which increases the power of the light. For instance, twice the quantity of gas consumed per hour will give, not twice, but four times the amount of light. Comparing it with the illuminating power of common gas, a single jet, consuming four cubic feet of the combined gases per hour, equals that obtained from four hundred feet of coal-gas."

The statue of General Sir Henry Havelock, by Behnes, which has just been erected at Sunderland, is cast in bronze from the cannon taken from the Indian rebels, and weighs two tons and a quarter. Its height, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, is ten feet; the metal plinth, six inches high; the granite pedestal, twelve feet; and the freestone basement, two feet six inches; making a total elevation of twenty-five feet. Sir Henry is represented with a sword in his right hand, and a telescope in the left; the former emblematic of valour, the latter of forethought.

Mr. W. Sebastian Okely, M.A., in his recent *Development of Christian Architecture in Italy*, says:—

"A person accustomed only to that special and beautiful Gothic, of which this country possesses so many noble examples, would at first feel disappointment on beholding S. Petronio, S. Antonio, or any other Italian church. In them he would in vain look for that picturesque multiplicity of parts, and strong contrasts of light and shade, produced by the congeries of mouldings and profusion of tracery with which the northern Gothic abounds. He would, perhaps, consider as bald the large uncut planes, ornamented by surface decorations only, such as mosaics or frescoes. Then, again, the immense span of the pier-arches, and also their height relatively to that of the partition walls, leaving no room for a triforium, or even a proper clerestory; the great breadth of the aisles themselves compared with their length; the absence of large windows for the display of tracery, and the stiff foliage of the capitals, too vividly calling to remembrance the Classical types; all these features, which are characteristic of Italian architecture, can hardly fail to create disappointment at first. But what seems most extraordinary is, that English architects should so hastily criticise these buildings, forgetful that their own conceptions of the beautiful are thereby exposed to the danger of censure; and it is still more strange that some should even assert of Italian Gothic, that it is an imitation, but a most contemptible one, of the northern Gothic. Surely we cannot suppose that men of undoubtedly great minds, many of them universally acknowledged as having excelled in painting and sculpture, could have produced buildings, and these, too, almost unmatched in size, differing so entirely and so systematically in many respects from those of the northern Gothic, if they were all the while attempting to imitate them. Is it not more reasonable to conclude that those peculiarities, which have been by some so readily styled faults, were, in fact, the results of a perception of beauty in the architects different from ours, but not the less true? Can we not conceive that architectural excellence may lie equally in the boldness produced by simplicity of ornament, as in the variedness consequent upon the multiplicity of parts? Is the mystery of the northern Gothic, by which the mind is kept in a state of unsatisfied curiosity, alone to be sought after, while the repose resulting from a comprehension of the design is to have no claim upon our regard?"

An American paper (*The Detroit Tribune*) thus notices the smut in wheat:—

"There are two kinds of smut. The first is called *uredo segetum*, and appears in the shape of black ears. This disease is found in nearly all



the cereal crops, and may be observed immediately after the ears have shot out. It destroys the entire head, which crumbles away and disappears. Some soils are subject to this disease, which seems to be communicated to the seeds by spores, which remain in the ground. Laying down the land to grass for a few years, is the best method of banishing this variety of smut. The second kind of smut is named *ureda fetida*, from its stinking smell. This takes the place of the grain, and is composed of an immense number of minute spores, by means of which it is propagated. It is said that a single grain of smut contains about four millions of spores, and they are so minute that they are absorbed by the roots of the wheat, and carried upward to the head. By the aid of a microscope, the progress of these spores may be traced through the plant. In the operation of threshing, the grains of smut are sometimes broken, and the sprouts adhere to the wheat by means of an oily substance, which pickling and washing entirely dissolves and cleans away. Smut is about the worst disease that attacks the wheat crop, and farmers should be extremely careful in guarding against it. Pickling the seed in a strong brine, and then drying in fresh lime, are excellent preventives of this disease: some, in addition to the brine, use a small quantity of sulphate of copper (blue stone) dissolved in the water."

Professor Rogers, in his recently published book on *Education in Oxford*, remarks:—

"The out-door amusements of undergraduates are sometimes excessive, but generally very sensible. Boat-racing and cricket, tennis and racket, are favourite sports. As a rule, the occupations of Oxford men are muscular and fatiguing. Many men play billiards, and, as usual, the constant habits of this amusement are among the most disreputable persons to be found. Everybody knows that no game presents more convenient opportunities for the dishonest dissimulation of skill; but, of course, where everybody is known, there are, comparatively speaking, few occasions on which the wily errors of a practised player may be turned to pigeoning. As may be expected, the worst discipline is found in those societies where there is scanty supervision, or a divided and contradictory authority, or the presence of undergraduates who are not amenable to academical penalties because they are indifferent to them. Where young men are left entirely to their own discretion, without any authority residing within the walls, as at Magdalene Hall, there is not likely to be any great sobriety of demeanour; or, if there be, it is from the fact that the junior members themselves establish a quasi Committee of Public Safety. Where, again, as at Christ Church, the preposterous combination of a disunited caputular body, and a staff of tutors without personal authority, represents what should be the domestic control of a large body of young men, one is not prepared to expect any very good product."

We have to record the death of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, the historian of Hallamshire, and one of the Keepers of Her Majesty's Records, which took place on the 9th inst., in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was born at Sheffield, his father's name being Michael Hunter; and he was educated at York for an English Presbyterian minister, in which capacity he officiated at Bath for twenty-four years. In 1833, he became Sub-Commissioner of the Public Records, amongst which he has ever since been a most indefatigable labourer; many records having been properly arranged, and their contents made public, which previously were inaccessible. Besides contributing to the *Archæologia*, the *Retrospective Review*, &c., Mr. Hunter was the author of the *History of Hallamshire*, in a folio volume; *The Hallamshire Glossary*; *English Monastic Libraries*; *The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster, South Yorkshire*; *Illustrations of the Life, Studies, and Writings of Shakspere*; *A Disquisition on the Scene, Origin, and Date of "The Tempest"*; and other works of great research. Mr. Hunter was one of those laborious literary men to whom society owes more than it is aware of, and certainly more than it generally repays.

It is reported that a biography of Garibaldi, by General Turr, will shortly be published in London.

Two portraits, painted by Mr. Charles Mercier, have been added to the museum in Peel Park, at Salford; they are those of W. N. Massey, Esq., the member for the borough, and Mr. Thomas Wright, the well known prison philanthropist.

In noticing the death of Mr. Adolphus M. Madot, the *Art Journal* of this month observes:—

"We record, with much regret, the death of this promising young artist, who, if health and a prolonged life had been granted him, would, undoubtedly, have reached a good, if not a high, position in his profession; but within the last year or two, a delicate state of the lungs incapacitated him for arduous labour, and, resulting in rapid consumption, prematurely cut short his career on the 11th of last month. Mr. Madot had passed through the schools of the Royal Academy. The few small pictures—figure-subjects—painted and exhibited by him, bore evidence of careful study and true feeling: some of them, we know, are in

good collections. The Chancellor of the Exchequer purchased that exhibited last year, or the year before, we forget which. To us his loss will be severely felt, for we were indebted to his pencil for very many of the copies on wood of the figure pictures which have illustrated the series of papers on "British Artists." Considering the difficulty of reducing large compositions to our miniature scale, these drawings were, almost without exception, executed with great accuracy and truthfulness. Mr. Madot's quiet, unassuming, and gentlemanly manner, and his amiable disposition, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

A subscription has been commenced, and several of our best artists are amongst its contributors, to give a commission to Mr. Foley, the eminent sculptor, to execute a duplicate of his noble equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge for this country; the original, it will be remembered, having been sent to Calcutta.

The anniversary of the Royal Geographical Society will be held at Burlington House, on Monday noon next, the 27th inst.

The distribution of medals and prizes to the students of the Female Schools of Art, and female students of the Metropolitan District Schools of Art, will be made on the 1st. of June in the lecture theatre of the Museum of Geology, Jermyn-street, by the Earl of Granville, K.G., President of the Council. An exhibition of the works of female students is to be opened at the Society of Arts, on the same day, together with an exhibition of works illustrating the history of water colour painting.

The Rev. Leslie Stephen, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, has in the press a translation of H. Berlepsch's work, entitled *The Alps; or, Sketches of Life and Nature in the Mountains*.

## 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. "J. S."s reply is virtually begging the question. I am not in the habit of disputing either the authority or commands of my superiors in office. Having therefore received the M.E. and S.G.M.'s commands, in conjunction with others, to do a certain duty, and not seeing anything in such order contrary to the *ancient landmarks of the Order*, and being confirmed in this opinion, by one who we have every reason to believe the highest authority in the North, on the orders of Knighthood in general, and those attached to the Masonic Order in particular, there was therefore no reason whatever even to make a friendly observation to the commands I received.

I don't dispute that there are eighteen Prov. G. Commanders, nor that it might have been better to appoint a Prov. G. Commander, if within hail, for the ceremony of installation, but I deny that Bro. Ogle's installation is not as legitimate, because performed by a commission, especially appointed for the purpose. Another of your correspondents says that the Grand Chancellor should have installed the newly appointed Prov. G. Commander. If the G. Chancellor cannot attend, why could not the G. Captain, if the Grand Master so willed it? They are both G. Officers, and not installed G. Commanders. Our's was a newly appointed province; it was not therefore correct to say that in our case the Past G. Commander *should* install. Our case assimilates to the one of our present Grand Master. There was no Grand or Past Grand Master present to install him on the 10th; and that ceremony was ably performed by the Rev. J. Huyshe, Prov. G. Commander for Devon. Then, if that was right, why not the installation of Sir Knt. Ogle? My worthy frater "J. S." may certainly be a great authority. I regret that our late M.E. and S.G.M. had not him by his side to refer to, and perhaps he would have kept us right. But I can assure you that our venerable Northern authority has been consulted, and his counsel taken by the most punctilious Masons in North Britain, who are loath to acknowledge any knowledge from this side of the border; but facts are stubborn things, and as our venerable Masonic authority gave his counsel, not dictatorially, but with that simplicity

and diffidence of all superior minds, and such counsel being based on facts, the result of patient study and research, it was adopted. If, therefore, we have erred, we have *Supreme commands* and good *authority* on our side; deeply as we may feel the thunders and superior knowledge that your correspondent "†." wishes us to believe him possessed of. As your correspondent has deigned to affix on the "Groves" *nom de plume*, for which I am not responsible, the name of *alias*, I will adopt the *fraternal* name from which he has extracted his literary quotation wherein to squash such diminutive mortals as we Northern Provincials must be in his eyes, and sign myself—(thereby adding another *alias*)—

TOM THUMB.

### MASONRY IN FRANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I have often wished to know more than I do as to the present state of Freemasonry in France, and week after week have I looked over your columns in hopes of meeting with the desired information. But all in vain;—save that some "Most Wise Sovereign," in some foolish after-dinner speech, at a banquet of those "higher degrees" which the Grand Lodge of England so properly refuses to acknowledge as any part of Ancient Freemasonry, will occasionally be found telling us that "on the Continent the Craft is nothing." I have myself occasionally found unworthy brethren excuse their culpable ignorance of Craft Masonry under the pretext that they were "devoting all their attention to the higher degrees," although, for my own part, I should consider those so-called *higher degrees* worse than useless if they did not make those who took them better Craft Masons. Perhaps, as we hear so much *bovine* about them, some of the Sir Knts. and Most Wise Sovereigns will condescend to enlighten us as to their object. Judging from the following extract from the Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News*, which is now going the round of the English newspapers, the principles of the Craft—the bond of brotherhood of which we have in all ages been so proud—are indeed nothing with one whom the Freemasons of France have once elected to preside over them, but whom (if it be indeed true that he has challenged a brother to mortal combat) I trust that they will for ever depose. I know no more of, I care no more for, Prince Napoleon than Prince Murat. Their miserable ambitions are alike indifferent to me. But I do care for the character of Freemasonry, which cannot but suffer when the tidings are borne on the wings of the press to all regions of the habitable globe, that the Grand Master of France has challenged his rival to a deadly encounter. Where, it will be asked, is the humanizing principles of our Order? where the brotherly love of which we make such great professions? I trust that, for the sake of his Masonic obligation, Prince Napoleon would scorn the challenge, more than for any command of the Emperor. I give the extract I have alluded to, and I hope that this letter will elicit others, and that we may learn something more of what must be of importance to every true brother amongst us—the present state of Freemasonry in France.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

BROTHER PETER.

Never Mind Where, May 22, 1861.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Monday evening, says:—

"Prince Murat has sent a challenge to his cousin, Prince Napoleon, on account, as I understand, of a paragraph in the *Opinion Nationale*, which the actual Grand Master of the French Freemasons attributes to the inspiration of his imperial rival for the office. The Emperor, who heard of the matter, ordered the Prince Napoleon not to fight, just as he did in the case of the Duke d'Aumale; but Prince Murat repeated his challenge in the most taunting terms, and telling Prince Napoleon that he did not admit the Emperor's jurisdiction in affairs of honour between persons of their rank, gave him notice that he should be upon the ground to-day, and fully expected to meet him. This information, nothing of which is yet known to the public, reaches me from a sure source. "The following is the passage in the *Opinion Nationale* above referred to. After reproducing Prince Murat's decree against M. Riche Gardon, editor of the Masonic journal the *Initiation*, it says:—"Events have rapidly succeeded each other since then. As the elections take place on Monday, the 29th, the authority which was bent on perpetuating its existence had no time to lose." Yesterday, therefore, on a report ad-

ressed to His Royal Highness by the grand officer charged to represent him, Prince Murat decreed the provisional suspension of eleven members of the legislative assembly of the Order, whom the report styles factions, and whose open opposition might have disturbed the election. But the very short time that remains to elapse before the election further aggravates the position of the lodges thus deprived of their representatives. The Grand Master is named for seven years; it is, therefore, most essential that all the lodges should be represented at an election, the result of which may be of such vast importance to the whole Order. We may also mention here that the course taken by Prince Murat was the cause of the great schism three years ago in the lodges of the United States. The election of another Grand Master in his place would, no doubt, tend to the establishment of unity in Freemasonry. The influence of the Order is very powerful in America, and it is easy to understand that the return to unity is a matter of the highest moment to an association based on the dogma of universal brotherhood."

It has always been usual in France to choose the Grand Master from a member of the reigning family, and generally speaking the election is for life. But Prince Murat, who, perhaps, expected by this time to be King of Naples, requested that he might only be elected for the seven years which have just now expired.

Murat is said to be terribly "cunning of fence," and the friends of Prince Napoleon are alarmed for his fate if he should be so imprudent as to place himself within reach of his incensed adversary's sword; in all probability, however, the latter will implicitly obey the Emperor's commands.

### A CASE OF DISTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I beg leave to inform you, and all kind friends, of the amount received, up to the present time, for Mrs. Evans:—

Amount acknowledged in the MAGAZINE for	
May 11th.....	£21 5 6
Lodge of Instruction (No. 276).....	10 6
Donations received from Bro. R. Spencer.....	4 0 0
J. M. Isaacs.....	5 0
Union Lodge (No. 149) .....	2 0 0
	£28 1 0

Bro. C. Isaacs informs me that he has collected another £4 in addition to the £5 I have already received from him, which will be acknowledged as soon as received. I personally thank him for the energy he has thrown into this good work, carrying out practically the principle, *Fides, Spes, Charitas; maxima autem Charitas*.

I remain, faithfully and fraternally yours,  
198, Fleet-street. J. M. THEARLE.

[We have received £1 1s. from Bro. Haward, P. G. Steward, which will be handed to Bro. Thearle.]

The Grand Orient of France held its triennial meeting in Paris on Monday last for the election of New Grand Master, and has excited no little scandal. It appears that a challenge passed between Prince Murat, the retiring Grand Master, and Prince Napoleon, the new candidate for the office—but the affair is stated to have been stopped by the Emperor. From the accounts we have received, it further appears that Prince Murat, finding the election likely to go against him, dissolved the meeting of the Grand Orient without allowing the vote to be taken. The Central Masonic Lodge, in the Rue Cadet, immediately met and protested against the proceedings of the Grand Master, and claimed to be allowed to go to the vote, on the ground that, the Grand Master's powers having expired, his decree was void. Prince Napoleon was elected Grand Master by a very large majority. The following is the copy of a letter from Prince Napoleon to a masonic deputation, by which he ultimately accepted the candidature offered to him:—

Gentlemen,—I have received the letter by which you offer to vote for me as Grand Master of your order. I feel the testimony of your flattering confidence. On account of the bonds of relationship and friendship which subsist between me and Prince Murat I could not at first come forward in opposition to him. But now the letter signed by so many "venerables," stating that they will not vote for the present Grand Master, changes my determination; and I wish you to know, gentlemen, that I shall accept the office if your suffrages give it to me.

The date of the above letter is not given, but I presume it must be anterior to the challenge already spoken of

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

At the Board of Benevolence on Wednesday last £345 10s. were voted for the relief of sixteen applicants.

### GRAND LODGE.

There will be rather a large amount of business to be transacted at the Grand Lodge on Wednesday, the 5th of June.

Three or four motions will arise out of the report of the Board of General Purposes. 1. To increase the power of the M.W.G.M. in granting past rank to brethren for distinguished services. 2. To enable the G.M. to appoint two Assistant Grand Deacons who after their year of office will rank as Past Grand Deacons. 3. To Book of reduce the price of the Constitutions from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. 4. To call upon thirteen lodges to show cause why they shall not be erased from the list of lodges.

Notices of motion have also been given by Bro. Binckes for a vote of thanks to Bro. the Earl Dalhousie for his valuable services as D.G.M.; Bro. Wynn, to grant £1200 to the Male Fund of the Benevolent Institution, and £800 to the Widows' Fund; Bro. Savage, to place the £200 voted to Bro. Watson in the hands of the President of the Board of General Purposes, Bro. Savage and Bro. J. Smith as Trustees; Bro. Barrett, to vote £250 for the decoration of St. Paul's; Bro. Barrett, that Grand Lodge do meet at five, and no new business be taken after nine; Bro. Gregory, that the £200 voted to Bro. Watson be taken from the Benevolent Fund instead of the Fund of General Purposes.

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

The annual meeting of the Governors and Members of this Society was held on Friday, the 17th inst., in the Temple adjoining Freemasons' Hall, the M.W. Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, presiding.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The Secretary, Bro. FARNFIELD, proceeded to read the report of the Committee, which congratulated the subscribers on the continued prosperity of the institution. On the 1st April, 1860, there remained a balance in hand of £1182 15s. 6d., and during the year ending March 30th, 1861, there were received £2711 16s., making a total of £3894 11s. 6d. There had been expended £1937 0s. 6d., and £1700 stock, bought at a cost of £1581 3s. 9d., making a total of £3518 4s. 3d., and leaving a balance in hand of £376 7s. 3d. On the Widows' Fund there was a balance in hand on the 1st of April, 1860, of £805 1s. 6d., and there had been since received £1797 11s. 9d., making a total of £2602 13s. 3d. The disbursements had been £865 3s. 11d., and expended in the purchase of £1350 stock, £1253 10s., making a total of £2618 13s. 11d., leaving a balance in hand of £483 19s. 4d. There was also a balance in hand on account of the Sustentation Fund of £23 4s., making the total balance at the bankers £883 10s. 7d. At the Annual Festival held on the 30th January there were ninety Stewards, many of whom came from the country, and the subscriptions amounted to £2982 1s. The amount of stock now held on account of the Male Fund was £14,000, and the Widows' Fund, £5350. The permanent income of the Male Fund was now £1020, and the Widows' Fund, £510 10s. After the last election there were seventy-four male annuitants, of whom eight had since died, and the Committee now proposed that twelve should be elected, making seventy-eight on the funds. After

the same election there were thirty-seven widows, annuitants, and the Committee now proposed to elect eight, making a total of forty-five—in addition to those receiving half of their deceased husband's annuities. Of the male annuitants nineteen came from London, and their annuities amounted to £425 per annum, and forty-seven from the country, who received £1041, making a total of £1466 per annum. Of the widows, eighteen came from London, whose annuities amounted to £350, and nineteen from the country, with £330, and three receiving half pensions, all country cases, receiving £40, making a total of £720 per annum. The Asylum building was in perfect and substantial repair. The £50 voted by Grand Lodge for coals, &c., had been dispensed under the direction of Bro. Farnfield, the Secretary. The Stewards of the late Festival had invested in the hands of trustees £39 13s. 7d. as the basis of an Endowment Fund for providing additional comforts for the inmates of the Asylum. The Committee recommended, 1st, "That Article 4, page 17, of the Rules and Regulations for the Widows' Fund, be altered as follows; viz., to omit the words 'not exceeding the age of sixty-five years, £15,' and 'from sixty-five to seventy years, £20,' and insert in place thereof, 'from the age of fifty-five to seventy years, £20;' and 2nd, 'That Article 4, page 17, be suspended, so far as relates to Annuitants at present receiving £15, and that for the future their Annuities be increased to £20.'"

The report having been received and ordered to be entered on the minutes, Bro. J. Smith, P.G., Purst., moved the adoption of the alterations proposed by the committee, which were carried unanimously.

It being necessary that the alteration by which the lowest annuity will in future be £20 should be confirmed by Grand Lodge, the Grand Master kindly undertook the proposing the confirmation in June.

Bro. SAMUEL ALDRICH moved—"That Article 37, page 11, of the Rules and Regulations of the Institution be amended, by adding, 'And that each Annuitant residing therein be supplied with 2 cwt. of coals, and 1 lb. of candles, weekly, in addition to his or her annuity, from the 30th of April, both inclusive, in each year,' but, after some discussion, it was negatived, as was an amendment proposed by Bro. Adlard for a different distribution of the coals.

After some conversation as to whether an alteration of the rules could be moved at a special meeting, or whether the General Meeting could be adjourned for the consideration of such a motion, which was decided in the negative by the Grand Master,

Bro. WARREN, at ten minutes to one (the ballot being fixed for one), moved—"That henceforth the Pension of a Male Annuitant, upon his election, shall be at the uniform rate of £26; subject to the following augmentations:—If a Subscriber of 5s. a-year to either Fund for a period of 7 years, £1 per annum. And a like amount for every 5s. regularly subscribed for the said period of 7 years. And for every 5 years' additional Subscription, a like amount of £1 per annum. That every Life Subscriber of £5 be taken to be in the position of a Subscriber of £1 per annum, for 7 years; provided always, that the said Subscription was paid at least 5 years prior to the application to be placed on the List of Candidates: and a like privilege be granted for every £5 so subscribed. Provided always, that no Pension shall exceed £40 per annum." He based his argument in support of the motion on the comparatively few members of the Craft who supported the Charities—the strict justice of allowing those who contributed greater advantages than those who did not—and the large addition it was likely to produce to the funds of the Institution.

Bro. SHEEN seconded the motion, which was supported by Bro. Stebbing, and opposed by Bro. Savage, P.G.D., the Grand Master, and one or two others, on the fallacious ground that it would render the Institution a benefit society.

On the motion being put, it was negatived by about 10 or 11 to 7. During the time Bro. Warren was speaking, the Grand Master declared the poll open. A scene of confusion consequent on the brethren making their arrangements for collecting their votes, &c., ensued, and to call the disjointed conversation which took place on the motion a discussion would be pure mockery—indeed, under the present laws, it is impossible to have any proposition, brought forward by any person, properly considered.

The routine business of electing committees, passing votes of thanks, &c., then proceeded amidst a din, which rendered all that took place perfectly unintelligible, excepting to about half-a-dozen immediately surrounding the Grand Master.

A vote of thanks having been given to the Grand Master for his conduct in the chair, the noble lord resigned his seat to Bro. Udall, P.G.D., and retired amidst loud cheers.

The ballot was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

#### MALES ELECTED.

	Votes.	Age.	Annuity.
1. Spark, James, Bishop Wearmouth...	11,217	69	£20
2. Avery, William, Plymouth.....	9417	64	20
3. Martin, James, Worsly, Lancashire	8388	81	30
4. Blackburn, William, Dewsbury.....	7633	82	30
5. Squire, James, Appleby .....	7322	77	25
6. Hoyle, Henry, Bury, Lancashire ...	7317	74	25
7. Butterfield, D., Leeds.....	6508	70	25
8. Heathcote, Matthew, Lancashire ...	5952	58	25
9. Lacy, Jonas, Rochdale.....	5937	70	25
10. Kauffman, Karl, London .....	5561	70	25
11. Goodenough, Charles, London .....	4846	65	25
12. Paterson, William, London.....	4466	79	25

#### NOT ELECTED.

	Votes.
13. Burch, Thomas.....	4154
14. Brindle, James.....	3781
15. Routledge, Thomas .....	3606
16. Beckett, J. H. ....	3374
17. Stratton, W. H. ....	3050
18. Morris, W. ....	1867
19. McKenny, M. ....	473
20. Maxwell, H. ....	387
21. Wherry, James.....	125
22. Cockcraft, J.....	89
23. Hinde, Chris. ....	84
24. Morley, J. ....	75
25. Knight, H. ....	73

#### WIDOWS ELECTED.

	Votes.	Age.	Annuity.
1. Wood, Thirza, Margate .....	6114	58	£20
2. Bowles, Charlotte, Colchester .....	4580	59	20
3. Davenport, Eliz., London .....	3250	66	20
4. Weymouth, Sarah, London .....	3208	63	20
5. Goulty, Charlotte, London .....	2335	63	20
6. Yule, Jane, Longtown .....	2250	80	25
7. Cook, Eliz., London .....	2186	62	20
8. Paradise, Eliza A., Devizes .....	1948	64	20

#### NOT ELECTED.

	Votes.
9. Piper, Eliz. ....	1674
10. Pierce, Isabella.....	1336
11. Yeatts, Alice.....	1081
12. Broadfoot, Ann.....	862
13. Berry, Eliz. ....	490
14. Ganauf, Charlotte .....	313
15. Cresswell, Mary .....	312
16. Hudswell, Eliz. ....	33
17. Dixon, Sarah .....	17

#### MRS. WEYMOUTH.

Bro. HENRY GEO. WARREN has to return his sincere thanks to those brethren who kindly aided him in placing Mrs. Weymouth so high on the poll as to make her fourth on the list of annuitants elected. After the list of votes published last week, Bro. Warren received from

	Votes.
Bro. Atkinson, F., Middlesbro' .....	8
" Jones, J., London.....	48
" Reader, J., London .....	8
" Weare, W.M. 348 .....	8

It was the large support Bro. Warren received in the room, however, that mainly placed Mrs. Weymouth in her high position, and which, in the excitement of the election, he kept no exact record of. He, however, begs publicly to thank Bro. Patten, P.G.S.B., from whom he received about 400 votes; Bro. Aldrich, P.M., 196, 200; Bro. Emmens, P.M. 201, 150, and about 700 men's votes; Bro. Udall, P.G.D., 144; Bro. Le Veau, G.P.S.B., 80; Bro. Evans, P.G.S.B., 60; Bro. Hinxman, Bro. Stebbings, Bro. Nelson, and others, for their kind assistance. The result of the polling was as follows:—

	Votes.
Brought forward.....	704
Polled through Bro. Warren.....	2296
By other parties.....	208
Total .....	3208

Bro. Warren has received the following letter, which he publishes, the thanks being equally due to those brethren who supported him:—

9, St. Martin's, Leicester.

SIR,—I see, by the *Era* newspaper, that I have been elected as an annuitant; if such is the case, I feel that it is entirely owing to your kindness in taking up my case, as I am sure you have exerted yourself very much indeed, or I should not have had such a great increase in votes. I can never be sufficiently grateful for your kindness, and desire to return you my very best thanks for your great kindness, which, I assure you, will never be forgotten by

Your obedient servant, SARAH WEYMOUTH.

In conclusion, we have only to express our regret that Mrs. Piper, who has also been a candidate for 7 years, and who is 75 years of age, has been again unsuccessful—a result which we did not look to, seeing the large number of votes she carried forward—1303. The slightest exertion from the Essex brethren would have secured her election.

#### METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF FELICITY (No. 66).—The annual Installation Festival of this long-established lodge was held on Monday, May 20, at the London Tavern. The lodge was opened by Bro. David Ullmann, W.M., and Bro. Seligmann was passed to the second degree. Bro. John Watkins, P.M., then assumed the chair, and Bro. James Morris, P.M., W.M. elect, was presented by Bro. Robert Kynaston, P.M., for installation, and duly inducted into the chair. The W.M. then appointed and invested as officers for the year ensuing—Bro. D. Ullmann, P.M.; Bro. J. Hubbuck, S.W.; Bro. Arthur Finch, J.W.; Bro. J. Watkins, P.M., Sec.; Bro. A. Goddard, S.D.; Bro. C. J. Hogg, J.D.; Bro. Law, I.G.; Bro. W. B. Graham, P.M. The Treasurer, and Bro. F. Johnson, the Tyler, were also invested. The Treasurer's report of the finances was most satisfactory; and of the Charity fund a good balance was in hand. A poor and distressed Mason who applied for assistance was relieved. The lodge was closed in love and harmony, and the brethren, including several visitors, adjourned to the banquet room, and, after the cloth was removed, the W.M. gave the usual toasts to the Queen and the Grand Master, and then in due course the Deputy G.M. and the rest of the officers, referring to the Earl of Dalhousie deeming it necessary to retire through ill health, and the high promise of Earl de Grey, whom all the Craft considered to be the right man in the right place. With the toast he connected the Grand Steward of the lodge, Bro. Hubbuck. That worthy brother, in acknowledgment, expressed his intention to attend to the duties of the office to which the lodge had elected him. Bro. Ullmann said it fell to his lot to propose the toast of the evening. The admirable manner in which Bro. Morris had discharged the duties of the chair a few years back, and the attention he gave to the business of the lodge on all occasions, was considered by the members to be best rewarded by again electing him to preside over them. Nothing could give him (Bro. Ullmann) greater pleasure; and he was sure the same feeling pervaded the breasts of every one, than to wish health and happiness to the W.M. The W.M. said it was with no ordinary degree of pleasure that he received their kindness. It was six years since he was first placed in the chair, and he could assure the brethren that, from his first entrance into Masonry, but more particularly since that time, he had endeavoured to advance the interests of the Order, and promote the prosperity of the Lodge of Felicity. He trusted the good wishes towards him would be realised, and his year of office would be advantageous to the lodge. The health of the Past Master was acknowledged by Bro. Kynaston, and that of the visitors by Bro. E. W. Davis. The W.M. said they usually toasted the officers in a body; but it would be ungrateful did he not especially refer to the attention and care of the Treasurer and Secretary. The toast was acknowledged by Bro. Graham. Bro. Finch was also thanked for the attention he paid to the brethren at the Grand Festival, and the other officers for the promise they gave of efficiency in their several duties. The Tyler's toast concluded a most felicitous meeting.

PANMURE LODGE (No. 1017).—This thriving lodge held the first meeting of the season on Saturday, the 18th of May, at the Pembury Tavern, Upper Clapton. Bro. Robert Clark, the W.M., presided, and raised to the third degree Bro. Seaward. A new member was proposed for admission at the next lodge. The routine business was disposed of, and the lodge closed. At six o'clock the members and visitors gathered around the W.M. at the banquet; among the visitors present were Bro. McIntyre, S.G.W.; Bro. A. Pratt, W.M. No. 22;

Bro. Terry, No. 3; Bro. Yabsley, W.M., and Bro. Manton, P.M.'s, No. 1183; Bros. Packwood and How. The dinner disposed of and the cloth removed, the W.M., in giving the first toast, referred to the disorganised state of foreign nations, and contrasted them with the happy position of our own realm, under the mild and gentle sway of our beloved Sovereign, whose name he coupled with the Craft. The W.M., in offering the next toast, "The M.W.G.M.," referred to the flourishing condition of the Masonic Institution under the conduct of the Earl of Zetland. This toast was followed by that of "The D.G.M., Earl de Grey, and the rest of the Grand Officers," one of whom, the W.M., said, was their honoured guest, a brother highly esteemed by the Craft, and whose distinguished abilities had been rewarded by the G.M., and who, report said, was destined to fill a most important position in the Order. The W.M., concluded by connecting with the toast the name of Bro. McIntyre. —Bro. MCINTYRE, in responding, congratulated the Order on the accession to the important office of D.G.M. of Earl de Grey, a nobleman who brought with him youth and administrative talent. His lordship in the Senate had given proofs of the interest he took in the great affairs of mankind; hence Freemasonry could not fail to derive great benefit from the appointment. He also noticed the accession to office of Lord Richard Grosvenor, who had spent much time in travel in distant lands, and being now settled down in England, would become a valuable member of the Institution; without particularising the other new officers, they one and all deserved the offices conferred upon them. For himself, he could assure the W.M. that never had he greater satisfaction than to receive an invitation from the Panmure Lodge; he was present at the consecration, and was gratified at seeing the prosperity of the lodge, which was doubtless in a great measure owing to its having so able a preceptor as Bro. Muggeridge, and whose skill received such good support from Bro. Myers. —Bro. MYERS, P.M., then called on the brethren to join in the next toast—the health of the worthy and excellent brother who filled the chair. The well-being of a lodge must mainly depend on the efficiency of its Master, and in Bro. Clark he was enabled with great satisfaction to state they had a Master well able to conduct the proceedings. He had that day proved his skill, and the lodge could not fail to sustain its prestige under Bro. Clark's Mastership. The Master's ability was emulated by the officers; hence the Panmure Lodge could at all times gladly receive distinguished visitors, being assured the working was second to none. —The W.M., in reply, briefly thanked the brethren for the reception they had given to the toast, and said that he had the prosperity of the lodge at heart, and his most ardent wish was to promote its interest and the happiness of every individual member. —The W.M. then gave a cordial welcome to the visitors, a toast always greeted with pleasure in the Panmure Lodge, to which Bro. Pratt replied. —The W.M. next gave the health of the Past Masters, Bros. Myers and Muggeridge, noticing the indisposition of the latter, which, however, had not prevented his attendance. —Bro. MYERS, in responding, referred to the satisfactory progress the lodge had made, and the happiness that pervaded its meetings—where all the trouble and annoyances of the outer world were forgotten, and they assembled with unalloyed pleasure. Bro. Myers referred to the fact that there were then present all save one of the working brethren at the anniversary of the Stability Lodge of Instruction, especially noticing Bro. Packwood, who displayed such wonderful ability on that occasion. The Tyler's toast, "To all poor and distressed Masons," concluded a most agreeable day.

BELGRAVE LODGE (No. 1051.)—This distinguished lodge held an emergency meeting at Messrs. Willis's, the Thatched House, St. James's-street, on Monday, the 13th. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. W. Runtling, supported by his officers, Bros. Grogan, S.W.; Evendon, J.W.; Reilly, S.D.; Stewart, J.D.; Temple, I.G.; Bro. Daley, Tyler. The ceremonies of initiation and passing, were ably and impressively performed, and the lodge closed in ancient form. The brethren adjourned to an elegant banquet, and after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given and responded to, the W.M. said, he had a toast to propose, which he felt assured would meet with a hearty approval from every brother, it was "The Health of our newly initiated Brother." They all doubtless remembered, as he did, their first night in Freemasonry, the new scenes they beheld, the new spheres of thought and action which were opened up to them; he had never regretted the time when he entered into the Order, and he hoped Bro. Cheesman would never regret the step he had taken that night in becoming a Freemason. —Bro. CHEESMAN said, in reply, that he was perfectly satisfied, from what he had already seen of Masonry, that it was of no light or frivolous character, but an Order well calculated to promote the growth of every noble virtue. He thanked them for their kind reception, and hoped to prove a worthy member of the Belgrave. —The W.M. said, in rising to propose "The Health of the Visitors," he would remark that the Belgrave was generally favoured with a goodly array of visitors, and they were always glad to see them; they, however, that

night had only one, because, he supposed, of its being an emergency, Bro. Fisher, to whom they tendered a hearty welcome. There was, however, a member of the lodge present that evening whom he might call a visitor, he had been so long absent, Bro. Captain Froud, who had been called away on important duty to China, where, as Commander of the *Sir W. Peel*, he had performed his duties in a manner which at once gained him distinction and esteem. He had now returned full of honours, and he was sure the brethren would give him a fraternal welcome. —Bro. FISHER said he had had the honour and pleasure of visiting the Belgrave before, and was highly pleased with the manner in which they had received him; he hoped to become a member of the lodge, now that he had come to London, and thanked them for their hospitality. —Bro. Capt. FROUD thanked them sincerely for their kind reception on his return home, and assured them that, although called on duty to China, he never forgot while there the Belgrave Lodge; he was the first-born son of the Belgrave, having been the first initiate on the night of its consecration. He was exceedingly proud of the fraternal greeting he had received, and was delighted to find the lodge in such a flourishing condition. —Bro. J. G. FROUD, P.M., said, he had much pleasure in proposing "The Health of the W.M." A brother so highly esteemed as he was, and one who carried out the duties of the chair with so much success, could not fail to grace the chair of any lodge, and he hoped the G. A. O. T. U. would confer on him length of days and happiness, so that, after having passed into the ranks of the P.M.s, he might still, by his counsel and advice, be, as he then was, one of the pillars of the lodge. (Cheers.) —Bro. RUNTING said, he felt keenly the high honour they had conferred on him when they elected him to fill the chair in the Belgrave Lodge; that honour was also enhanced by the fact that many of its members were eminent not only as Masons, but as citizens. He thanked them for their kind support, and assured them that he would spare no exertions to discharge his duties properly and efficiently, and uphold the prestige of the lodge. (Cheers.) —The W.M. gave the toast of "The P.M.s," and said that one of the greatest advantages enjoyed by a W.M. was in having efficient P.M.s. He had, he was proud to say, that advantage, and at all times derived from them assistance and support. —Bros. FROUD and WATSON made suitable replies. "The Officers of the Lodge" was then given, and the W.M. said, he had a most efficient staff of officers. It afforded him great pleasure and satisfaction to see the officers discharge their duties so well, and he hoped every one of them would go on and succeed him in the chair. —Bro. GROGAN, S.W., said, in replying for himself and the rest of the officers, he tendered their best thanks for the kind manner in which he had spoken of them. They felt the honour of being officers in the lodge, and were glad the manner in which they discharged their duties met with the approval of their W.M., and hoped that each and all of them would be long attached to the Belgrave. (Cheers.) —The W.M. then gave "The Secretary and Treasurer," highly useful members of the lodge; one took care to get the money from the members, and the other took care to get it from the Secretary, and took care of it himself after he had got it. He was glad the post of the Treasurer was not altogether as insecure, for the Belgrave had some funds to look after, and the office of Secretary they all knew was a most important and laborious one, increasing in importance as the members of the lodge increased; but notwithstanding the arduous nature of the duties, they were cheerfully and punctually discharged by Bro. Garrod. —Bro. WOODSTOCK, P.M. and Treas., said he thanked the brethren for so kindly responding to the toast, and he would tell the brethren that the more he was called on to discharge the duties of his office the better would he be pleased. —Bro. GARROD, P.M. and Sec., also thanked the brethren, and said he was proud of his position in the lodge, and the kind manner in which the brethren had hitherto supported him was a source of gratification to him, and amply repaid him for his exertions. —The W.M. then said, I have now to propose "Success to THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE," coupled with the health of Bro. Stewart. Such an important body as the Freemasons ought to possess, and most happily did possess, a journal devoted entirely to the interests of the Craft, and he thought that every brother ought to support it, for the manner in which it was conducted rendered it invaluable to the Craft. —(Hear, hear.) Bro. Stewart's merits were too well known to require comment from him. —Bro. STEWART said he thanked them for the honour they had conferred on him, and the gratification they had afforded him, by so kindly proposing and so well responding to the toast of his health, in connection with THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE. He appreciated the distinction of having his name coupled with a journal of such a status and influence, not only in the Masonic world, but in the literary world, and was glad to find that the strenuous exertions of its talented conductor, to promote harmony and good fellowship in the Craft, were so well-known and appreciated, and he felt sure no brother could spend an hour more pleasantly and profitably than by perusing THE MAGAZINE. The brethren then separated, after having spent a most agreeable evening.



NEW CONCORD LODGE (No. 1115).—The last meeting of this Lodge for the season took place on Friday evening, May 17, at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton; Bro. J. Bertram, W.M., presided; Bro. Swinnock, S.W., and Bro. Lawrence, J.W., and all the other officers were punctual in their attendance. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last lodge read and confirmed, the lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bros. Cockerton, Grislade, and Boyd, having passed a satisfactory examination, they were in a most impressive manner raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge was then resumed to the first degree, and Mr. Henry Burrage and Mr. John Salisbury were severally introduced, and in due form initiated into the privileges of ancient Freemasonry. Some other business having been disposed of, the brethren adjourned to the hall for refreshment, the W.M. presiding. After the cloth had been drawn, and the usual loyal toasts given, the W.M. said that the next toast he had to propose was one at all times pleasing to every member of a lodge, but it was so peculiarly to him, as he had the pleasure that night, for the first time, to initiate two gentlemen into Freemasonry. He, therefore, without further observations, proposed the health of their newly-elected brethren.—Bros. Burrage and Salisbury returned thanks.—The next toast was that of "The Visitors," which was responded to by Bros. Thompson, Dixon, and Wavell.—Bro. EMMENS, P.M., said, the next toast has been entrusted to my charge, and "I am sure, when I announce that it is the health of our W.M., you will at once respond to the toast I am about to give. I agree with the observations which have fallen from one of our visitors, that he was astonished when he found that our W.M. had initiated two brethren for the first time this evening; and I am sure any strange brother visiting the lodge for the first time would have been similarly impressed, and made similar observations. We all know the capability of our W.M.; we all know his ability and efficiency; we are highly pleased with him, and we hope he will go on as he has done—better he cannot do—and, therefore, it is with great pleasure I give you The Health of our W.M." The toast was very cordially received.—The W.M. said, Brethren, I can assure you that it is a great gratification to me that you think well of my humble endeavours to please you, and I will do all that lies in my power to merit the confidence you have been pleased to place in me, trusting that the New Concord Lodge will lose none of its lustre during my year of office. I will take this opportunity to thank you for the support you gave me at the Festival for the Girls' School, and when I say that my list was upwards of £52, I think it was a very good contribution for so young a lodge. I thank you sincerely for the manner in which you have drank my health.—The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was "The Masonic Charities," and he must say that when he saw those dear little girls at the Festival, he had peculiar feelings which he could not describe. No one but those who had had an opportunity of serving as Steward and witnessed them could really form an adequate opinion, but he must say that the sight to him was one of the most gratifying he ever had in his life, and he thought he could not do better than couple with the toast the name of Bro. Estwick, who had qualified himself as a Life Governor for the purpose of putting down his name upon his (the W.M.'s) list. He therefore proposed "The Masonic Charities," coupling with the toast "The health of Bro. Estwick."—Bro. ESTWICK said he was most proud to return thanks for the mention of his name in reference to the toast, as the Girls' School was one of the best Charities to which they as Masons could subscribe. He was exceedingly glad that Bro. Bertram, their W.M., had taken the matter into his own hands, as he believed that he had done more than any other brother could have done for this festival (No, no! from the W.M.); but he trusted that their Charities would not only be supported in the New Concord Lodge, but by all Masons throughout the known world. It must be a great consolation to a Mason to know if poverty should ever fall upon him, that his children could be placed in an asylum like that, and he hoped that this particular Charity, as well as all the others, would be warmly supported in the New Concord Lodge. He thanked them sincerely for the compliment they had paid him on that occasion.—The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was that of the health of their P.M., Bro. Emmens; and as he could not find words to express his feelings of him, and as the brethren knew his worth as well as he did, he should merely propose "The Health of Bro. Emmens." The toast was enthusiastically received.—Bro. EMMENS thanked the brethren for the cordial response which they had given to the toast. He felt sincerely the friendship which he had always received from every member of the lodge. He felt proud at being the father and originator of the lodge, and would at all times do his utmost to support its efficiency, and he assured the brethren that if any time they required his services, they might all times command them.—The W.M. next gave "The Officers of the Lodge," for which Bro. Swinnock, S.W., responded, and said that the appreciation of their services by the W.M. would be an

incentive to them not to relax in their duties, but rather to endeavour to imitate the excellent working of their W.M.—The evening was passed in a truly Masonic spirit, and its pleasures were liberally contributed to by Bros. Osmond, Farthing, and others by their musical performances. The brethren adjourned at an early hour.

## PROVINCIAL.

### CAMBRIDGE.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

CONSECRATION OF THE ISAAC NEWTON UNIVERSITY LODGE (No. 1161), AND INSTALLATION OF BRO. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ST. ALBAN'S AS ITS FIRST W.M.

The present commemoration week at Cambridge has been more than ordinarily interesting to the brethren of that university, inasmuch as on Tuesday last, the 21st inst., a new lodge, called the Isaac Newton University Lodge (No. 1161), and held at the Red Lion Hotel, Petty Cury, designed for the special use of the brethren, members of the various colleges in that seat of learning, was solemnly consecrated and constituted. Before, however, commencing to chronicle the events of the day, we shall step out of our way to mention a very significant fact. Bro. Platt, who has furnished the lodge in an exceedingly elegant manner, had nearly finished his preparations, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, attended by Bro. His Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, Bro. Morse, and several other brethren, as well as some non-Masons, paid a visit to the lodge-room, and inspected its furniture and fittings, asking several questions as to the uses of certain implements, &c., which were explained to him as far as was consistent with propriety. His Royal Highness, after having stayed some little time, left, expressing his great satisfaction at the elegance of the paraphernalia and decorations. The brethren began to assemble at a little after two, and continued to increase in numbers, until there could not have been any short of eighty present, and when it had been ascertained that the Prov. G.M. was ready, Bro. Morse, who officiated as Dir. of Cers., managed, with no little tact and skill, to get them into some order and marshal them in the lodge-room, where they received the Prov. G.M., Bro. T. H. Hall, and the large assembly of Grand and Prov. G. Officers present. On the Prov. G.M. assuming the throne he was enthusiastically received, and immediately proceeded to open the lodge, and after hearing and putting the minutes of the various meetings that had already been held under dispensation, proceeded to consecrate and constitute the lodge, in which he was most ably assisted by Bro. the Rev. Arthur Ward, P.G. Chap. The consecration finished, a very large board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. the Duke of St. Alban's inducted into the seat of King Solomon as first W.M. of No. 1161. His Grace was then pleased to appoint and invest the following as his officers:—Bros. H. G. Morse, S.W.; W. C. Grove, J.W.; Hon. E. A. Hambro, Treas.; J. Deighton, D. Prov. G.M., Sec.; J. A. Willis, S.D.; J. S. Brown, J.D.; J. W. Hawkesworth, I.G. Other members of the lodge present, but not in office, were, Bros. John Halsey Law, P.M. 27; W. A. Sladegully, P.M.; the Hon. Percy Amherst, J. Bradney, Lord Pollington, Chas. J. E. Smith, J. R. H. Elmes, W. Hodgson, E. Sex, and E. M. Tomlinson. The visitors were numerous, and amongst them we recognised Bros. W. H. White, P.G. Sec.; Frederick Dundas, P.G.D.; H. A. Bowyer, Prov. G.M. Oxon.; Fawcett, Prov. G.M. Durham; Rev. Arthur Ward, P.G. Chap.; R. J. Spiers, D. Prov. G.M. Oxon.; Llewellyn Evans, P.G.S.B.; R. W. Jennings, P.G. Dir. of Cers.; Albert W. Woods, G. Dir. of Cers.; L. W. M. Lockhart, Grand Lodge of Scotland; Dr. Leeson; H. E. Chisholm, P.M. 105; H. Rance, P.M. School of Plato; P. Beales, W.M.; A. Claydon, S.W.; F. Grant, J.W. 105; F. W. Bell, J.W. 645; Thomas Randall, P.M. 425; Jos. Bell, 645; H. T. L. Rooke, 1111; Chas. Seppel, 105; W. H. Poole, 645; Dr. Hook; W. Stock, 105; B. Gilson, 645; D. Hall, W.M. 645; John Massey, 645; Aug. S. Tamplin, 645, Prov. G.O.; Geo. Evans, 105; Ernest Edwards, 999; Jas. T. Hagreen, 645; Thos. Wells, 645; W. H. Exley, 1111; Donald Steward, 110; Aug. N. Ward, S.W. 1111; Fred. Mortlock, J.W. 645; Geo. Thompson, 1111; W. H. Hole, 1111; A. T. Blakiston, 460; Adair, 460; Geo. Barrett, P.M. 212; W. Platt, W.M. 168; Matthew Cooke, Sec. 23; F. A. Cave-Brown-Cave, 460; W. Thompson, P.M. 425 and 460, besides many others. Lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned for the purpose of allowing the room to be prepared for the banquet, and, on re-assembling, a most elegant and sumptuous dinner was served, the wines being all that the most fastidious connoisseur could desire. After the cloth had been removed and grace sung, the Prov. G.M. proposed the health of the Queen, who, besides

being endeared to them as their sovereign and the daughter of a Mason, must not be overlooked as having a consort who was Chancellor, and a son a scion of that university (drank with prolonged applause).—The Prov. G.M. had hoped until a few hours ago that the M.W.G.M. would have been present to have inaugurated the lodge, and he had expressed his deep regret that he was unable to be present. This, however, left to him the opportunity of speaking of their M.W.G.M.'s eminent claims upon them for his eminent services for eighteen years. His lordship's courtesy and deep zeal in conducting the affairs of the Order had deserved well of the Craft, and as the sovereign of the Order, as well as a member of the University of Cambridge, he, the Prov. G.M., proposed "The Health of the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zeland."—The Prov. G.M. said he was unfortunate in the next toast, because the D.G.M. was in a distant part of the country, or it would have afforded him the greatest pleasure to have been present; but there were many Grand Officers present, and he should therefore propose "The Health of the D.G.M. and the rest of the present and past Grand Officers," coupling the toast with the name of Bro. Novelli, the J.G.W. of England.—Bro. NOVELLI said it gave him sincere pleasure to return thanks on behalf of the Grand Officers, and none were more grateful than himself for the honour. The ceremony of the day had been admirably and ably conducted. His own presence there was a double pleasure, for as a member of that college whose motto was *virtus viri nobilitas*, he was proud to see them make a lodge themselves, a lodge which he believed would be second to none.—The Prov. G.M. had long held it as a matter of surprise and regret that in that seat of learning and science there had not been a university lodge. Masonry had long been a slumbering spirit, but at last a new era had dawned upon them, for in less than three months sixty members had been enrolled, of whom it was impossible to speak in too high terms. The result must be that the Order would be materially extended amongst the higher classes, and who, with all their knowledge, would have remained in Cimmerian darkness but for the establishment of the Isaac Newton University Lodge, which had done itself great credit in electing his distinguished brother on his right (the Duke of St. Alban's), its first W.M. (vehement cheers). His manner to those who had already fallen under his charge, the rank and influence he brought to bear in their favour, his intimacy with the highest (loud cheers), and the friendship which existed between those eminent personages by whom he was courted, showed that the members had acted wisely in securing his Grace for their head, and adding one more to the links in our Order from the prince on the throne to the artisan at his daily toil. He should therefore give as the next toast, "Prosperity to the Isaac Newton Lodge and its W.M., the Duke of St. Alban's."—The Duke of ST. ALBAN'S, W.M., who on rising was greeted with protracted and immense applause, said, on behalf of the Isaac Newton University Lodge, he was grateful for the toast. He hoped it would embrace many of those scientific men of whom Cambridge was justly proud, and become second to none. He was himself doubly happy to have formed such a bond of friendship with the sister university of Oxford. He also hoped it would not deviate from its right course under his rule, and that he might leave it in good order. (Cheering.) His Grace said it was his grateful task to propose the health of the Prov. G.M. of Cambridgeshire, and he might truly call it the toast of the evening. He had so kindly and so ably done the lion's share of the duty, was an illustrious member of the university, and had readily given every aid on all occasions, and nothing had been done without asking his advice and counsel. His Grace then proposed the health of the Prov. G.M. of Cambridgeshire.—The Prov. G.M., who was received with loud applause, had to return thanks for the toast, which he considered the most difficult part of the proceedings of that day, but during his whole Masonic career he never felt so proud as on that occasion. When he was first Prov. G.M., the Prov. G. Lodge was unknown in the province; he took no credit of this to himself only as far as extending the influence of Masonry. He returned thanks for the honour. He (the) Prov. G.M., had been complimented for himself, and must transmit to the D. Prov. G.M. and other officers of the lodge their fair share of the credit. (Cheers.) To them they were indebted for the good result they had witnessed that day. Their D. Prov. G.M. was so interested in their success, that he had kindly undertaken the office of Secretary to the lodge, and rendered them essential service by so doing. The Prov. G.M. concluded by proposing the health of the D. Prov. G.M., and the Prov. G. Officers.—The D. Prov. G.M., Bro. DEIGHTON, on behalf of the Prov. G. Officers, tendered his best thanks. It had been to him a matter of great gratification to assist in any lodge, but in a University lodge it was still more so. Such lodges were exceptional cases; they were unlike most others, in which a permanent membership was the rule. In that kind of lodge it was the exception, their members fluctuated as they completed their education, and they were ever changing, some coming while others were going. He looked upon that meeting

with great pleasure, seeing so many of their Oxford brethren present, and although the universities might be said to be rivals on some points, they could have no rivalry in Masonry. All their attention would be directed to a spirit of emulation as to which of them should turn out the best Masons. He congratulated the lodge that it had commenced its career under such a noble brother as the Duke of St. Alban's, and he felt it must become a success and hold a similar position in the Masonic world to that so deservedly won by the Apollo Lodge.—The Prov. G.M. said there was one brother to whom they owed their thanks for the manner in which he had conducted the ceremonies of the day; he alluded to Bro. the Reverend A. Ward, P.G. Chaplain of England. It had given the Prov. G.M. great pleasure to receive his name in connection with the lodge, and from the solemn performance of his duties of Consecrating Officer, he was sure every one present looked upon him as a valuable member of the Craft.—The Reverend Bro. A. WARD, P.G. Chaplain, said, it appeared that one part of his duties that day was to make a speech. They all knew the old proverb about leading a horse to the water; and that was pretty well his case, as far as making a speech. He could not, however, leave them to receive his health without acknowledging it. The pleasure he derived was very considerable in being there as one of the grandfathers in Masonry—that is, that as the new lodge derived from the Scientific Lodge, and as the Scientific Lodge came, in turn, from his own lodge, so he must be a Masonic grandfather. He was well satisfied with their commencement, and hoped the utmost blessings and prosperity would attend them, and that from that lodge they should all be called, in due time, to the Grand Lodge above, where time should be no more.—The Prov. G.M. said he rose to propose the health of his most valued friends, those brethren connected with the University of Oxford. They had taken their example from them, but were not so ambitious, as they had chosen a mortal (Newton) instead of immortal (Apollo). But if it would draw the two provinces into closer bonds, he should be but too happy, for he would say, with an old author, "If I were not what I am, I should be very proud to be one of you."—Bro. BOWYER, Prov. G.M., Oxon, rose with more than usual feelings of great personal interest on behalf of the brethren of his province—who had been so warmly received by them. For his own part, he was a member of the University of Cambridge, and one of his earnest hopes was that the two lodges might be the medium of a better understanding between the sister provinces. They offered the Masons of Cambridgeshire a cordial welcome to Oxford, and at all times they would be ready to hold out the right hand of fellowship to the members of the Cambridge lodges.—The Prov. G.M., then gave another sister Grand Lodge at Durham, and coupled the same with the name of Bro. Fawcett, Prov. G.M. of Durham, who returned thanks on behalf of what he termed the "sister university of Durham."—The Prov. G.M. proposed the Masters and Officers of the other lodges in the Province. The Prov. G.M. gave the health of the officers of the Isaac Newton Lodge, stating that no better selection could have been made for the good of Freemasonry or the prosperity of the Lodge.—Bro. MORSE, S.W., returned thanks for the toast. He felt quite sure of the prosperity of the good work, and the harmony existing amongst its members; and, with respect to the sister province, he was quite sure the officers of Cambridgeshire only hoped a brotherly rivalry as to which should render their lodges the most efficient.—The Prov. G.M. had one toast which he could not forbear alluding to. In the counsels of the Greeks they had always some one of eminence to whom they always deferred, so it was here they had one who was ever inquired of, the Nestor of Freemasonry, to which he was very warmly attached, and, although at a very advanced period of life, was as enthusiastic as any one of his juniors. The Prov. G.M. then gave the health of Bro. W. H. White, P.G. Sec. of England.—Bro. WHITE was quite at a loss to account for the kind way in which his name had been mentioned and received. He believed he was about the oldest member of the Craft now living, and congratulated them on their prospects, which seemed better than any he had ever witnessed in his long career.—The Tyler's toast brought the meeting to a termination. The courtesy and kindly feeling exhibited by the whole of the members, the cordial welcome to its visitors, and the very perfect *ensemble* presented by the Isaac Newton University Lodge room will render the lodge a most agreeable place of reunion with brethren whose pursuits are in harmony with the studious, the hearty, and the working Freemason.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—A monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Thursday, the 16th inst., under the presidency of the W.M., Capt. Brewin. Among those present were Past Masters, Kelly (D. Prov. G.M.), Willey, Kinton, Goodyer, and Smith; Bros. Sheppard S.W.; John-

son, J.W.; Davis, Sec., &c. Bro. Weare, W.M., No. 348, Visitor. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Mr. Henry Peake Green as a candidate for initiation, who was unanimously elected, but was prevented attending by severe indisposition. This being the period for electing a W.M. for the ensuing year, a ballot took place, which resulted in the unanimous election to that office of Bro. Thomas Sheppard, S.W., who thanked the brethren for the honour they had conferred upon him. Bro. Brewin stated that as the present was his last lodge as W.M., he would take the opportunity of thanking his officers for their services during his year of office. The W.M., in the name of Bro. Lieut.-Col. Turner, and the officers of the Leicestershire Regiment of Volunteer Rifles, conveyed their thanks to the brethren of the two local lodges for their kindness in granting the use of the Masonic Hall for the banquet recently given by the Rifle Corps to the officers of the Leicestershire Militia and Yeomanry Cavalry, in so doing they had, on this occasion, departed from the arrangement restricting the use of the hall solely to Masonic purposes, and which had relieved the corps from the difficulty in which they were placed in obtaining suitable accommodation. After some business of a routine character, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

#### MIDDLESEX.

**HOUNSLOW.**—*Dalkousie Lodge* (No. 1167).—If the weather is allowed to exercise any influence on a new enterprise, this lodge had a fair start on Wednesday, the 15th of May, when, after months of winter, the sun shone out in full splendour and imparted its warmth and vigour to a goodly assembly of brethren, who, at 3 p.m., met at the Red Lion Hotel, in the ancient town of Hounslow, to assist in the consecration. The ceremony was confided to the V.W. Bro. Dr. George Harcourt, D. Prov. G.M. of Surrey, and P.G.D.C.; the V. W. Bro. John Hervey, P.G.D., acting, as D.G.M.; Rev. Bro. J. G. Wood, P. Prov. G. Chap. Oxon, as Chaplain; Bro. Jeremiah How, Prov. G.D.C., Herts, being Dir. of Cers. Bro. Harcourt appointed Bro. Devereux, P.M. No. 1073, and Bro. Spencer, P.M. No. 329, to fill the Wardens' chairs—above thirty brethren being present, amongst whom were Bro. J. Greenwood, Prov. G. Sec., Surrey; Bro. F. Adlard, P. Prov. G.D.C., Essex; Bro. W. Watson, P.G.St.; Bro. Gillespie, P.M. No. 3; Bro. Newsom, P.M. No. 3; Bro. Willmott, P.M. No. 57; Bro. Fraser, W.M., and Bro. Coulcher, P.M., No. 1055; Bro. Best, W.M. No. 1006; Bro. Osborne, W.M. No. 1082. The lodge having been constituted, Bro. James Josiah Harvey, the W.M. named in the warrant, was installed and he appointed and invested the officers:—Bro. Gilbard, S.W.; Bro. Willett, J.W.; Bro. Farrant, Treas.; Bro. Stacey, Sec.; Bro. Frost, S.D.; Bro. Hocknell, I.G.; Bro. Beckett, Tyler. The following gentlemen were then initiated:—Messrs. Peter MacIure, George Brodie Clark, George Cave, and Timothy Lewis, the last-named being the landlord of the hotel. The ceremony of consecration, which had been delayed for the arrival of the musical brethren, viz., Bros. Dyson, Whitehouse, Tolley, and Marriott, members of the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was then proceeded with, and the pieces selected were not only most appropriate, but most efficiently sung—it surpassed anything we ever heard on like occasions. The lodge-room appears well adapted for its purpose, although not spacious enough for the opening meeting. All business being ended, and the lodge closed, at seven o'clock the members of the lodge and their numerous visitors assembled at the banquet. On the removal of the cloth, *Non nobis* was most efficiently given; the healths of her Majesty and the Grand Master were honoured. The W.M. then said, in proposing the next toast of Earl de Grey and the other Grand Officers, it would give them all pleasure, as it included that of their honoured guest Dr. Harcourt, to whom had been entrusted the authority to open their lodge. With the toast he also connected the Rev. Bro. Wood, who had assisted in the ceremonial of the day. Bros. Harcourt and Wood responded, and the latter referred to the fact of the numerous accessions to the Order of the members of his profession, a circumstance alike beneficial to the clergy and laity, as, by mixing more in society, the prejudices of each were effaced, and by a better knowledge of each other there was a greater amount of mutual satisfaction. To the health of the visitors, Bro. Gillespie replied, noticing the Masonic career of Bro. Hervey, and paying a due meed of praise on his attainments. The health of the W.M. was proposed by Bro. Harcourt, and Bro. Hervey replied in brief terms, expressing his pleasure at the successful opening of the lodge. Some other complimentary toasts followed, and the brethren departed.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 607).—This lodge re-assembled on Thursday, the 2nd instant, at 7 o'clock, prompt.

The W.M., Bro. Edwin J. Haseler, presided, assisted by his proper officers, and countenanced by several visiting brethren. The business consisted in passing Bro. Haseler, jun., to the second degree, and of raising Bro. G. Pratt to the sublime degree of M.M., which respective ceremonies were performed in a most meritorious manner by the W.M., who, in addition, gave in a correct manner the lecture in the second degree. A correspondence, with reference to the vote of condolence by the lodge, to Col. Vernon, Prov. G.M., Staffordshire, on the death of his father, Bro. General Vernon, C.B., was read and ordered to be recorded on the minutes of the lodge. After some other business had been disposed of the lodge was closed in form with solemn prayer, and adjourned until the first Thursday in the ensuing month.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

INSTALLATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL BRO. THE EARL DE GREY AND RIFON AS PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

As our readers will remember, the towns of Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Leeds contended for the honour of receiving and installing the Provincial Grand Master; but Leeds, from the superior accommodation its splendid Town Hall afforded, was eventually selected. The result proved a great success in the attendance of brethren from the various lodges in Yorkshire, as, without exception, every working lodge in the province was represented upon the occasion; and although we observed several banners remained in the great hall after the procession had departed for St. George's Church, we presume that it arose from the inability to muster, in sufficient numbers, to form a respectable appearance in the procession, as compared with the very numerous attendance of the brethren ranged under some of the banners belonging to the lodges within the province.

We have seen the Hall upon various festive occasions, as when Her Majesty opened the Hall in person, as also during the meetings of the British Association, as well as at the musical and other festivals which have from time to time been held within it, but upon no occasion has the Hall appeared to such great advantage as on Wednesday last, when the body of the Hall, and the space usually devoted to the orchestra, were filled with brethren who had attended—many of them from a very considerable distance—to assist at the ceremony of installing the Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire.

At a quarter past 10, at which time very few of the brethren had arrived, the following selection of music was commenced; Bro. Sparks, Prov. G.O., presiding at the organ.

1. Quartet, Chorus.—“Kyrie Eleison,” and “Gloria,” 12th Mass ... *Mozart.*
2. Grand Selection from “Il Trovatore” ... *Verdi.*
3. Overture,—“Occasional” ... *Handel.*
4. Chorus,—“Lift up your heads” ... *Handel.*
5. Overture,—“Zampa” ... *Herold.*
6. Grand March,—“Athalie” ... *Mendelssohn.*
7. Introduction to “Norma” ... *Bellini.*
8. Overture,—“Fra Diavolo” ... *Auber.*

Bros. E. W. Shaw and J. B. Heales, who had undertaken the duties of Honorary Secretaries for the occasion, as well as Bro. R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec., were indefatigable in their exertions to promote the comfort of those who attended; and in this they were ably seconded by the following brethren, who acted as Stewards,—Bros. Woodford, Eagland, Pepper, Leeming, Freeman, Batley, Perkin, Dixon, Bucton, Patterson, White, Perkinson, Bennett, Berry, Inchbold, Addyman, Dawson, Kay, &c.

About half-past 10 o'clock, the whole of the Officers of the Lodge of Truth (No. 763), Huddersfield, having arrived, the lodge was opened in due form, and the Provincial and P. Prov. Grand Officers, as they arrived, proceeded to a room set apart for their use, and wherein they awaited the arrival of the Earl de Grey and Ripon. The Right Worshipful Bro. the Earl de Grey having arrived, accompanied by the Very Worshipful Prov. G.M. of Derbyshire, the Marquis of Hartington, the Provincial Grand Lodge was formed, and they proceeded in a body to the Hall, where the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, the D. Prov. G.M., Dr. George Fearnley, performing the duties of the Chair. He then proceeded to address the Lodge, informing them of the order of the proceedings, and called upon the various Prov. Grand Officers, present and past, to answer to their various names as they were called over. The Secretary having recorded the attendance, the minutes of the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge were read; but their confirmation was postponed until the next regular meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge.

The D. Prov. G.M. then requested the Master, Officers, and Members of each lodge in the province to respond to the calling over of the name and number of the lodge, and also to signify their presence by rising, and to remain standing until the whole list was called over, when the visiting brethren were also requested to record their presence by the name and number of the lodge to which each belonged. The Prov. G. Sec. next called over, in the reverse order, the names of those present, when the Prov. G.M., having requested them to be seated as their names were called, the lodge was restored to its previous condition, and the D. Prov. G.M. having directed the Prov. G. Sec. and Stewards to attend the Right Worshipful Brother, the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Prov. G.M. elect., and to escort him and introduce him in proper form, with all the honours, a procession was formed, and as his Lordship entered the lodge, a Grand Installation March (from the "Prophète") was played by the Prov. G. Organist. The Prov. G. Sec. having introduced the Earl De Grey and Ripon, and officially placed the distinguished visitors in their proper positions, the D. Prov. G.M. directed that the Patent of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, appointing a successor to the late very esteemed Worshipful Brother the Earl of Mexborough, to be read, which, having been done, the ceremony of installing the Prov. G.M. was proceeded with and performed in an admirable manner by the Worshipful Brother Fearnley.

The installation having been completed, an appropriate ode, with organ accompaniment, was most effectively given. It was composed by Bro. Spark, the bass solo by Bro. Garner being a piece of admirable vocal execution.

The Right Hon. the Earl DE GREY and RYON then addressed the brethren, expressing his thanks for the reception which had been given to him, and stated how highly he, as a Yorkshireman, felt the honour which the most Worshipful the Grand Master had been pleased to confer, by requesting him to undertake the important duties of Prov. G.M. of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and he pledged himself to strive to the utmost of his ability to perform the duties of that high and distinguished office, and he expressed a hope that whilst under his charge, the province would not suffer in the slightest degree; but on the contrary, no exertion on his part should be wanting to maintain the dignity of the office, and to promote the extension and well-being of the Order throughout West Yorkshire. His numerous public duties absorbed so much of his time, that he feared he would have to rely upon his esteemed friend, Dr. Fearnley, who, he had the pleasure of informing the brethren, had kindly consented to continue to perform the duties of D. Prov. G.M.; he had, therefore, great pleasure in appointing him to that office. The address of the Prov. G.M., which was brief, and much to the purpose, was warmly applauded, and the appointment of Bro. Fearnley appeared to give general satisfaction. The ceremony of presenting Bro. Fearnley, and of reading the patent, was gone through, and the usual salutes were given, under the direction of the Prov. G.D.C. The following are, we believe, the Prov. Grand Officers elect for South Yorkshire:—The Rev. Joseph Senior, *LL.D.* Prov. S.G.W.; Joseph Bradley, Prov. J.G.W.; Hon. and Rev. P. Y. Saville, *M.A.*, and the Rev. T. B. Ferris, Prov. G. Chaplains; W. W. Dixon, Prov. G. Treasurer; T. Robinson, Prov. G. Registrar; R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Secretary; W. Scott, *M.D.*, Prov. G.S.D.; Joseph Mellor, Prov. J.G.D.; Thomas Perkinson, Prov. G. Superintendent of Works; Charles Paterson, Prov. G.D.C.; W. White, jun., Prov. G.A.D.C.; W. Rothwell, Prov. G.S.B.; W. Spark, Prov. G. Organist; B. C. Bennett, Prov. G. Pursuivant; J. G. Berry, A. Prov. G. Pursuivant.

The lodges represented on the occasion included all in the province, and there were, in addition, visiting brethren from all parts of the country. The number present at the installation was about 1200—a larger number than has assisted at any similar ceremony on any previous occasion in the provinces. Among the visitors was the Marquis of Hartington, Prov. G.M. of Derbyshire. The installation was directed by Bro. John Symonds, the Asst. G. Dir. of Cers. of the Grand Lodge of England.

The following is a list of the brethren present at the installation:—Bros. The Rev. Joseph Senior, *LL.D.*, Prov. G.S.W.; W. H. Baines, Bentley Shaw, L. Bramley, Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, *M.A.*, John Lee, D. Salmond, J. W. H. Richardson—all P. Prov. S.G. Wardens; Joseph Batley, Prov. J.G.W.; R. H. Goldthorp, W. W. Widdop, Jas. Franklin, W. Gath, H. Farrer, F. Lumb, J. T. Armitage, L. Knowles, L. Hicks, Peace—all P. Prov. J. G. Wardens; Hon. and Rev. P. Y. Saville, *M.A.*, Rev. T. B. Ferris, Prov. G. Chaplains; Rev. H. de L. Willis, *D.D.*, P. Prov. G. Chaplain; W. D. Dixon, Prov. G. Treas.; T. Robinson, Prov. G. Reg.; T. R. Tatham, T. Eagland, Jno. Batley, T. Deane, T. S. Bradley, T. J. Wigley, W. Perkin, P. Prov. G. Regs.; R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; W. Scott, *M.D.*, Prov. S.G.D.; J. Booth, J. Buckton, J. Royle, T. Robertshaw, H. Smith, M. M. de Bartolomé, *M.D.*, T. Greenwood, R. Addyman, G. T. Wright, P. Prov. S.G.D.; J.

Mellor, P.J.G.E.D.; T. A. Haigh, J. Atkinson, D. Boscovitz, Jno. Crossley, A. Engelmann, P. Prov. J.G.D.; T. Perkinson, Prov. G.S. of Works; J. Shires, W. Cocking, J. O. Gill, W. Mawson, G. Clegg, Isaac Booth, P. Prov. S. of Works; C. Patterson, Prov. G.D.C.; J. Brooke, W. S. Thornton, W. Hanson, J. Gill, J. Thomas, P. Prov. G.D.C.; W. White, jun., Prov. A.G.D.C.; W. Rothwell, Prov. G.S.B.; E. Fairburn, G. Mitchell, J. Kelley, J. Seed, C. Oldroyd, J. Atkinson, P. Prov. G.S.B.; W. Spark, Prov. G. Organist; W. White, J. Wood, G. Stuart, P. Prov. G. Organists; B. C. Bennett, Prov. G. Purs.; T. Wood, J. Siddall, S. Clarke, J. S. Perkin, P. Prov. G. Purs.; J. G. Berry, Asst. Prov. G. Purs.; C. H. Taylor, John Pepper, Thomas Senior, W. G. Dyson, T. Kendall, H. Inchbold, S. Scatterd, Joss Brooke, R. Morris, Prov. G. Stewards. Amongst the visitors were the following officers of the Order from other provinces:—L. Newall, Prov. S.G.W. of East Lancashire; W. Roberts, P. Prov. G. Purs. of East Lancashire; P. O'Callaghan, G.M.L. of Ireland; J. P. Bell, *M.D.*, Hull, P. Prov. J.G.W., N. and E. Ridings; J. Sutcliffe, Hartlepool, W.M. No. 1066; A. G. Eastwood, Todmorden, P.M. 363; W. Smith, *C.E.*, 25, 27, 38, 536, &c., Proprietor of the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE; W. Cowling, John March, P. Prov. G.Ws.; R. W. Hollon, Prov. G. Treasurer; and twenty-five other members of the Prov. G. Lodge N. and E. Ridings; N. Ormerod, Prov. S.G.D., E. Lancashire; G. Marwood, D.P.G.M. of N. and E. Ridings; S. Moseley, P. Prov. J.G.W. N. and E. Ridings; J. S. Peacock; Prov. G. R., N. and E. Ridings; C. D. J. Clarke, No. 313, P. Prov. G.S.D., Worcestershire; R. N. Phillips, Esq., *J.P.*, Broom Hall, Sheffield; Major Edwards, *M.P.*, &c.

After the ceremony of installation a procession was formed, and the brethren proceeded to St. George's Church. The order observed by the procession was the placing of the youngest (the De Grey and Ripon) lodge, No. 1139, first—each lodge having the youngest brethren in advance, the last initiated member carrying the lodge banner, the W.M. coming last, and the Provincial Grand Lodge being in rear of all. In this order some came out of the front door, and some out of a side door, and proceeded along Park-lane, Park-square, and Park-street to the church. At the entrance the ranks opened, and the Provincial Grand Lodge passed up the avenue thus formed, and the others followed in order of seniority. An immense number of persons were present to witness the procession, attracted, no doubt, by the novelty of the spectacle, the beautiful habiliments, banners and other accompaniments; the number of those forming the procession being augmented by numerous brethren who were unable to attend the meeting within the hall. The procession arrived at the church shortly after two o'clock. A special order of Masonic service was appointed for the occasion, including evening prayers with Tallis's choral responses and organ accompaniments. The Rev. J. Bloomfield read the lessons. The anthem was Dr. S. Wesley's "Blessed be the God and Father." The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. P. Y. Saville, P.G.C.

The Rev. gentleman took his text from 1 John, iii. 17: "But whoso hath this world's goods and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him." These words of holy writ would (he said) find an echo in the heart of every right-thinking person. It had pleased the Giver of all Good not to divide the things of this world with an equal distribution; but He had given to some a superabundant quantity, whilst others were destitute of the common necessities of life. Doubtless many present had felt the force of the words "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Brotherly love had always been a characteristic of the Masonic body, and this feeling was not confined to their own members. While they feared God and honoured the King they also loved the brotherhood. How many and various were the ills that flesh was heir to. "Man was born to trouble, as the sparks fly upwards!" How noble were the institutions raised by pious hands to alleviate these ills and to soften these troubles. Schools were founded to instruct the rising generation—hospitals were built to restore health and strength to those who would otherwise perish. He had to call their especial attention to the Infirmary in the town, an institution which was doing an incalculable amount of good to their afflicted brethren in the neighbourhood. No one who looked at the outward appearance of that building could think it worthy of such a flourishing town, whose population was increasing to so enormous an extent; and those who examined more closely into the internal arrangements would see how much better suited they might be made for the noble purposes for which it was intended. It was true this inconvenience was little felt, owing to the indefatigable exertions of all connected with the Infirmary. The medical staff was inferior to none in the kingdom, and their great professional skill was taxed to the utmost to make up for the want of more suitable accommodation. He would not have alluded to this, did he not hope that the inconvenience might be rectified; and when he thought of the liberality of the wealthy inhabitants of the town, he felt sanguine

that it was only for the want to be made known, and for a beginning to be made, for a proper building to be erected on a suitable site. He called upon his Masonic brethren to make the beginning that day. He did not ask them to give largely, but to give "not grudgingly and of necessity," remembering that "God loveth a cheerful giver." Let them make their subscription—be it large or be it small—a nucleus for that purpose; and he trusted the time was not far distant when a Masonic procession, similar to that they had witnessed that day, might wear their steps, headed by their Prov. G. Master, to the most suitable site that could be found, to assist in laying the foundation stone of an Infirmary, erected with all the modern improvements, capable of alleviating the distresses of its inmates, and of affording free scope to the skill of the medical officers who exerted themselves so zealously and indefatigably in this labour of love.—After the sermon a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Leeds General Infirmary, which amounted to £56.

After the service at St. George's Church, the procession was re-formed and returned to the Victoria Hall in the same order as before.

About 650 sat down to dinner in the crypt under the great hall, the Earl De Grey and Ripon presiding. He was supported on his left by the Marquis of Hartington and numerous other eminent brethren, and a very full attendance of Present and Past Prov. G. Officers. The banquet was not confined to members of the fraternity, and there were several tables placed in the recesses occupied by ladies. The usual routine toasts were given, but of course without Masonic honours; and Miss Eleanor Walker, Miss Crossland, Bro. Garner, and other vocalists, accompanied by Bro. Spark and others, added to the enjoyment of the occasion. There were glees, solos, choruses, &c., admirably executed. We observed Bro. James Kitson, the Mayor of Leeds (who has been recently initiated with several other men of equally eminent stamp in the county), as well as the Mayor of Bradford and other municipal and civic officers. The toasts were ably responded to by those to whom in each case the duty was entrusted. The Prov. G.M., in his speech, when returning thanks, remarked the necessity for exercising caution in making allusions to the Craft in the presence of the bright intelligence of the beautiful additions to the present festive occasion; for only drop a word, and the curiosity for which they are so universally credited would be excited; and he warned his brethren that when they ascended to the "realms above"—he meant the ball-room—or perhaps it might be deferred so long until they reached their homes; but he assured them that, sooner or later, any such incautiously dropped expression would be most perseveringly, although, no doubt, also most endearingly, inquired about, and an explanation sought; it, therefore, behoved them to be particularly cautious upon this occasion, and under all circumstances. His Lordship's very interesting and amusing speech was listened to with the greatest attention, and applauded by none more thoroughly than by the ladies.

A variety of loyal and Masonic toasts were given, which pressure on our columns compels us to defer till our next issue.

At 9 o'clock, the great Hall having been prepared for the purpose, a grand ball took place, at which, we understand, there were between 2000 and 3000 persons present.

**DEWSBURY.**—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1129).—This lodge held an emergency meeting in the lodge-room, Saw Inn, Batley Carr, on Monday, the 13th inst., to make the necessary arrangements for attending the installation of the R.W.G.M. of West Yorkshire, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon. Owing to the absence of the W.M., Bro. Edward Chadwick, P.M., presided. The business being concluded, the lodge was closed, after which the brethren adjourned to the festive board, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and received with that good feeling which we trust will ever remain a peculiar characteristic of Freemasonry.

**BRADFORD.**—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—A meeting of this lodge was holden on the 20th inst.; present, J. Lumb, W.M.; J. Gaunt, S.W.; A. Hunter, J.W.; E. C. Tatley, S.D.; J. Pickard, J.D.; G. Beauland, Treas.; H. Butterworth, Sec. *pro tem.*; and Past Masters W. Gath, P. Prov. G.W.; Dr. Taylor, Prov. G.S.; J. T. Robinson, Chas. Lees, J. Thompson, and other brethren, with several visitors. The minutes of the last regular lodge and Lodge of Emergency were read and confirmed. Bro. Isaac Wright, Mayor of Bradford, was elected a joining member. Bro. E. C. Townsend, of St. Botolph's Lodge (No. 858), was elected a joining member. Bro. Wm. Bottomley was raised to the third degree by P.M. Wm. Gath. Bro. E. C. Pearson was passed to the second degree by the W.M. After various arrangements had been made in connection with the installation of the Prov. Grand Master, the brethren retired to their usual substantial repast, and spent an agreeable evening.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE OF KENT.

Provincial Grand Conclave was opened at the Masonic Hall, Woolwich, by the V.E. Prov. G. Commander, Dr. Hinxman, on Friday, May 17th, at 5½ p.m., in ancient form and solemn prayer.

The minutes of the last Prov. Grand Conclave were read and confirmed.

The circular of convocation being read, the Treasurer's accounts were audited and found correct.

Sir Knt. TAYLOR was then unanimously re-elected Prov. G. Treasurer.

The V.E. PROV. G. COMMANDER having consulted with his D. Prov. Sir Knt. Col. Clerk, and declared his intention of retaining certain officers in their stations, appointed the following Sir Knts. to office:—Wm. Smith, C.E., Prov. G. 2nd Capt.; P. Laird, Chancellor and Registrar; Schwarzkopf, Chamberlain; Capt. G. Arbuthnot, Hospitaller; Col. Tulloh, Expert; Hewitt, Almoner; Malins, Standard-bearer; Hassall, Capt. of Lines; M. Cooke, Organist; Platt, Banner-bearer. Letters were then read from Sir Knts. Smith and Scott, regretting their unavoidable absence.

It was proposed by the D. Prov. G. Commander, Col. Clerk, and seconded by Sir Knt. Capt. KING, that the by-laws of the Provincial Grand Conclave be printed, and that Sir Knt. Smith be requested to carry out this resolution.

The collection of alms terminated the business.

The Prov. Grand Conclave was closed in due form and solemn prayer at 7 p.m., and the Sir Knts. sat down to banquet,—after which, the cloth being removed, the following toasts were given, with honours—"Her Majesty the Queen, the daughter of a Knt. Templar," the V.E. Prov. G.C. expressing the hope, which he was sure would be reciprocated by all present, that Her Majesty might speedily recover from the shock she had received by the decease of her dearly lamented mother, the Duchess of Kent.

On rising to give the next toast, Sir Knt. Dr. Hinxman felt that he laboured under some difficulty, as it was the first time that he had the honour of giving the health of one who had been long known to them, and who, the longer he was known, the higher he rose in their estimation, he referred to their late D.G.M., Sir Knt. Stuart. In his late capacity he was never forgotten by the Kemeys Tynte Encampment, and the Knts. of Kent, for he lived in their hearts; but he repeated this was the first time he had the honour (and he trusted by many, many times, it would not be the last) of proposing the health of Sir Knt. Stuart in his new position of M.E.S.G.M. He was sure that his elevation to that office was hailed with rejoicing by many Sir Knts. in the Province of Kent, as an earnest of the increased prosperity of the Order. Dr. Hinxman concluded by saying that, since he had the honour of Sir Knt. Stuart's private friendship, he had become acquainted with many more of the excellencies and virtues of that Sir Knt.'s character, than he had hitherto had an opportunity of doing. He had, therefore, the most heartfelt pleasure in calling upon them to drink with full Knightly honours "The Health of their M.E.S.G.M.," long might he be spared to rule over them.

The next toast that the V.E. G. PROV. COMMANDER had to propose was the health of another Sir Knt. of whose qualities he could also speak personally. He had only to name Sir Knt. Col. Vernon, D.G.M. and Prov. G. Commander for Staffordshire. He was beloved by the Sir Knts. of his own and the neighbouring Provinces, and now, as Deputy Grand Master, they would in his official capacity have the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with his talents and amiability of character. So would those virtues be estimated as clearly by the Order at large as by the Knts. of his own Province.

Col. CLERK, D. Prov. G.M., G. Reg., V.P.G. Sub-Prior, next rose to propose "The Health of their Very Eminent Prov. Grand Commander," a Sir Knt. to whom, he said, the Province of Kent was indebted for the prosperity which Knight Templarism had attained amongst them.

The V.E. Sir Knt. Dr. HINXMAN returned thanks, assuring them that any success which had attended his exertions he owed to the valuable and unwearied assistance of Col. Clerk; he, therefore, could not deck himself with borrowed plumes; he, however, thanked them for their kind reception of his name, assuring them that they should always command his best services.

The V.E. Prov. G. COMMANDER again rose and said that he was quite sure that the next toast would be most cordially received, and without further preface proposed "The Health of Col. Clerk," whom he had the honour of claiming as his D. Prov. G. Commander of the Kentish Sir Knts.; further occupation of their time was unnecessary, as he was known to be at once most highly re-



spected in every relation of life. With "Sir Knt. Clerk's name he coupled that of the rest of the Prov. Grand Officers.

In drawing this notice to a close, we may remark that the evening was spent in that unity of feeling, social comfort, and absence of all restraint, so peculiar to the Woolwich fraternity.

## THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty held a Court on the 16th at Buckingham Palace. Mirza Djafer Khan—Muchir-ud-Dowle—Persian Ambassador, had an audience to take leave. The Hon. George Miffin Dallas had an audience and delivered his letters of recall as Minister from the United States. Mr. Charles Francis Adams delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister from the United States. The Queen held another Court on Friday. The Earl of Elgin had an audience of the Queen on his return from China. Sir John Crampton, her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, had an audience of leave of the Queen. On Saturday, her Majesty and family proceeded to Osborne. The King of the Belgians, the Count of Flanders, and Prince Louis of Hesse, are on a visit to her Majesty.

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, May 16th, the Earl of Ellenborough, referring to the proclamation recently issued by the Government relative to the conduct of British subjects in reference to the war in America, complained of the technical language employed, such as "a lawful and actual blockade," "contraband of war," and other phrases, which, he said, would render it difficult of apprehension, if not entirely unintelligible, to non-legal and unlearned persons. Earl Granville explained that if a blockade were maintained in proper form and manner, and with such a force as to make it effective, it would be a lawful and actual blockade. As to articles contraband of war, many were obviously of such a nature as to require no further definition, and as to others they must be adjudicated upon in the prize courts. The Princess Alice's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed—Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Justice Keating being deputed to inform the House of Commons that their lordships had agreed to the bill without amendments.—On Friday the royal assent was given by commission to the Princess Alice's Annuity Bill. In reply to Lord Berners, Earl de Grey and Ripon said that, as soon as the rolls of names were complete, the troops entitled to share in the prize money for the capture of Delhi and Lucknow would be paid. Adjourned.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the 16th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question from Mr. Baxter, read an extract from a letter which had been addressed by the Postmaster-General to the Secretary of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, to the effect that upon a review of the whole case the Postmaster-General felt that in the discharge of a public duty he had no alternative but to exercise the power reserved to him, and declare the contract for carrying the mails between Galway and America at an end. After considerable discussion, the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill (the budget) was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday week. The Excise and Stamps Bill was read a second time.—On Friday, in reply to a question from Lord John Manners, Mr. T. G. Baring said that the Secretary for War had received private information that one hundred men had been deputed to hold military guard over the locks on the St. Lawrence Canal, in Canada. The right hon. gentleman also said that in consequence of a recommendation received from the Commander-in-Chief in the colony it was intended to despatch one battalion of the line there. Mr. Whiteside submitted a number of resolutions on the subject of national education in Ireland. The House was counted out, and adjourned for the holidays.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—During last week the deaths in the metropolis amounted to 1219—a decrease to some extent on those of the foregoing week, but still above the average for that period of the year. Perhaps this is to be accounted for by the sudden and extreme variations of temperature that have lately been experienced; and now that warm weather appears to have fairly set in an improvement in the public health may be expected to follow. Of births there were registered 1935—1013 boys and 922 girls. The barometer showed a mean height of 30.049 inches, and the thermometer a temperature of 51.9 degrees in the week.—Cambridge threw off its quiet and studious habit for a time, on Saturday last, assuming somewhat the air of a garrison town, resonant with martial notes and gay with martial uniforms. The occasion of this unwonted stir was a visit paid by the Inns of Court, or Devil's Own, Volunteers, 450 in number, to the student volunteers of the university. Colonel McMurdo reviewed the two companies on Parker's Piece—the Prince of Wales being on the ground—and after the despatch of military duties the visitors were entertained at the various colleges, and returned to town in the evening.—The Whitsuntide holidays commenced on Monday, and more propitious weather the holiday people could not have had. In addition to the theatrical and other indoor entertainments, there were several important Volunteer displays, including reviews at Regent's Park, Hampstead, Blackheath, and Windsor, and the presentation of colours to the 28th Middlesex Volunteers, at the Crystal Palace.—Wednesday was the first day of Trinity Term, and the law courts resumed business. The only cases of any public interest which require mentioning are—the appeal on the Hungarian Note dispute between the Emperor of Austria and Louis Kossuth, and the case of the Rev. Mr. Hatch. In the former the decree of Vice-Chancellor Stuart has been appealed against, and the arguments were opened before the Lord Chancellor. They may occupy some days. With respect to the latter, the rev. gentleman is advised to apply for a new trial on the ground that the verdict, although in his favour, did not award substantial damages. The defendants, the Messrs. Lewis, are understood not to object, as it was their own intention to apply for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence. The unhappy case of Mrs. Gurney, who some time since eloped with her footman, has again come before the public. A decree *nisi* had been previously granted, and now a decree absolute has been granted, and the marriage is dissolved.—The Rev. James Roe, a clergyman of the Church of England, has been brought before Mr. Corrie, at Bow-street, on a warrant which charged him with attempting by forged documents to defraud certain persons out of the sum of £6000. A very elaborate plot had been laid and carried out by the prisoner—supposing the circumstances as detailed in the criminal information to be correct—comprising the forgery of the name of his deceased uncle, and the procuring to be engraved various stamps in imitation of those used by the Post-office authorities for impressing upon letters the names of the places where posted. Sufficient evidence for the purpose having been adduced the prisoner was remanded for a week, bail being peremptorily refused.—A young woman, named Elizabeth Godfrey, with several aliases, was charged before Mr. Selfe, at the Thames Police-court, with stealing two children. It appeared that the prisoner had been staying in Edinburgh, where she represented herself to be a soldier's wife, and in this way succeeded in procuring a free passage by steamer for the purpose, as she said, of going to Aldershot. The children—girls of four and two years respectively—were the daughters of people the prisoner had been staying with; but what her real object was in bringing them off cannot be ascertained. According to her story, it was to give them change of air. Further inquiries are to be made, and the woman is remanded.—A somewhat curious trial has occurred in the Sheriff's Court. Gentlemen who are in the habit of dining out at hotels, &c., on the occasion of public festivities are usually quite easy in their mind when they have left their hat and over-coat in the charge of the waiter, and have duly received a ticket as an acknowledgment of the deposit. It seems, however, that the hall-keeper or waiter is not answerable, unless the depositor fees the waiter when he takes charge of the articles.—The town of Great Yarmouth seems to have been left for two successive nights in the hands of a couple of sets of military ruffians, to the great alarm and danger of the peaceable inhabitants. A large number of the East Norfolk Militia, out for training, are quartered in the town, where also is a detachment of the Royal Artillery. A quarrel in a public house led on Monday to a general conflict between the men of the two corps, the

fighting taking place furiously in the midst of the town. Notwithstanding steps taken next morning by the magistrates to have the men confined to their quarters, the warfare was resumed as brutally as before on Tuesday evening. The conduct of the militia is reported as disgraceful. A serious collision also took place in Wrexham on Monday, between the militia and a body of the Liverpool volunteers. In this *melée* several persons, including women, were dangerously hurt.—The annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday. To give *eclat* to the meeting and show of the society, which are to take place next year in the metropolis, it was resolved to solicit the Prince Consort to act as President of the society during that year. The Prince, it was stated, had already consented to assume the office.—The annual meeting of the Aborigines' Protection Society has been held under the presidency of Mr. S. Gurney, M.P. The principal subject brought before the meeting was the New Zealand war, which the committee attributed to the unjust conduct of the Governor in setting aside the tribal authority over land, as well as in ignoring the claims of many individual owners. Upon this question Mr. G. Thompson delivered an eloquent speech, in the course of which he showed that the tribal right contended for by the natives of New Zealand was identical with the system of land tenure existing in the villages of India. Mr. Fowler condemned strongly the oppressions of the indigo planters; and other speakers called attention to the wrongs of the aborigines in Australia, the South Seas, and other parts of the world.—The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on Monday. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, who occupied the chair, very strongly condemned the practice of vivisection. The hope was expressed that the Italian Parliament would soon pass a law for the protection of animals in the new kingdom.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**—A portion of the troops has at last been withdrawn from the public squares at Warsaw. We learn from the *Official Gazette* of that city, that the measures relating to the reforms which the Russian Government mean to introduce into the administration of Poland have been drawn up, and that Platanoff and Karnicki have left for St. Petersburg to obtain the Imperial sanction for them.—A telegram from St. Petersburg announces the death of Prince Orloff, President of the Council of Ministers. The veteran soldier and statesman was raised to the office which he last held by the present Emperor. Orloff bore a distinguished part in the Russian campaign against Napoleon I., and was wounded at the battle of Borodino. He rendered, during his long life, many great services to Alexander I., and to Nicholas, the late Czar. In 1856 he was the first Russian plenipotentiary sent to the Congress of Paris. Orloff was seventy-four years of age, having been born early in 1787.—Prospects in the North of Europe look still more favourable as regards the preservation of peace. We learn from the *Dagbladet* of Copenhagen, that the majority of the soldiers who were lately called in will be allowed to go on furlough at the end of the present month, and that three-fourths of the army will then be placed on a peace footing. From this intelligence we may safely presume that the Danish Government feel tolerably assured as to the pacific settlement, for the present at least, of the Schleswig-Holstein question.—Prince Carignan is expected hourly to return to Naples in company with the Chevalier Nigra. Previous to his quitting Naples for Turin, the Prince issued a 'proclamation, in which he recapitulated the reforms he had carried out during his government, and expressed his gratitude to the people and to the National Guard for the co-operation he had received. The new lieutenant of the King, M. Ponza di San Martino, has also issued a proclamation, in which he announces his intention to govern with energy and unity of action. He promises improvements in all the public services, appeals to the support of the country, declaring that all loyal citizens are in favour of the full union of the Italian people.—General Klapka has left for Caprera, to pay a visit to Garibaldi, and will return, it is stated, to Turin to meet Kossuth, whose arrival is announced by the journals of that city.—Count Persigny, the French Minister of the Interior, has addressed a circular to the French prefects, enjoining on them the strictest care to prevent the publication of such pamphlets as that recently issued by the Duc d'Aumale. Count Persigny reminds the prefects that the judicial seizure of a pamphlet prevents any reply to it, and says:—"It is thus that one representing the policy of 1840 was able with impunity to address this strange question to the victor of Solferino—'What have you done with France?'"—The French Academy of Science have decided upon recommending that the Emperor's prize be given to M. Thiers.—The *Commercio* (Spanish journal) states that the town of Tangiers is being supplied with provisions, and its batteries are being armed. The new Governor of Tangiers has arrived there, and is stated to have great influence with the Court of Morocco. The English consul at Tangiers and

the Government of Gibraltar are engaged in active correspondence. At the same time, there do not appear to have been any distinct indications that tranquillity was likely to be disturbed. The annexation of San Domingo is now formally, as well as actually accomplished. The Queen of Spain has signed the decree for its ratification. The Government have officially announced that slavery will not be re-established.

**AMERICA.**—By the arrival of the *Asia* at Queenstown we are in receipt of later news from the United States. Washington, it appears, was still considered to be in danger, and the President of the New York Defence Committee, acting upon this information, had requested the Governor of the state to send more troops. The Governor of Virginia had issued a proclamation declaring that he would resist any invasion of that State. Secession ordinances had been passed in Arkansas and Tennessee; and there can be no doubt that North Carolina would comply with the recommendations of her Government and do likewise. The Southern Congress had passed a law recognising the existence of war with the Federal Government, and an act had also been passed for granting letters of marque. It is very likely that public attention will soon be fixed on Fort Pickens as it was on Fort Sumter, for we read that General Bragg is making active preparations for an attack. The *Intelligence* also brings an important despatch, which Mr. Seward has addressed to Mr. Dayton, the new American Minister at Paris. Mr. Seward instructs Mr. Dayton to assure the French Government, in the very strongest language, that the Southern Confederacy is regarded as a combination of rebellious States, and that the Union will be restored to its integrity. "You cannot," he writes, "be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, not will there be, any, the least, idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever." This quite agrees with the tenor of all the other news from Washington that there will be war to the knife. We are also in receipt of the text of Mr. Jefferson Davis's message to the Southern Congress, now sitting at Montgomery. Mr. Davis exhibits no indications of being awed by the enormous military preparations of the North. On the contrary, his tone is as determined as that of President Lincoln. In the meanwhile, the Union sentiments of Western Virginia, which appear to be thoroughly aroused, may prove a more formidable element of danger to the South than even the legions now gathering in Maryland and on the Southern borders.

**INDIA.**—The Bombay mail again conveys the gratifying intelligence that India is quiet. The scheme for the amalgamation of the British and Indian armies has been published, and appears to be regarded as an equitable arrangement. The native regiments are gradually to become irregular troops. The large sums sent from England in aid of the Famine Relief Fund had been received with feelings of lively gratitude. Though the famine was still very grievous, the distress had been greatly alleviated by the generous subscriptions from all quarters, and a fall in grain had further mitigated the pressure, though there was still need of every rupee that can be raised.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**ONE ANXIOUS TO MAINTAIN THE ANCIENT LANDMARKS OF THE ORDER.**—It is constitutional for the S.W. to open the lodge and proceed with the business in the absence of the W.M. and P.Ms. He should wear his own jewel, and sit to the right or a little in advance of the Master's chair.

**MASONIC TOMB.**—In our description of the Masonic tomb in "Notes and Queries" last week, read "surmounted by the eye" instead of "surrounded"—an evident error.

**WHITTINGTON LODGE.**—The report of the consecration of this lodge will appear next week.

**JORDAN LODGE.**—The report arrived too late for insertion.

**I. N. M.**—It is not usual.

**FRATER.**—The P.M. of a lodge, who (in the absence of the W.M.), in raising a brother to the third degree, read a portion of the ceremony from a printed, so-called, *Ritual*, is not only liable to censure, but he would be most likely suspended from the discharge of Masonic duties if reported to the Board of General Purposes. The members of the lodge had better look out, or they may lose their warrant.

**BRO. STARKEY.**—It was no mistake, but a studied slight, as we are in a position to prove. With regard to the parties present, and the duties performed, they were taken from official documents.