

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF
NORFOLK.

We have received so many communications relative to the recent Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk, in connection with the attack made on the proceedings by the *Norwich Mercury* because a reporter belonging to that paper, not being a Mason, was excluded admission, that we can no longer refrain from adverting to it. We shall pass by the fact that one or two of the Norwich brethren disgraced themselves by a too liberal indulgence at the table, which led, perhaps, to an abrupt termination of the proceedings, though that fact is not wholly admitted, and the bad taste of the editor of any paper in alluding to such a circumstance; and address ourselves to the impropriety of, at any time, admitting to Masonic banquets others than Masons, excepting it be at those social gatherings to which the brethren introduce the ladies of their families, and when, in fact, they cease to be Masonic meetings. It is almost impossible that at a meeting of Freemasons, that some word or sign should not escape, which it is neither desirable or proper should be observed by a non-Mason; and so particular are we on this subject—we speak now for the benefit of our non-Masonic contemporary—that even the most simple toasts are drunk with “tyled” doors, or, were it not so, we should be betraying our Masonic obligations were we to follow them up with Masonic honours—honours which must be dispensed with where strangers are present.

The editor of the *Mercury* contends that the respected Prov. G. Master, Bro. Cabbell, on being applied to, had expressed an opinion that he could see no objection to a reporter being present; but we feel assured, knowing how strict a disciplinarian is Bro. Cabbell, and how steadily he resists anything like innovation on our landmarks and customs, that when he expressed such an opinion, he could not have understood that the person asking admission was not a Mason; and we may here inform the editor of the *Mercury* that so strictly is this rule adhered to in London, that even at the festivals of our charities, where publicity is always desirable, and where ladies attend in the gallery, no tickets are issued to the press, unless it be for reporters who are, at the same time, Masons.

The editor of the *Mercury*, however, refers to the fact that his reporter was admitted to the banquet which followed the Prov. Grand Lodge at North Walsham in 1859, when the same gentleman now refused was present; but that very fact should have made him acquainted how distasteful his presence, or that of other strangers, was to the Craft, and prevented his again attempting to thrust themselves upon the meetings of the brethren. On that occasion our reporter writes:—

“The banquet was not restricted to Masons, though only a few strangers were present, and a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed at the restraint imposed upon the

brethren, and the necessity it entailed of omitting the impressive ceremonies of a Masonic banquet. From the general feeling which was evinced regarding what, in a Masonic sense, can scarcely be considered otherwise than an impropriety, there can be little doubt that on the next occasion the banquet will be in every respect thoroughly Masonic.”

Such was the expression of feeling at the time, and after such a manifestation, Bro. Leedes Fox, the Prov. G. Sec. could not with propriety have adopted any other course than that which he has done, viz., refuse the admission of non-Masons to the Prov. G. Lodge banquets. But we need not rest on what was stated by our reporter, for there we may naturally be supposed to be somewhat prejudiced, but can refer to higher authority. In returning thanks for his health, Bro. Dr. Harcourt, the D. Prov. G.M. for Surrey (who has since been honoured by the G.M. with office in the Grand Lodge of England), said:—

“There was one point, however, which he could not but feel was open to improvement, and that was the admission of non-Masons to the banquet. He thought the banquet ought to be part of the lodge. The presence of non-Masons certainly did curb the tongue, and prevented many allusions to Freemasonry that would be agreeable to the majority of the brethren. He hoped, and indeed he had little doubt, that at the next Provincial Grand Lodge their banquet would be as closely tyled as their lodge.”

And further Bro. the Rev. F. W. Freeman, D. Prov. G.M. for Suffolk

“Expressed his concurrence with Bro. Dr. Harcourt as to the propriety of restricting the banquet to brethren.”

Again Bro. the Rev. Samuel Titlow, Prov. G. Chap. said,

“He felt that in order that this fraternal feeling might be indulged without restraint, it would be decidedly advantageous on these occasions for the brethren to unite more particularly as Masons, because they knew that in the presence of strangers they were obliged to exercise a caution which, on such an occasion, was not agreeable to the brethren.”

After such an expression of opinion we cannot admire the taste of the editor of a newspaper who would attempt again to force the representative of his journal on the meetings of the brethren—whilst we regret that there should be found a member of our profession so little alive to his own independence and position, as to suffer himself to be put forward and endeavour to obtain admission to an assembly in which he had been so plainly told that his absence would be more welcome than his company.

Such an editor or such a reporter we do not believe could be found in any office, excepting that of the *Norwich Mercury*.

A Masonic banquet is as much a private assemblage (so far as non-Masons are concerned) as a gathering at the house of a nobleman or gentleman, and the attempt to report the proceedings of it against the wishes of the brethren, nothing but a piece of rank impertinence which should exclude the perpetrators from society—moreover the use that was made of a piece of scandal as to the indiscretion of one or two brethren, is of itself sufficient to show that the representatives of the paper in question are

not the most desirable of guests in any company. As well might an accusation be raised against the visitors of a private gentleman—on the reports of servants—for indiscretions committed or supposed to be committed at his table, as to publish such an exaggerated statement as that which appeared in the *Mercury* because one or two persons misbehaved themselves, and that only on report, or what the editor calls the “common talk of the city.”

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XLV.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER.

Returning to the subject of our last chapter, we may observe that it is possible the poet Ovid intended to describe an equivocal metempsychosis and to convey a disguised satire in his description of the transformation to which the enchantress subjected the adventurous companions of Ulysses after they courteously tested the qualities of the Circean cup. Perhaps in the character of Circe herself, described as drawing down the stars from heaven, the author intended to shadow forth a meretricious personality combined with the practice of illicit magical ceremonies. Thus, in ancient times grave philosophers, who, by the brightness of their endowments and the lustre of their intellect appeared, in comparison with the ignorant who surrounded them, to be shining as the stars in the firmament of heaven, or to have risen as luminaries in the sphere of this world, yet frequently themselves became the slaves of distempered imagination or superstitious belief in the unreal; until at length, abandoning the ripe and wholesome fruits of knowledge and philosophy for the impure and delusive fascinations of the so called magical arts, they are seen, as it were, brought down and fallen from the kingdom and glory of the Highest.

Circe is called a daughter of the sun, and it would follow that, in this respect, she represents a part of the solar system as an astronomical designation, and thence, individualised, has probably become a mythological personage. Whether Circe derived her name from *κίρκος*, a circle, or from *κύκλος*, is a question which has been often discussed. *Circus*, the name given to a round building or ring of ground (wherein, in imitation of the Olympiads, the *Circenses*, or games in honour of the god Consus, were exhibited) was derived, according to some authors, from Circe. It is, at all events, certain that *circulus* (the cycle of the sun) and *circulos conficere* (to perform their course as the stars) identify meanings from the same source, à *Circe*, *circus*, as does likewise the phrase *de circo astrologorum*, strolling fortune tellers (otherwise termed *planetarii*), wandering astrologers or calculators of nativities. These latter, strictly speaking, had nothing in accordance with the *ominores*, or expounders of destiny by divination.

The ancients firmly believed that incantations had power to charm the planets, particularly the moon, of which we read accordingly in Virgil's eighth Eclogue:—

“Carmina vel cælo possunt deducere lunam.”

“My verses from her sphere the moon can draw.”

It has been stated by Juvenal that the professions of physician and sorcerer (*medicus et magus*), generally went together. Such a source of livelihood was pursued by many Greeks, Syrians, and also gypsies. To one of these nations Virgil's father (according to a quaint mediæval tradition), as an assistant to a wandering astrologer and quack doctor, is supposed to have belonged.

In Ovid's *Metamorphoses* allusion is made to the influence of magic on the heavenly orbs. Circe herself speaks of its operation, as under her hand, and how amongst other things, she could impel the moon to her bidding, as these words imply :

“Te quoque, Luna, traho.”

“At my command the moon restrains her course.”

The performance of the black art called *φαρμακία*, (whence *pharmaceutica*), was aided by a mixture named *φαρμακα*, composed of particular herbs, minerals, and other ingredients, their names being useless to mention, which made people mad, or enamoured, full of wild fancies, and demented. Of such materials was the Circean cup. There were other enchanted decoctions that would cause their infectious influence in suitable vehicles to be carried afar off. The cloak of Nessus, sent by Dejanira to Hercules, may have been so impregnated; at any rate, it seems to have been of a very similar contrivance. There were, however, widely in use various antidotes and counter charms against the ill-effects of these enchantments. These safeguards consisted of armlets, amulets, charms, rings, and images, and pendants composed in religious faith of laurel wood and the shrub known as “Christ thorn,” the herb *pentadactylon* (or *palma christi*), the *notia* (shower stone), the *sagda*, the selenites, the *solbustrella*, the *omnimorbus*, and numerous other precious stones and plants, besides many other things, esteemed more or less sovereign against the perhaps not altogether fanciful invasions of witchcraft, which was frequently another name for poisoning.

These natural and artificial talismans came to be known under the name of *φαρμακα σωτηρια* and have been particularised by Albertus Magnus, and by Orpheus, “*De Lapallis*.” More famous still were the astrologically devised finger rings and amulets called by Aristophanes *Plutus*, *δακτύλιος φαρμακίτος* perhaps in reference to the *annus magnus* or *vertens*, we read of, which (according to some queer old writers on the black art) Democritus, the great philosopher of Abdera, and Pythagoras, the greater philosopher of Samos, were proficient in the art of making. Indeed, the general range of ancient story recounts the wondrous operation of these charms and counter charms. This art gave rise, in course of time, to the belief in the art of changing any baser metal into gold, and to many experiments and fruitless study in the hope of solving the mystery of acquiring the philosopher's stone.

We have read of some weed of power called *sophia* (wisdom), and of a wondrous plant called *moly* (rue), but whether the antidote against enchantment which Mercury gave Ulysses was either of these, is a dubious question. If prudence or forethought, as an attributed attendant upon wisdom, is intended to be signified, in that case the *mola salsa* (cakes or meat offerings highly seasoned, or purified with salt) may have had something to do with it. The *moly* has been described as the emblem of prudence, and as bearing a beautiful white flower. Provided with this powerful and invaluable auxiliary, Ulysses was no sooner informed by Eurylochus of the iniquitous outrage upon hospitality, and the magical transformation of his old associates in arms, than with all cautious haste and determined vengeance, he boldly proceeded to present himself before the royal enchantress. Both deeply dissembling, Circe received her handsome and heroic kingly guest with all due honours. Graciously smiling, and waving her wand over his head, she extended to him the charmed goblet—her fatal guest cup. Ulysses, on his part, with excessive courtesy retaining the cup untasted, pressed upon her acceptance some relic from Troy, at the same time feigning to wish the present more worthy of her

acceptance. The wily queen, concentrating all her arts and charming devices, reminded him of the unpledged faith consequent on his refusing her proffered test of honourable hospitality and mutual reliance. Thereat the offended reason and acute sense of the subtle hero became so impatient that, drawing his sword, he threatened Circe with instant annihilation if she delayed a moment longer in restoring his missing followers, uninjured, to their original form and powers, as when they entered her palace. Strange to say, regardless of his peremptory conduct towards her, Circe had suddenly felt captivated by the grace, courage, and wisdom of her commanding visitant, and with ardent love, far surpassing her more fearful apprehension, she apprised him of her willing consent and immediate compliance. In the same breath she commanded her attending ladies to bring directly from their sty the hogs, that is to say, the transformed warriors, whom she, however, was pleased to designate as his most honoured envoys. A few mystical murmured words, and a gyration or two performed by the arch enchantress with her magic wand, sufficed to re-instate the Grecian youths in their natural shapes, and restore to the now delighted Ulysses that urbanity and cheerfulness of disposition which had always been his characteristic.

A Latin apophthegm exists to this effect:—"Virtue is called vice, and vice is often called virtue; but yet virtue is not vice, nor is vice virtue." In spite of all his prudence, virtue, and fortitude, the charms of the bewitching Circe, were not ineffectual in their operations upon the wisdom and habitual discipline of the famed and great Ulysses. Forgetting his duty as a loving husband, and his fame as a wise general, he succumbed to the fascinations of the island queen, who bore him a son, afterwards, named Telegonus.*

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The completion of the works connected with the restoration of the chancel of the church of St. James, at Louth, Lincolnshire, having been effected, it has been re-opened. The east window has been partially filled with stained glass. The style of the window is the Late Perpendicular, and in arrangement is divided into seven lights, or fourteen compartments, separated by a transom: to fill it completely with stained glass will cost about £900. The lower central compartment is occupied with the scene of the crucifixion. In the upper compartment the Ascension is shown. The subject of the lower right hand compartment is our Lord before Pilate, and above this the Transfiguration is given. The upper left hand compartment is filled with the representation of Mary Magdalene washing our Lord's feet. The central light, forming the cross in the window is filled, with stained glass. Over the Ascension is the Agnus Dei, and in the spandrels above this are the sacred monograms. In the remaining part of the cross are ten angels bearing shields containing symbols of our Lord's passion. In the two upper compartments are the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. The rest of the tracery is occupied with angels bearing ribands with texts, the Alpha and Omega, Seraphim and Cherubim, &c. The complete exposure of the whole of the east window has necessitated the removal of the old paintings which at one time formed a feature of the east end of the chancel, and hid the lower portions of the window.

* There are two paintings of Circe, by Castiglione, which we believe are now to be seen in the Florentine gallery, and may be brought to the mind's eye without any great call upon magic; one represents her resting with various animals at her feet, and her wand of art magic in her hand; the other, as she is fabled, at the instant of the transformation of the ambassadors of Ulysses into as many hogs.

Trinity Church, Heigham, has been consecrated. The building is a chapel of ease, and a poor man's church; of the 1150 sittings which it contains, 638 being free. The building and site have cost nearly £7000, of which about £6150 have been raised. The building consists of a nave, 104ft. 9in. long by 43ft. wide, containing 700 sittings in front of the pulpit, without pillars to break the view or sound. There are two transepts, 21ft. by 31ft.; a chancel 18ft. wide, and, including an apse, 30ft. long. There are also two chancel transepts, each about 16ft. by 10ft. The total length of the church is 133ft., and the height, from nave floor to ridge, 50ft. The church is of flint, with stone dressings and tracery to the windows, having a string course of red brick running round it. The roof is constructed of laminated arched ribs. The church has a tower and spire, but not high enough for the building; the latter is constructed of wood. The style of the structure is decorated. The church has been objected to because it does not stand east and west; the chancel being N.N.E., and the opposite end of course S.S.W. The object of the architect and the committee was to place the church in the centre of the piece of land they bought, so as to leave room to build a parsonage house, and to be at right angles with the proposed new streets now in progress.

The first stone of a new church at Romford, Essex, has been laid. The contract for the new building was taken at £3,300, but it is estimated the total cost will be £4000, of which £3000 have been already raised. The building will be in the Gothic style, and in exact imitation of the mother church. It is to be dedicated to St. Andrew, and will have a nave, chancel, and south aisle, and a gallery at the west end, to be approached by a spiral stone staircase. There will also be an octagonal vestry, and a porch and lobby with screen. The building will be of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings. The roof will be of open deal, stained and panelled, and will be slated over; and at the west end there will be a bell-turret in ornamental oak. The external dimensions of the building will be 75ft. by 33ft.; the south aisle will be 10ft. wide, and the chancel 35ft. by 30ft.; and, including the free sittings, there will be accommodation for 550 worshippers.

The parish church of Linton, during the past year, has been undergoing a complete restoration; nearly the whole having been rebuilt, considerably enlarged, and beautified. The new works include a prolongation of the building towards the west, the rebuilding of the porch and south aisle on an enlarged plan, an addition to the length of the chancel, the erection of a vestry on the north side of the chancel, a new tower with a stone spire at the west end of the north aisle, and the introduction of two arches between the nave and the north aisle. The ceilings also have been renewed and arched, and decorated with wood ribs and ornaments. The whole of the new works are in the Perpendicular style, except the additional arch on the south side of the nave, which is of a decorated character like the two old arches with which it is connected. The windows in the south chancel, which were greatly decayed, have been restored, and the other windows and doorways have been, as far as possible, copied from the old work. The whole of the interior building has been refitted. The old high pews have given way to parallel sittings, and the gallery has disappeared from the west end. The seats, screens, reredos, communion rails, &c., in the chancel, as well as the pulpit and reading-desk, are of carved oak; the other sittings are of deal, stained and varnished. The south chancel, of which part was formerly used as a vestry, has been formed into a music-chamber. It is further contemplated to remove a large four-light window in the north aisle, and insert two windows of three lights each, similar to those in the south aisle. The north chancel, also, which has been used as a monumental chapel, and contains the monument to Lord Broome, son of the last Earl Cornwallis, and the family vaults of the owners of Linton Park, is about to be restored by the trustees of the Lady Julia Cornwallis, so as to harmonize with the rest of the church.

The inhabitants of Pershore, Worcestershire, have held a public meeting, "to take into consideration the restoration of the Abbey Church, and to determine the course to be taken thereon." There was a numerous attendance, and

Mr. Scott reported on the state of the church. He proposed, he said, simply to put the fabric in proper repair, and to make it more convenient for the purposes of worship. The walls in many places were giving way, and the foundations should be properly examined, strengthened, and thoroughly drained. The south-eastern angle was in a very dangerous state, and must be taken down and rebuilt. The chapel at the east end should also be taken down and repaired according to its original style. The roofs required repairing: the plastering and whitewashing in the interior ought to be removed: the south transept required to be thoroughly repaired: the north transept was nearly all gone: the tower was also in a bad state, being cracked in several places; which he attributed, in the first place, to the removal of the nave; and, later, to the removal of the north transept. This he proposed to remedy by cramping. The roof of the tower was also in a very bad state of repair, and which must be remedied at once. Resolutions promotive of the object in view were unanimously carried.

Dr. Wolf's new church, He Brewers, has been consecrated. The edifice is built in the style of the first half of the fourteenth century, and consists of a nave, having a tower forming an entrance porch attached to the second bay from the west or southern side, and a chancel with vestry and heating chamber on the north. The tower is square at the base, but passes into an octagon at the belfry stage, which contains four bells, and is surmounted by a wooden spire covered with Bridgewater tiles, in bands of red and brown colour. Blue lias forms the principal material of the walls, but the windows and dressings are Ham-hill freestone. The roofs are of deal stained, open to the ridge, and covered with tiles; and the seats in the nave are open bench of the same character; while those in the chancel are of oak; there being altogether accommodation for about 170. On the north of the chancel arch there is pulpit of freestone, with carving in the cornice and panels; and the chancel floor is paved with ornamental tiles. Owing to the limited nature of the funds, the ornamental features are few, but an eastern window in the chancel has been filled with painted glass, representing "the perils" of St. Peter. The reredos consists of a bold cross, floriated in relief, on a diaper ground, and small shafts at the angles; and there are a lamb and flag carved in relief over the west window outside. The amount of the contract was £1634, not including fences and other special works, which will raise the cost, exclusive of architect's and other expenses, to above £1200. Towards this sum the Diocesan Board has granted £100., and the Incorporated Church Building Society £100, the remaining portion having been collected or provided by Dr. Wolf.

The church of West Hatch, Taunton, which for the last twelve months has been undergoing a process of restoration and enlargement, has been opened for divine service. In the rebuilding of the tower the original design has been closely observed, and the turret has been capped with a small tower and a finial. The old roof of the nave has been retained, but the walls by which it was supported have been rebuilt from the foundations. The church has been enlarged by the erection of a north aisle, the north wall having been replaced by an arcade of Ham-hill stone; and a chancel aisle and a vestry have also been added. The old gallery at the western end of the nave, in which was formerly placed the organ, has been cleared away, displaying to view from the interior of the church the old panelled tower arch, which have been cleaned down, and the western window. The old high-backed double seats have been taken away and replaced with low open seats of deal, slightly stained and varnished, which procure accommodation for three hundred persons. The chancel decorations are the commandments. The old bosses of the roof have restored and regilt. The restorations and enlargement of the church have cost £1300, of which there remains about £100 to be provided for.

The church which has been recently erected at Burbage, close by the turnpike-road from Macclesfield to Buxton, and distant about a mile from the latter, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield. This church is built in the Norman style, and is cruciform in plan: it contains a nave with aisles, north and south transepts, and an apsidal chancel. The tower at the south-west angle of the nave is constructed to contain five bells. There is a peculiarity

internally, which consists of the division between nave and aisle being formed of timber pillars with wood framing over, in lieu of the usual stone pillars and arches. It was thought that in this cold district the timber would be warmer, and it occupies less space. The intersection of the nave and aisles is marked by timber semi-circular moulded ribs. The chancel arch and piers are of stone. The roof, which is in three spans, is formed of open timber work, boarded and stained. The sittings, which are all free, with the pulpit and reading desk, are of pitch pine varnished, and the flooring of aisles, chancel, &c., is paved with tiles. There are five windows in the apse, three of which are filled with painted glass. The centre window represents our Lord, and the windows on either side St. Matthew and St. Luke respectively. They are three memorial windows; one erected by Bishop Spencer to the memory of his son; and the others by the family of E. W. Wilmot, Esq., in memory of Sir S. F. Darwin and Mrs. Soulsby. It is intended to fill the remaining two windows with the figures of St. Mark and St. John, and also to introduce painted glass into the circular windows in the gables. The walls are finished externally with the local grit stone, as the quoins to the door, windows, &c., and for the strings and other moulded portions; the intermediate spaces being faced with Reeve Edge stone.

The foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan chapel has been laid at Stretford, Lancashire. The new chapel will be capable, when completed, of seating 820 adults, the estimated cost of the part of the work now in progress being £2500 to £3000. The chapel will be built in the Gothic style of architecture. From the position of the site access to the building may be obtained on either of two levels, one 12ft. above the other. Taking advantage of this, the chapel will be approached by a few steps from Edge-lane; and a school-room, 14ft. in height, will be placed on the basement, and entered from the back-road. The principal entrance will be in the eastern front, which will be set back from Edge-lane about 12 yards; so as to provide a court for the use of the congregation in assembling and dispersing. Admission to the interior will be through a porch placed in the centre of the court, with staircases right and left of it, for the galleries hereafter to be erected at the front end and the two sides and in the transepts near the western end. The north-eastern staircase will be in a small tower at that angle, which will support a spire 82ft. high. The dressings to windows, buttresses, and tower will be of Hollington stone: the walls of the main building will be faced on three sides with Yorkshire parpoint.

THE GEORGE STREET "MODEL" LODGING HOUSE.

DESCRIBED BY ONE WHO LIVED THERE.

Having already* gone so much about this model lodging-house—upstairs and downstairs; in its bedding department and washing closets; glanced upon the food lock-up quarter, and the coal and coke holes; and mentioned the plentifulness of firing whenever deemed necessary; but as, withal, we have never ostensibly ventured into the kitchen itself, it has become quite time that such should now be done; nor need we be long about it, as it is only to turn to the south-lying side of the basement passage, and there the kitchen is found and may be as readily entered. There are three doors on the right of the kitchen, one of which opens into a small square nook, to which the inmates are expected to go when they want to clean their shoes or boots, and for which purpose free brushes are provided, but not the blacking, which is but to be had at the cost of the user. The second door is only connected with a staircase of the strictly private kind, and is seldom employed even in that way; and so likewise the third door has scarcely any special purpose.

Five o'clock in the morning is the expected hour for the fire-lighting, and not very long after one of the tea-kettles will be found puffing forth its evidences of boiling, three of these being commonly on the fire at the same time; and as the first to boil becomes emptied for breakfast operations, the others are getting ready for the like service, each kettle as it is drawn dry being filled up again with the partially hot water to be had from the boiler in communication with the grate. The fire-range, as may be supposed,

* See last week's FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE.

is of goodly depth as well as frontage; has a metal platform hung before it, and on this, when the breakfast-taking is in full activity, as from seven o'clock to about half-past eight, there may be seen a thickened cluster of coffee-pots and tea-pots, while higher up, as in regimental order, the fall-down top bar of the grate is covered over in the like manner. Just imagine the scene in the full flash of action in this way; the great fire, of the liveliest red in the under parts, and a-top all gas-spurt and blaze; and several fillers-up of coffee or tea pot standing one by the other for their soonest turn at the kettle in use; and now while some hurry away at once to get coffee or tea beverage into the cup and then down the throat, at the table close by, others, not so much pushed for time, or more greedy to force out every possible virtue of the mixture called coffee and chicory, or green and black tea-leaves, proceed more leisurely.

From nine o'clock to ten, this chief fuss of the breakfast proceedings generally lessens; while at eleven o'clock it is a chance to find a single kettle on boil; for now the fire has to be put in requisition for the dinner pots; and then again there will be found an eager strife going on for room,—one with big pot in hand, another with some smaller pot, another with frying-pan spread over with steak and sliced onion, another for his 'tripe browning; though, supreme over all, the regular cook of the place "rules the roast;" and yet not from any positive right he may possess to do so, but simply because of the forbearance which the position he has assumed has obtained, being but a lodger himself, paying as other lodgers pay; and yet somehow he has got into office, and no doubt usefully so, seeing there is no compulsion on any inmate to sit down at his twelve o'clock *table-d'hôte*; though if you take your seat and eat of his good things, you must of course pay the charge made,—sixpence or fourpence for your plate of roast or boiled, so much for your share of potatoes and greens, and so much also for your gooseberry or cherry pie.

The Sunday dinner-hour of the kitchen is held somewhat later in the day than on the six preceding ones, though rarely all that is provided for these occasions is eaten up at the exact hour of dinner, so a "plate" is commonly to be had by any after-comers; while, if nothing of the "ready-cooked" remains, the cook will soon prepare an equivalent in steak, chop, or a fry of rashers and eggs. The week in which this writing is done is one in the month of July; and so, if truth be stranger than fiction, it must also prove more satisfactory where fact is the main object at value; and hence it is that the following copy of the daily bill-of-fare of this cook of the George-street Model is given, the time being extended to a week, in order to arrive at a fuller appreciation of these matters of the stomach and pocket conjoined.

"BILL OF FARE.—Sunday: roast beef, roast mutton, stewed meat, peas, new potatoes, rhubarb pie, baked plum-pudding. Tuesday: stewed meat, vegetables, &c. Wednesday: meat pie. Thursday: roast beef. Friday: liver and bacon. Saturday (a blank)."

Now, is there not much for reflection here? much in the singularly graduating and varying of those daily dishes, from the plentiful Sunday to the abstemious Saturday? But so it is; and, possibly, no one knows better how to take a faithful gauging of these changes than this cook of the George-street Model; a *cuisinier* who only can afford to get ready what he knows will be eaten and paid for, the small profits he in this obtains being his only means of keeping clear in his rent, securing his own share of the food he daily provides, and retaining a coat to his back. Most sagacious man, therefore, is he to have thought of this mode of living, and as able as prudential in working it into profitable practice. Then below, from rasher time in the morning till the hour of dinner, and next from soon after dinner till rasher time again in the early evening, he is always to be found; and then up he may emerge to the reading-room for his morsel of daily news from the journals; and after which he may once more be seen down below at the height of the supper hours, or from eight to ten o'clock, and then bedward he goes, to be up in befitting time the next morning. This seems his regular life, the only bits of changes in it, from the description just given, being those of his marketing journeys to the butchers, the ham-shop, or the greengrocers; and these cannot be considered as enforcing to either much change or much pedestrian exertion.

Many of the inmates, however, do not dine in the place, the nature, or the distance of their employments not allowing an opportunity; while many others are their own dinner cooks, as they are their own coffee or tea beverage preparers. These are generally of the less employed class,—men who feel it quite time enough for their pockets, if not for their stomachs, to sit down to their breakfast some time between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon; their subsequent meal to be a conjoined one of dinner and tea, and possibly to go supperless to bed.

Such, then, are some of the common orders of facts observable in respect to these matters, and the more especially as witnessed in the spacious sitting or reading room, among the newspapers and

other journals there to be seen, the joint pleasure of mastication and information going on at the same time. At night, when the gas is full on, and those have returned who had been absent at their different kinds of daily labour, the thronging of incomers becomes extreme. But soon they will all be seen to seat themselves along the fronts and backs of the various tables; there, head chatting with head in close proximity; here, the mouth as busy at its feeding operations; and at the other places eyes, spectacled and unspectacled, bent intently over the printed page, the reading so provided being in a sense common reading, free to all who will but subscribe a weekly penny to pay the cost in this way involved.

But who is the collector of these pence, as also the expender, and what the mode of proceeding in respect to the choice of the purchases so made? These matters are ordered thus: the superintendent, Mr. Taylor, takes, with the weekly half-crown lodging money, the penny in demand for the use of the reading; that is, supposing the lodger is willing to be so accommodated, for if not, there is no compulsion to pay.

And now, what is the general character of this reading, as indicative of the class of mind which has its own uncontrolled option in its providing? And here a clue to some probable answer in this way may be arrived at, by giving attention to the following list of the publications which are at present in ascendant favour among the George-street model lodgers:—

The *Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Morning Star*, *Express* (evening), daily; and then come the weeklies, which are these: *Illustrated London News*, *Illustrated Times*, *Examiner*, *Weekly Dispatch*, *Lloyd's Newspaper*, *Punch*, *Builder*, *All-the-Year-Round*, *Once-a-Week*, *Welcome Guest*, *Chambers's Journal*, *London Journal*, *Family Herald*, *Cassell's Family Paper*, *Leisure Hour*, *Sunday-at-Home*, and lastly, *Cassell's History of England*—which, although not of the strictly periodical grade of literature, yet, as it issues in weekly penny numbers from the printer, has been allowed to creep in in company with the more legitimate cast of periodicals.

Lately (and this happens in the beginning of every month), the subscribers to the just mentioned newspapers and periodicals held their publication meeting, when a report of the income and expenditure was read over, as furnished by the superintendent, and from which it appeared that there were a few shillings in hand, and thus that all was going on pretty well. On these occasions, a sort of auction also is held, should it happen that any of the publications are to be given up by parties who previously had them knocked down to them and paid for them.

Now, who among the fund-finders and otherwise zealous friends of the Model Lodging-house, Model Family Dwelling, Model Wash-house, Model Soup Kitchen, &c.,—who among these well-meaning parties but must be pleased to have a faithful relation of the kind of daily doings carried on within walls which, perhaps, they have never seen but as mere walls; and this, too, even at times of a purposeful inspection—times when all, as if by magic, becomes so changed at the hearing of the first footfall of the painstaking stranger, who, stepping forward, staidly looks about him from floor to ceiling, at the tables, at those who therewith have their seats—either with breakfast-cup, or dinner-plate, or newspaper before them—and then, exchanging a few words in a satisfied undertone with the superintendent who accompanies him, thinks and says "Very, very comfortable," turns his back, and departs.

These latter remarks naturally lead to others of a kindred bearing, and which may be opened with the question. But is everything here so really comfortable? All necessary cleanliness enforced or practised, nor any evil-engendering remissness permitted? Grave questions these, and deserving of as gravely honest answers. Get, then, into a quiet, earnest talk on such matters with some of the oldest and most sedate of the lodgers, and you will soon hear, "No, all is not yet with the place as it should be, and as easily might be; and this although many good changes have recently been effected—effected, it is true, without the willing concurrence of the chief house-official, or that of either of his subordinates; but still the thing has been done, and so far to satisfy."

"Well, but what was the motive or motives to the difficulty so experienced?"

"This can be explained readily if you will hear—hear a rapid history of the thing. Hear how in Byron's superintending time, now some twelve years ago, there were great complaints on many heads,—of negligence in the bed-making, the bed-clothes changing, the closet cleaning, as also of much undue favouritism; a young Scotch 'doctor,' as he was called, being almost in the constant habit of coming in late at night and drunk, and when he would commence, to the sure disturbance of all who slept in the same ward in which he had his bed, an almost incessant flow of ribald chatter, or to sing, or to smoke, and yet was he allowed to remain for week after week."

Relations like these you will hear enough about. You will hear, too, of many petty thefts which were committed at that period

as also of the pigsty-like condition in which the kitchen was kept, and of the foul encrustations which were permitted to gather about the insides of the cooking-pots, and over every other article necessary for the preparation and the serving up a decent-looking dinner. Again you will be told that although the house's then most unworthy superintendent had his discharge at last, and one of better promise was put in his place, yet that latterly this very successor of the party which had been so discharged has had himself complained against, inasmuch as the culpability of those who are immediately under his authority reverts in some degree to himself, and hence his due share of the blame.

You will learn from these talkings, that the grey, square, tiled floor of the reading-room, which now looks somewhat seemly, because scrubbed over and washed and cleaned every two weeks, had been allowed, not many months back, or scarcely a year ago, to become as black as the blackest parts of the street, faced thickly over with those accumulations which may be expected to find lodgment on such a surface, when continually shoe-trodden upon, shoe dirtied, and dirtied too, with grease and the peelings of boiled potatoes, and the careless spittings of many of the inmates; dirtied, indeed, in a great variety of ways, and that dirt hardened by the heavy pressure of repeated footfalls, into a substance of immoveable position and ugliest hue.

And even now there are smotherings of complaint creeping about in respect to unclean sheets, and as ill-savouring insinuations as to the cause; the regular payments, as it is assumed, for the reputed regular sheet washing being made, although the work is not actually accomplished.

How well or ill-founded these suspicions may be, one thing is certain, which is, that in a matter which lately engrossed so much attention from the inmates of the house, it is not unlikely that it should do so to some degree still; and hence this sheet affair may be expected to long receive a close watching, as also that of the drying towels in the up-stairs washing-places. Mr. Taylor should bethink him that those who are under his orders,—as are the two men who have the joint care between them of the kettle-boiling, the bed-making, the room-sweeping, and the stair-sweeping, as also the changing of the sheets and pillow-cases, and many of the smaller *etceteras*,—require the vigilant eye-watching of the master, as most people would do were they placed in a like situation; and this he but rarely or never is known to trouble himself in doing.

The social experiment involved in the expectancy which gave rise to these "models," is of a class too valuable to be consigned to the chance of an eye-shutting perilling. The rude but guileless Simon Flustrums of the hamlet have had a kindly eye cast upon them in their native positions by the wise and generous of even this so much censured London; ermined peers and other personages of high names or wealthy repute being solicitous that each of the Flustrum brotherhood, on arriving in London, should find such sheltering-place as might be requisite for the better and longer conservatism of that pure relish for the pure in appearance which they had hitherto been accustomed to feel. Nor this alone; but to lure on the Londoner as well, or other city or large-town-reared toiler—to lure on all alike to the love of the pure, and so to think more truthfully of the value of the clean bed to lie upon, a careful and constant clean-keeping of the hands and face, and other parts of the frame. Who can deny the thorough excellence of these objects? And therefore is it that the model lodging-house, and all similarly purposed establishments, are not to be supposed to be able, as the phrase is, to go safely alone when once they are fairly put on their feet, but such earnestly watchful supervision be kept over them as never to allow the risk of their lapsing into anything but the best of "models."

And this one of George-street is, in the main, of such character; and is proving its altogether solvent, the income of last year over the expenditure having amounted to the respectable sum of £330 10s. 7d.; and this, notwithstanding there has been double the towel washing, perhaps more sheet and blanket washing, and certainly far more closets and corridor, and stair and reading-room cleansing than at any antecedent twelve months since the house has been opened, which was in 1847. Now, reading-room, stairs, washing-closets and sleeping-closets, and corridors are put in a course of a regular fortnightly cleaning and sweetening by a strong-armed charwoman, employing water-pail, soap, stout scrubbing-brush, and rough woollen cloth; whereas a long brush in the hands of a careless man, was formerly the chief instrument in use, and water but rarely applied, the male sex being either too stiff-kneed or stubborn-purposed to do as a woman will do in the matter of floor-scrubbing.

Praise, then, be to those "uneasy grumblers" (as such, doubtless, was the name given) who, some twelve or fifteen months ago, carrying the stories of their grievances to Exeter Hall committee, found that they had grumbled so effectually that Lord Shaftesbury and his consorting colleagues felt they had a strong cause on their side, and so enforced a remedy, as well by enjoining a stricter care

on the part of the superintendent and his assistants, as by affording the means to bargain with a poor hard-working woman for her services as "char" to the house; for, after all, this woman is only occasionally engaged, and yet the benefits have become most notable.

The superintendent's salary, as is understood, is £52 per year, without rent and coal charges; and that of the men bed-makers, a free lodging with 10s. 6d. per week; to which such additions are made as arise from a small charge for the letting in of lodgers after the door-closing hour of night, or from twelve o'clock to one; no admittance being permitted at any subsequent hour until house-opening time, at five o'clock in the morning; the other source of perquisite being the calling up of such lodgers as may wish to be waked at a certain hour in the morning,—as, for instance, at five, half-past five, six, or a quarter-past six, it being quite common to see these instructions chalked over the kitchen mantel-piece, thus:—No. 9, 5½; No. 21, 5½; No. 99, 6; and so on; so that the particular assistant to whom this office belongs, on getting from his own bed in the early morning, learns at once what he has to do, and acts accordingly. Through such means, then,—and no doubt some others,—these men considerably help out their more regular income; and when the plain character of the whole of the duties they have to perform is considered, in conjunction with the willingness of many even of the lodgers to be so *berthed*, there seems to be no reason whatever but that both the parties so engaged as bed-makers, &c., as well as the superintendent himself, should be made to keep the place up to its proper position as a "model."

"But," there are those who will say, "but, is not the place already too good for many who come to it?" Why no, it cannot be this; for although there may be a few of rude manners and disagreeable habits, yet in such a lodging something of improvement will insensibly creep over even these very parties; their coarseness of expression and piggishness of conduct cannot but fall into the *incline* groove, and so causing them to become somewhat less and less offensive the longer they remain in the house. Indeed, the great value of every such establishment is *curative*; the cultivation of a better perception of one's own self-deservance—that sort of esteem which is not of the haughty nor of the fribbling cast, but has its just balance between what is our own proper due and the due of others. And a clean face is a help in this way, a clean bed to lie on, a clean table to sit at, and a cleanly dished-up dinner to eat. The newspaper, also, is a help, and a great help in the miscellaneous information we get from it; and so, in like manner, are our gettings from the different other issues of the press, a great help,—these ranging from the cheapest of the "periodical" progeny to the cheapest of our "volume" venturings—as in the "Home Library," "Parlour Library," "Popular Library," "Penny Library," and many other of these book-births. And in these several particulars the George-street lodgers, as those in other "models," derive advantages not to be had in the less cared about poor men's lodgings; and are benefitted and raised by these advantages.—*Builder*.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

BRO. THE REVEREND DR. BARRY.

A gold medal and vote of thanks was presented to the Rev. Dr. Barry by Grand Lodge on the 7th of September, 1808, stated to be "as a mark of respect for his long and faithful services to the Craft"—in what capacity?—PHILO-MASON.

JONATHAN OF THE PILLARS, BRUNSWICK.

Was Hamburg ever under the Grand Lodge of England?—C.S.—[Yes. On the 12th of February, 1744, the Prov. G.M. of Hamburg and Lower Saxony, by virtue of a patent from the Grand Lodge of England, granted permission for the establishment of a lodge at Brunswick under the name of "Jonathan of the two pillars."]

ADOPTIVE MASONRY.

Where can I learn any details respecting Adoptive Masonry?—EDWARD.—[A Bro. Lenard, of New York, published them. He is styled Grand Secretary of the Supreme Constellation of the American Adoptive Rite. His declaration is worded thus:—

"To that Master-piece of Divine Architecture, THE MASON TRIED AND TRUE, and to Her who is his greatest earthly consoler, THE FAITHFUL WIFE, THE OBEDIENT DAUGHTER, OR AFFECTIONATE SISTER, this Journal—the work of many hands—containing thoughts

that have been communicated orally by their authors to many thousands of ladies in every section of the Union, is most fraternally inscribed."

It treats of the following matters, amongst others:—Forming a Constellation: A Subordinate Constellation; The Cost of the Business; The Supreme Constellation; The Landmarks of the Order; Instructions to Officers of Constellations; Love and Light; Miss Barber of Georgia; Dirge of the Mason's Daughter; Adoptive Masonry Definition; The Mason's Wife; A Grateful Heart; Dinna Forget, Ladies; The Adoptive Claim; History of French Adoptive Masonry; An Honoured Place; The Privileges of Women; Female Exclusion; Adoptive Miscellany of Facts; Losing a Lover; The Dead Wife; Consider This; The Membership Board; Female Mysteries; High Approval; Masonic Degrees for Females; the Knights Templars; Neatness in Lodges; The Ladies Excluded; This is Masonry; Mrs. Bolton; Advantages of the Adoptive System.]

THE MYSTERIES OF THE ASIATIC BROTHERS.

Frederick the II. of Prussia is said to have been consecrated in the mysteries of the Asiatic Brothers about 1786. What order do these Asiatic Brothers belong to?—A EUROPEAN BROTHER.

MASONRY IN AMERICA.

Masonry in America is, at the present time, virtually defunct; yet it is but a short time since the following was pretty widely circulated. Having a spare copy by me I send it you thinking if read, in connection with the present state of that people, it may afford some mental food to reflecting brethren.—H. N.

To the credit of our institution it may with perfect truth be averred, that it requires nothing of its members that in the least degree conflicts with the duty they owe to themselves, to their families, to society, to their country, or to their God; to its praise it may be said that its teachings inculcate and enforce the practice of all these duties, most clearly and impressively. Nothing less than this should be expected of an institution which claims an antiquity at least reaching to the days of Solomon, and a universality coextensive with the lowest degree of civilization; which asserts that so guileless has been her course, that in no country, and from no quarter, when a conscientious and enlightened performance of these duties was the ruling principle and honestly desired, has Masonry been persecuted or seriously opposed, except from the stupidly ignorant, the designedly wicked, or such as could not enter, or had been excluded from her pale. In proportion, and wherever mankind have been enlightened and felt the power of moral truth, has Masonry spread and flourished; silently as comes down the dews of Heaven diffused throughout society a healthful influence.

Many pages of the world's history would sustain these positions. Plenary proof of which, however, may be found in this age and in this country, conceded to be the freest, most enlightened, and christian on the globe. In this favoured land there are now over 200,000 Masons; at least equal in talent and influence to any other like number of men in the Union—all more or less familiar with the symbolic teachings of our order, calculated to impress and improve both the mind and the heart. The simple announcement of this fact, properly appreciated, should rejoice the heart of every true lover of our country as it is, and in a great measure dispel the growing forebodings of such as fear a rupture or dissolution of our Union, and a consequent end to many of the blessings and immunities we now enjoy. For we assert, and are prepared to prove, that Masonry ever has exerted an influence in favour of freedom, patriotism—man's highest and best temporal good. That in all ages and countries, and especially in this age and land, the truest patriots and best citizens, the bravest among the brave, and the noblest among the noble, have been, and are, brethren of the mystic tie. Fully to sustain this we need not touch upon forbidden ground, or in the least draw aside the veil which hides from those without the things to be seen and heard only by those who are admitted within. The teachings and influence of Masonry are emphatically conservative. Before the candidate is admitted, is first his petition, he promises "conformity to the Ancient Usages and established customs of the Order." That these "Ancient Usages" are unchangeable, never to be abrogated, altered, or impugned, is a principle of the Order. In the first degree he is charged that, "in the State a Mason is to behave as a peaceful and dutiful subject, conforming cheerfully to the government under which he lives." He afterwards promises "obedience

to the constitution, and conformity to the laws, rules, and regulations of the Craft, not subversive to the Ancient Landmarks—to be a peaceable citizen, and cheerfully to conform to the laws of the country in which he resides; not to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against Government, but patiently to submit to the decisions of the Supreme Legislature." These promises and admonitions, thus renewed, strengthened and enlarged at every step in the ladder, become to a greater or less degree the ruling principles. If a mason at heart he is therefore a conservative, law abiding, and obedient citizen; and such, we aver, has been the character, in an eminent degree, of the members of our fraternity in every age so far as their history can be traced.

Masonry as exemplified in the acts and doings of her sons is eminently patriotic as well as conservative. To sustain this position in connection with our present purpose, we shall only refer to a few of the more prominent Masonic worthies of our own land and country. It is conceded that a majority (some say nearly all) of the signers of the Declaration of our National Independence were Freemasons. Among these was Benjamin Franklin, the first Grand Master of Pennsylvania. Nearly every officer of our revolutionary army, with Washington, Warren, and Lafayette, had been pledged at the altar of Masonry, and there learned lessons of self-denial, prudence, fortitude, and patriotism. Several of the members of the Convention which framed our National Constitution, were brothers of Washington, its president; and among its ablest exponents and defenders, both dead and living, may be ranked a Marshall, Livingston, Clinton, Jackson, Baldwin, Clay, Cass, Buchanan, and many others, lights of our Order, and statesmen whose memory shall be cherished, wherever among men's hearts shall be found that beat to the blessings and emotions of patriotism and liberty.

Masonry though diffused and spread all over our union, with its lodges in every section of our country, has no sectional divisions or schisms. It is one and the same everywhere. Unlike the churches and parties which have been rent asunder, it has no "Mason's and Dixon's line," dividing the north from the south. All are members of the same fold, learning the same lessons of peace and order from the same symbolic teachings. All are brothers of Washington and citizens of Washington's country. They revere his memory and are largely contributing to the erection of his monument in our nation's capital. The demon of political faction or disunion can never obtrude upon and disturb the confidence and harmony of the lodge room. Could such a spirit having entered into one in name a brother, cross our threshold, the cry would come up, "what have we to do with thee." "Suffer us to go away into the herd of swine." The Mason of the North can never cease to regard and receive as a brother the Mason of the south; or for one moment give countenance to any act that shall look to a separation, such as would array the one against the other as enemies. Demagogues may rant, fanaticism may rage, the waves of party spirit may roar and foam, while Masonry in its purity prevails; and Masons, practising without the lessons they learn within the lodge, exert the influence which as citizens they possess, as they have hitherto so nobly and effectually done, the Union can never be dissolved. They have the power to hush the tempest, to calm the storm, and chase away any clouds which from that quarter may darken our horizon. They can (as on the 4th of July, 1776, did our fathers) speak with a voice which shall be heard in every part of our land, by true men in all ranks and conditions, occupations and professions, parties and creeds, both North and South, saying: "The Union, it must and shall be preserved. So mote it be.

PATRIARCH OF THE CRUSADES.

Is there such a degree as Patriarch of the Crusades?—G. E. M.—[Yes. It is the 29° of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, better known as the Grand Scotch Knight of St. Andrew.]

BRO. HENRY O'BRIEN.

On the publication of his work on the *Round Towers*, I asked Henry O'Brien whether he was a Freemason (I was not myself at the time), his reply was, "yes, or how should I know anything about it."—J. How.

CHAPTER OF HERODIM.

Does not 'Spes' mean Chapter of *Herodim*? *Herodim*, you are aware, is the Rose Croix, of which there are many members. The Chapter of *Herodim* died out with Bro. Preston, unless the nine worthies or Excellent Masters that met at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green, between thirty and forty years ago, was a continuation of it. I believe one of those brethren is alive.—J. How.—[There is no such thing as *Herodim*, it should be *Heredom*.]

NOTES ON LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART.

In the third edition of Col. Jackson's *What to Observe; or, the Traveller's Remembrancer*, just published, under the editorship of Dr. Norton Shaw, Acting Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London, we are told:—"The obstruction of a river is always a serious impediment to the progress of travellers, whether they be wandering alone, or be in a large or small party; and here we cannot help observing how very necessary it is that every traveller should be a good swimmer. But though the traveller may be able to swim, it may be of importance to him to secure his papers, his watch, or instruments, his gun and powder, and even his clothes, from wet. He must, therefore, construct a little raft of branches, or reeds, or anything floatable he can get, and on this erect securely a little stage, on which to put his clothes, papers, &c.; and by means of twisted twigs, or otherwise, for want of a rope, drag his raft after him, while swimming over. When there is a party, they are probably provided with many objects which may help them in the construction of a raft to carry all across. In swimming a river with a horse, the better plan is to lie in the water, and, holding tight by the lower part of the mane with the left hand, allow the horse to drag you along, keeping the body stretched out straight, and assisting yourself with the movement of the right hand and arm. The cowherd of the Nile crosses that stream, seated on a bundle of straw, and dragged across by his swimming cow, of which he holds the tail. Sometimes this river is crossed on a raft of inverted earthen pots, or on an inflated goat's hide. In tropical countries, where sharks or crocodiles, or other dangerous animals inhabit the water, the crossing on a raft should always be preferred, if practicable, to swimming. Crossing astide on a rounded log is always hazardous for one who cannot swim, for it is very apt to roll. This inconvenience is avoided by fastening two logs together in a parallel direction. It may be observed that, as the specific gravity of the human body is not very different from that of water, a very little is required to bear the body up. A string of small faggots or rushes, fastened round the body under the arms, is quite sufficient.

An English dictionary, edited by Dr. Nuttall, is on the eve of publication, in a cheap form.

Mr. Thomas McNICOLL, in his *Essays on English Literature*, just reprinted from the *London Review*, thus lauds Pollok's *Course of Time*:—"The originality of Pollok's genius strikes us in every page of his work; and is as visible in his treatment of the subject at large, as in versification and verbal expression. His poem might be distinguished as the Evangelical Epic. It dwells rather upon the moral character of individual man, than on the external history of his race; it describes the varieties of folly which separately seduced the human family in their probationary state: it exposes the evil heart of unbelief, of pride, of avarice, and of sensuality; it depicts the humblest and the highest social virtues, and exemplifies them in charming portraiture,—as in that of a young and dying mother; it instances, among the providential afflictions of mankind, the mental cloud of disappointment by which the author had himself been chastened and improved. No hypocrisy is left unstripped, no vanity undetected, no lie uncontradicted. The poet in imagination ascends to the everlasting heights of futurity, and assumes the awful position of a spirit who has long since left the day of doom behind, that he may see with undeluded eyes, and dress in their true colours, the busy personages of earth. As they approach him from the masquerade of time, each uncovers his features to the light, and hears himself unflatteringly described."

Mr. W. M. Rossetti, writing in a late number of *Fraser's Magazine*, remarks:—"The Grecian temple of antique times was the fitting receptacle of the Grecian sculptured god or hero; and the Cristian cathedral of the middle ages; of the Cristian saint and the storied stone of faith and salvation. Unless properly placed, a work of sculpture cannot even be seen well, in the literal sense, still less seen to advantage, so as to come out with its due meaning and impressiveness. Sculpture, to be vital, is essentially a national and monumental art. Besides, its great scale, its limited powers of expression and representation, and the laborious nature of its practice, combine to require very generally that it should work and display itself in continuous series; a single figure or subject can seldom, comparatively speaking, explain itself with full force. Isolated, and set up as a mere specimen of fine art and unconnected object of sight, the work of sculpture loses half its power: it conveys, in a difficult and abstract form, only a limited meaning, which untutored eyes can scarcely read, and which neither harmonises with its surroundings, nor is elucidated by them. The Grecian sculptor of a heroic figure or group had a whole city to

understand and sympathise with his achievement, so placed that its purport was clearly brought out, and influential on the mind; the British sculptor has for the most part only the exhibition-goers of a season, and the private patron and his friends, with nothing to illustrate or confirm his meaning."

Principal Tulloch thus characterises the poet Milton, in his new work, *English Puritanism and its Leaders*:—"Because Milton and Cromwell outlived, in many respects, the original narrowness of Puritanism, it would be absurd to say that they are not to be classed as Puritans. Puritanism was not merely a mode of theological opinion, such as we discern in the Westminster Confession, and the prevailing theological literature of the time; it was a phase of national life and feeling, which, while resting on a religious foundation, extended itself to every aspect of Anglo-Saxon thought and society. Its distinguishing and comprehensive principle was the adaptation of State and Church to a divine model. In all things it sought to realise a divine ideal. But it was not so much the unity and consistency of a particular ideal, as the aim towards some ideal, and the dogmatic, positive, and formal manner in which this aim was carried out, that characterised it. The creed of Puritanism, therefore, both theological and ecclesiastical, might and did vary. Cromwell, Milton, and others, soon pushed through the narrow bonds of Presbyterianism into a broader religious atmosphere. And Milton, especially gifted with that innate intuition of the divine which has a constant tendency to ascend above forms, and seek its ideal ever higher in the region of the contemplative—not merely abandoned Presbyterianism, but rose in many respects above the dogmatic basis to which it was so strongly welded. His was not a mind like that of Owen, or even Baxter, to rest set in any mould of dogmatic opinion prepared for it, or to busy itself with merely working out this mould into more complete and profound expressions; he was himself a *Vates*—a divine seer—and no mere theological mechanic. Yet while Milton rose above the hardening forms of Puritanism, its spirit never left him. He never outlived the dream of moulding both the Church and society around him into an authoritative model of the divine. In all his works he is aiming at this. He is seeking to bring down heaven to earth in some arbitrary and definite shape. If there is anything more than another that marks his mode of thought, it is this lofty theorizing, which applies its own generalisations with a confident hand to all the circumstances of life, and, holding forth its own conceptions, seeks everywhere in history and scripture for arguments to support them, and to crush out of sight everything opposed to them. Even when he is least Puritan, in the limited doctrinal sense of the word—as in his writings on divorce—he is eminently Puritan in spirit. Whatever may be his special opinions, he is everywhere a dogmatic idealist—not merely an interpreter and learner of the divine—but one who believing himself confidently to be in possession of it, does not hesitate to carry out his ideas into action, and square life according to them. The varying and expansive character of his opinions does not in the least affect the unity of his spirit. The epithet or the quality of electric, therefore, which some have applied to Milton, is more misleading than in any sense characteristic. 'He was not a Puritan,' Macaulay says; 'he was not a free-thinker; he was not a Royalist. In his character the noblest qualities of every party were combined in harmonious union.' So far as this is true at all, it is true merely of the superficial qualities of his nature. If by a Puritan he meant one who wore long hair, disliked music, who despised poetry, then Milton certainly was no Puritan. But it is only to a very material fancy that such qualities could be supposed to constitute Puritanism. It would never for a moment have struck our poet himself that his love of music, or of poetry, or even of wearing his hair long, separated him in any degree from his own party, or assimilated him to that of the Court. With the latter party he had not a single element of intellectual affinity. He and the Royalist writers of the time stood at entirely opposite poles. The whole circle of his ideas, political, poetical, and theological, was absolutely opposed to theirs. He would have abhorred Hobbes, as he despised and ridiculed Charles I. His intellect was as little electric as any great intellect can be. It sought nurture at every source of cultivation, and fed itself on the most varied literary repasts; but after all it remained unchanged, if not uncoloured, by any admixtures. He was direct, dogmatic, and aspiring, but never broad, genial, or dramatic. 'His soul was like a star, and dwelt apart.' He outshone all others. But while elevated in his grandeur, he was not comprehensive in his spirit. Even when he soared farthest beyond the confines of temporary opinion, he carried with him the intense, concentrated, and Hebraic temper which characterised it. Puritanism was in many, perhaps in most, a very limited, while, at the same time, a very confident and unyielding, phase of thought. In Milton it loses its limits, but it retains all its confidence and stubbornness. It soars, but it does not widen; and even in its highest flights it remains as ever essentially unsym-

pathetic, scornful, and affirmative. It lays down the laws and commandments. It is positive, legislative, and authoritative. This is the temper of our author everywhere, and this was the Puritanical temper in its innermost expression."

A project is in contemplation for establishing a national gallery of pictures commemorative of the achievements of the British army and navy.

A recent volume, entitled *Lyrics and Idylls*, by Gerda Fay, contains the following:—

"THE LOVE-CHARM.

- "Framed within the dusky doorway,
Musing fair and motionless,
Lulled beneath the summer glory
Into blissful consciousness,—
- "As thou standest—not a zephyr
Lifts thy soft hair's shadowy fold,
But the sunlight ripples ever
Like a river running gold.
- "At thine innocent heart reclining
Cooes a wood-dove mourning lowly,
And its changeful plumage shining
Varies with the sunlight slowly.
- "Passion-flowers, all richly wreathing,
Purple shades about thee throwing,
And thy sweetly measured breathing,
Lightly stirs thy garments flowing.
- "To my daily labours hieing,
Pause I at that garden's bound,—
All without the dust is flying,
All within is holy ground!
- "All without is care and striving,
Toilsome labour's grinding wheel,
Gaining, losing, failing, thriving,
Pausing not to think or feel.
- "But in Eden's primal garden
Lies that lovely cottage nest;
And, of tranquil joy the warden,
Shines the dove upon thy breast.
- "Broad white lily-flowers leaning,
Planted by that gentle hand,
Take near thee a mystic meaning,
Symbols of a better land.
- "Seek who will the noisy revel,
Pleasure's flower, or passion's fret,
Say the world be sad and evil,—
Angels haunt its pathways yet!
- "Lust who may for earthly potage,
Higher flies my soul's endeavour,
By that vine-embowered cottage
Where the wood-doves murmur ever.
- "Say not 'tis an earth-born vision
Fills my soul, and fires mine eyes,—
Trees that bear such fruit elysian
Draw their nurture from the skies.
- "I will wait and work on blindly,
Trusting in the Powers Above,
In her nature pure and kindly,
In the greatness of my love.
- "For I seek to win and wear her,
Guard her life from harm and pain,
'Till her sister angels bear her
To her native Heaven again!"

There is a good old adage that "Time and tide will wait for no man," but rarely do we meet with a better illustration of this than in the following anecdote, related in a volume of *Reminiscences of a Scottish Gentleman*, lately published:—"There were two ships bound to Barbadoes similarly at anchor at the magazines, and quite ready for sea, waiting for a fair wind. One commanded by an unmarried, dashing, dare-devil sailor; the other by a steady, cautious, and excellent seaman, but a married man. The former slept on board his ship, the latter at his home in Liverpool, depending, if a change of wind occurred, to be called up by the

coxswain of his boat's crew. Unfortunately, the coxswain, though he had no wife to love, loved a glass of grog too well: the consequence was, he slept in (as the sailors say), and when he awoke, and hurried to muster the boat's crew, it was dead low-water, and the boat lay high and dry on the beach. The captain, on at length reaching his ship, was, as may be well believed, furious, particularly when he discovered the other ship had taken immediate advantage of the slight slant of easterly wind at the height of the tide, which had enabled her to get through the narrow channel between the sandbanks of Hoylake and the Leasoes on the main, and get away to sea, whilst the tide having turned, and low water intervened, and the wind having returned to its old quarter north-west, rendered the moving of the other ship from her anchors utterly impossible; but misfortune did not cease here, for the wind continued in the same quarter without any change for the long period of eight weeks, so there, at her anchorings, hung the unfortunate detained vessel, whilst her former consort, who had got to sea and made a quick passage, had reached Barbadoes, discharged her outward cargo, taken in her fresh cargo, and returned and found the unlucky victim of his coxswain's love of grog positively still at anchor, waiting for a fair wind. Now these are facts, and not the mere 'spinning of a yarn,' and may be attested by some resident as old as I am in Liverpool."

A new novel, entitled *A Hero in Spite of Himself*, by Capt. Mayne Reid, is nearly ready for publication.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF NORFOLK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR,—In justice to truth, may I request the insertion of the following notice of the letter of a Norwich Mason.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

THE EDITOR OF THE NORWICH MERCURY.

August 16th, 1861.

THE LATE MASONIC DINNER.

A person signing himself "A Norwich Mason," has sent a notice of our remarks on the Freemasons' dinner to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. In those remarks he throws a doubt on the truth of our statement, that on application to the Provincial Grand Master, that gentleman stated he saw no objection to the admission of the reporter, although not a Mason. A plain statement will show that his imputation is not only false in this respect, but in many others. In the first place, having received a note from a subordinate officer, stating that he did not think a reporter would be admitted, we asked the Provincial Grand Treasurer, an old Mason, and his reply was, that he could not see any objection, but would ask the Provincial Grand Master. He did see the Provincial Grand Master the evening previous, and called at our office, stating that he had seen that gentleman, who saw no objection to the presence of the reporter, though not a Mason. What was the cause of Mr. Bond Cabbell's silence when our reporter was refused admission by Mr. Leedes Fox it is not for us even to conjecture. We cannot undertake to account for the Grand Master giving an opinion one day, and allowing that opinion to be contravened the next by his inferior officer. The fact is, as we have stated it, and "A Norwich Freemason's" imputed untruth to us recoils upon his own head. It is he, and not us, who has stated that which is false.

Next, it is not true that our reporter was introduced in the North Walsham Meeting by a Mason who is in our establishment. He was requested to attend by a gentleman living near North Walsham, and was not introduced, as this very truthful Mason says, by one of our establishment. So much for assertion number two.

Thirdly, it is not true that we obtained our information of what passed from a Mason in our establishment. We were told by other persons, and not by him, and so disgraceful, as men and as gentlemen, was the conduct of certain parties (we could give particulars), that it was the common talk of the city the next day.

Fourthly.—Our reporter says:—

"I did not ask for admission to the North Walsham meeting, nor did I then, or subsequently, assert that I would never again apply for admission to a Masonic meeting. At the North Walsham banquet some very strong remarks were directed by a Suffolk Mason, against the admission of a person who was not a Mason to the dinner, and as he must know that I was the only non-Mason

present, and could not have been admitted contrary to the wish of those who held authority in the Order, I certainly was annoyed both at the tone and manner of his attack, and did say, in the presence of more than one Freemason, that although I had previously entertained a desire to join the Masonic body, I should certainly not do so if such was made in which strangers were to be treated by members of the Order. I ought further to say, that I only made this statement in the course of what is usually considered private conversation, and that I had no expectation of finding myself two years afterwards referred to by the writer of a letter in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.

So much for falsehood the fourth.

Next, upon enquiry, we find that it is also untrue, that one of our establishments (a Mason) got into the banquet surreptitiously, avoiding by taking a ticket. He did not partake of the dinner, and did not get in surreptitiously. He was invited in by Mr. Marshall, and one of the Vice-Chairmen, and sat down expecting to hear the observations of the Grand Master. So much for falsehood fifth.

No doubt this very truthful person did not like the remarks of the editor of this journal. None do who want to cover a discreditable, nay, indecent conduct, as this was, whether in Masons or any other company, and it reflected no credit on those who suffered such conduct to pass without expulsion.

THE "NORWICH MERCURY," AND THE NORWICH MASONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER.—The editor of the *Norwich Mercury* has replied, after his own peculiar fashion, to my letter. I say after his own fashion, for he had not the courage or honesty to publish my letter, and then reply to it, but he has eviscerated, or rather mangled it, and given only such parts as have suited his purpose. Now, I acted with no such pusillanimity myself, for though I felt some doubts as to the expediency of giving further currency to the *Mercury's* slander, which, if treated with the "silent contempt" it probably deserved, would have died a natural death, like the usual ebullitions of the editor of that journal; still, as I considered the questions involved were of considerable importance to the Craft, and, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that the matter ought to be sifted, I thought that the most honest course was to give the *Mercury's* own statement in full. The answer of the editor of the *Mercury* to my letter is, I shall show, in keeping with his conduct in this particular circumstance.

My letter mooted two questions—one as to the allegation made by the editor of the *Mercury* that his reporter had been invited to attend the banquet by the Prov. Grand Master, and the other as to the mode in which the editor sought to obtain that invitation, and persisted in thrusting his reporter into a private party, after he had had a sufficient and official intimation that he could not be allowed to be present. The latter question, I may say, could not have been raised at all (for it is nothing to me, or the Freemasons generally, how the editor of the *Mercury* chooses to gather news for the columns of his paper, or what indignities he may put himself or his reporter to in pursuit of that object), but as the "pitiful rejection" of the reporter was the avowed reason for the scurrilous article, it became necessary to inquire how far the editor of the *Mercury* was justified in charging the Masonic body with a gross affront to a gentleman of the press. If the reporter really was invited, the editor was right, but the person who invited him was clearly wrong, and my object was that the blame should be fixed on the right party, for the circumstances tended to show that no affront was offered to the *Mercury* reporter at all; that the affront, on the contrary, was offered by the *Mercury* in attempting such an intrusion, and that the incident which so provoked the spleen of the editor was brought about entirely by his "touting," as I said, for an invitation.

Now, it appears from article No. 2 in the *Mercury* that, in the first instance, the editor applied on the subject to the secretary, from whom tickets were to be obtained, and was informed that the banquet was Masonic, and that, as his reporter was not a Mason, he would not be admitted. Mark, as an example of the evasive style of the *Mercury's* reply throughout; it does not mention the application to the secretary, but it admits that the editor was informed by the secretary that the reporter could not be admitted.

The editor then has recourse to a near relative, who is Provincial Grand Treasurer, who promises to mention the subject to Bro. Bond Cabbell, the Provincial Grand Master. The *Mercury* says he did so, and that he afterwards called upon the editor, and informed him that Bro. Bond Cabbell stated "he saw no objection."

I beg to observe, as the *Mercury* is very free in using the epithet of "false" in reference to every passage in my letter it has condescended to quote, that I never stated—how could I know such a thing?—either that Bro. Cabbell did not say what the *Mercury* attributed to him, or that the editor was not informed that Bro. Cabbell had said so. I remarked, what must have occurred to every Mason who read the statement in the *Mercury*, that it was scarcely credible that Bro. Cabbell, a Provincial Grand Master, bound to maintain the ancient landmarks with all his authority; and one, moreover, who is notably tenacious on such points; should have given permission for the presence of a non-Mason at a banquet on the occasion of the annual Provincial Grand Lodge. And two reasons I gave for doubting that Bro. Cabbell could have committed himself in such a way, where the strong feeling evinced at North Walsham, when such a thing was done without Bro. Cabbell's knowledge, and also the circumstance that Bro. Cabbell appeared to concur most decidedly with Bro. Leedes Fox, his Prov. Grand Secretary, when the latter informed the reporter that he could not be admitted "on any account whatever."

The defendant in this case, I maintain, has convicted himself out of his own mouth. I don't profess to be acquainted with the etiquette of journalism, but I assume that "gentlemen of the press" regulate themselves by the rules which prevail among "gentlemen;" and of this I am quite certain, that they can only support their own self-respect and the dignity of their calling by doing so. I have seen in many newspapers—even in the *Mercury*, which, when it has an object, can also ride the high horse of professional dignity—notes that they have treated certain dinners, really public, as private parties, for some alleged breach of the etiquette due to "gentlemen of the press." The editor of the *Mercury*, however, did not choose to stand on his dignity on this occasion, and though he was told by "a subordinate officer," the secretary of Lodge 110, whose name was advertised as the person from whom tickets were to be obtained, that non-Masons could not be admitted, he was not satisfied, but employs the influence of his relative to get the decision of the "subordinate" reversed. I think "gentlemen" would not impose themselves on any company in such a manner; I question whether "gentlemen of the press" generally agitate in that way in order that they may put their legs under the same mahogany with persons who, so far from courting, decline their company.

The question is,—did the editor of the *Mercury* know that the banquet was Masonic; that, therefore, non-Masons could not be admitted?

He can hardly be ignorant that the Masons are a mystic body, and that their assemblies are strictly private. If there have been any exceptions, why, the exception only proves the rule.

It was evidently an exceptional case when a reporter from the *Mercury*, who was not a Mason, was allowed to be present on the visit paid to Norwich in 1819 by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, then Grand Master of England, for during the whole interval of forty years, a reporter has never been admitted to any Masonic meeting in the province, except two years ago at North Walsham, when one got in, *somehow or other*, and his admission occasioned general expressions of surprise and displeasure.

It may be that on the occasion instanced by the editor of the *Mercury*, other non-Masons were admitted, and that the banquet, though on a Masonic occasion, was really a public one, in which case the brethren who attend are not deluded into a belief that there are none but Masons present, and consequently behave with that caution which they were taught on their initiation.

It was not so at North Walsham, or at any of the banquets, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk. The only non-Mason present at

North Walsham was the *Mercury* reporter; and it is evident from his statement, published in the last article, that the editor must have learnt sufficiently from what occurred there, that the Masons were not willing to have a non-Masonic reporter present on such occasions.

It is also a curious circumstance that, if the *Mercury* reporter went to the assembly rooms, not on speculation but armed with the authority of Bro. Cabbell, he should have considered it necessary to wait there a considerable time, in order to *apply personally* to Bro. Cabbell or Bro. Leedes Fox, to know whether he could be admitted, instead of going straight up to Bro. Marshall and asking for a ticket.

I contend, then, that if there ever were "touting" for an invitation, the editor of the *Mercury* most decidedly did "tout" for one for his reporter.

It is also quite evident that another *employé* on the *Mercury* had been "touting" likewise. Bro. Cummins, in his letter in the *MAGAZINE* of last week, exculpates himself satisfactorily from any imputation of breach of Masonic confidence. I did not charge him with telling his employer, though I must say I suspected him, as others did; and I am quite ready to say that I fully believe his disclaimer, and did not indeed think that he would have done such a thing wittingly, but thought he might have been betrayed into some unguarded remarks. I entirely dissent, however, from his assertion that the occurrence at the dinner was publicly talked about on the following day in the city. It was the article in the *Mercury* that made it a general scandal; and that is one of the charges I make against that paper, and against the person or persons who gave the editor such information. As to the incidental allusion I made as to how Bro. Cummins got into the banquet-room, I think both his employer and himself would have shown more discretion to have let that matter drop. The editor says that his overseer was not present at the dinner—only after the dinner. Surely, if he did not take a ticket, he had no more right to drink the wine after the dinner than to eat the fish, flesh, and fowl at the dinner. He says he was "invited" to sit down at the table; but how came to be hovering about "Like a stray soul upon the Stygian bank, waiting for waftage?"

If he too was not "touting" for an invitation, I can't understand why he should have been on the premises at all. I cannot help saying this, because Bro. Cummins has complained of the expression I used about the manner in which he got into the banquet room, which was remarked upon very freely, and in his own hearing, by more than one brother, in consequence of his making himself so conspicuous by getting up on a chair, and demanding the expulsion of the two disorderly guests.

With regard to the North Walsham affair, the editor of *Mercury* says he was "requested" to attend "by a gentleman living near North Walsham." It is to be presumed that that gentleman is a mason; and if he did "request" the *Mercury* to send a reporter, knowing they could not send one who was a Mason, he, too, committed an act of great presumption in doing so, and no doubt perceived his mistake afterwards. The editor says also that his reporter was not "introduced" into the banquet by another person on the establishment. What quibble is connected under the word "introduced?" He was driven over to North Walsham by the person in question, who is a Mason, and that person, as I was credibly informed, applied for the ticket for the reporter, and got it. If this is the case, the reporter's statement, that he did not apply for admission, is a mere evasion; though he did not apply personally, the application was made in his behalf; and as the editor published a "statement" of his reporter, he ought also to have published a statement from the other party, who could have explained exactly the manner in which the thing was managed.

Assuming, however, that the reporter obtained admission at North Walsham in a perfectly legitimate way, that does not get rid of the fact that he soon discovered he had no business to be there, and that a mistake had been made somewhere; indeed, he complains of being treated in an unmannerly way, though very great delicacy was shown in allowing him to remain at all in the room. In spite of all that, his employer wished to put him through the same ordeal again.

The reporter, perhaps, to please his employer, has a fling of his own at the Masons; he was inclined, forsooth, before this to join the Order, "but if that was the way they treated strangers, he should not." I repeat that intruders in other companies would not have been treated with so much forbearance, and it was purely out of personal consideration for the reporter, knowing that he had not voluntarily placed himself in such a situation, but had been brought there in the discharge of his professional duty—that he was not dealt with as intruders upon Masonry are and ought to be.

I return now to the chief issue I raised—did any brother of authority in the Order ever sanction such a departure from Masonic rule as the admission of a non-Mason to a purely Masonic banquet? This is a question I leave for those to answer whose names the editor of the *Mercury* has introduced into this matter. And whichever way that question may be decided, I maintain the editor of the *Mercury* must still be considered to have acted in a very undignified way throughout the whole business, and to have done little credit to himself and his newspaper by this "pitiful" attempt to cast discredit upon the Freemasons of Norfolk.

I am, sir and brother, yours fraternally,

A NORWICH FREEMASON.

SUSSEX PROVINCIAL GRAND MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER.—Your correspondent "Progress," a fortnight since urged the importance of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE being represented at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Sussex. I sincerely echo his wish, under the impression that, for more reasons than one, it is very desirable.

My object however, in writing is to express the belief that "Progress" (who is deservedly entitled to every credit for continually advocating the necessity of a Masonic Hall at Brighton), is for once greatly abroad and at variance with the truth when he states that the province is working harmoniously; that the V.W. the Deputy Provincial Grand Master has visited the lodges under his control for the purpose of acquainting himself as to their position, and cultivating a friendly Masonic feeling with the brethren, and that the new appointments will be received with satisfaction generally by the Craft in the province.

Upon the contrary, I think it will very shortly be proved that a good Masonic feeling does *not* prevail throughout the province, and that, whether as regards the doings in and out of the several lodges, and the provincial management (?), we cannot be compared to many other provinces. To the credit of the brethren be it spoken they are charitably (in a pecuniary sense) inclined. Again, I affirm that the D. Prov. G.M. is *not* in a position to bear witness to the prosperity or non-prosperity, good management or mismanagement of the lodges in Sussex, for the simple reason that not six visits (and I am giving scope) have been paid by him during the last two years. He must, therefore, rely upon the returns made him, or the information supplied by the Prov. G. Sec., almost an equal stranger to the lodges, *not* a regular attendant of his mother lodge, and a deserter of his own bantling, the Brighton Lodge of Masonic Instruction (?). Lastly, I maintain that the intended appointments will *not* afford general satisfaction, but will create, to use a mild expression, general discontent. Were I to mention the names of the brethren selected, their antecedents, and circumstances which have transpired in connection therewith, I could substantiate what I have stated, but I trust on the 27th inst. you will be present to judge for yourself.

In conclusion, I hope "Progress" is not also wide of his mark in stating that at last the brethren have been awakened to the necessity of a "Masonic Hall at Brighton." I cannot, and regretfully I say it, hear that the "Hall Committee" are up and doing.

I am, Sir and Brother, fraternally yours,

"OBSERVER."

Brighton, August 19th, 1861.

ANCIENT AND MODERN MASONRY.

LETTER III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR (AND BROTHER).—Alchemy was a favourite pursuit of many of the monks, and the most profound adepts were to be found amongst the Ecclesiastical Orders, nor were such studies considered in the times of which I am writing at all derogatory to the sacred character. Sir Walter Scott's *Alasco*, and the Jew *Yoglan* must not be considered as a fair representative of the Hermetic Student. The Alchemists had two objects in view, the transmutation of the baser metals into pure gold, and the discovery of a universal medicine to restore youth and prolong human life; all important operations with the furnace and crucible were accompanied with fasting and prayer; men did nothing by halves in those days, if their profligacy and violence were enormous, their devotion and austerity when they threw themselves into religion, were in the same proportion. The occult philosophers recognised each other by Cabalistic signs and words, and shrouded their secrets in symbolic characters intelligible only to the initiated; their writings always bore a double interpretation, and the famous thirteen propositions inscribed upon the emerald tablet found in the tomb of *Hermes Trismegistus* concealed a mighty religious mystery as well as secrets of ancient philosophy.

1. I speak not fiction, but what is certain and most true.
2. What is below is like that which is above, and what is above is like that which is below, for performing the miracle of one thing.
3. And as all things were produced from one, by the meditation of one, so all things were produced from this one thing by adaptation.
4. Its father is the sun, its mother was the moon, the wind carried it in its belly, its nurse is the earth.
5. It is the cause of all perfection throughout the whole world.
6. Its power is perfect if it be changed into the earth.
7. Separate the earth from the fire, the subtle from the gross, gently and with judgement.
8. It ascends from earth to heaven, and descends again to earth, thus you will possess the glory of the whole world, and all obscurity will fly away from you.
9. This thing is the fortitude of all fortitude, because it overcomes all subtle things, and penetrates every solid thing.
10. Thus were all things created.
11. Hence proceeds wonderful adaptations which are produced in this way.
12. Therefore am I called *Hermes Trismegistus*, possessing the three parts of the philosophy of the whole world.
13. What I had to say concerning the operation of the sun is completed.

The alchemists were also well read in astronomy and astrology, the planets had to them a mysterious language, expressive not only of metallic substances, but of Christian virtues, and were supposed to exercise a mystic influence on human life. The celestial bodies and geometric forms possessed a hidden meaning, only understood by the Prince, Mason, and Adept. Those also were the days of chivalry, of which *Spencer* sung and *Cervantes* ridiculed. The *Red Cross Knight* was but the poetic embodiment of the virtues of faith, fortitude, and perseverance:—faith in the truth of his lady's love, fortitude under all the trials he was exposed to, and perseverance in overcoming all dangers and difficulties.

"A gentle knight was pricking on the plaine,
Ycladd in mightie armes and silver shielde,
Wherein old dints of deepe woundes did remaine,
The cruel markes of many a bloody fielde.

* * * * *
And on his breast a bloodie crosse he bore,
The deare remembrance of his dying lord,
For whose sweete sake that glorious badge he wore,
And dead, as living, ever him ador'd."—*Fairy Queen*.

The ever burning lamp of the Rosicrucians was but a type of the sacred fire of the Persians, which expired for ever when the magi or wise men followed the star which appeared in the East, and led them to the manger in Bethlehem, from whence sprang that all pervading light

which will guide all who faithfully follow it to the mansions of eternal bliss and glory.

Raymond Lully, pupil of *Arnaud de Villeneuve*, one of the great alchemists; a man whose immense reputation filled all the age with wonders, visited England in the reign of *Edward II.*, and formed a strong friendship with *John Cremer*, Abbot of Westminster, and the celebrated monk and philosopher *Roger Bacon*, and it is very probable that he communicated many of the rites and mysteries of the *Rose Croix* degree to the English Freemasons. Be this as it may, these degress, though deficient in the simple dignity of the Order of the Temple, possess a strange and gorgeous beauty, and bear within themselves unmistakable evidence of an Eastern origin.

Yours most fraternally,

P.M., P.Z., S.P.R. ✕, P.E.C.K.T., K.D.S.H.
Buckhurst Hill, August 18, 1861.

THE CRAFT AND PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—In your MAGAZINE for July 13th, I asked, "What is the reason that lodges are prohibited from initiating common soldiers into the mysteries of the of the Craft?" There has been but one answer to my query, that of R.E.X. The first part of his reply, contradicting my statement of the law on the point, as he afterwards withdraws it on being shown his error by *Veritas*, I need not comment on, further than to remark that the private would not be one whit the less a brother to his officers because he was initiated in another lodge to them. R.E.X. says:—"Intimacy must not be between a Colonel and a recruit, which, if privates were to be members of the lodge attached as aforesaid, could hardly be prevented; jealousy would be engendered amongst the privates, and all sorts of freedom and familiarities would be attempted, only to be repressed by confinement in the guard room." If R.E.X. be not in error here, either Freemasonry or military discipline must have something that needs reforming in it. He himself admits that there may be some privates who would not be a discredit to their proposers; why then should they alone of all men be pariahs to the Craft? The agricultural labourer, the factory worker, and the chimney-sweeper, may all be initiated, if they can raise the fee, and are deemed worthy; but the poor private is denied the privilege, though it might save his life on the field of battle. Now, I have known men as poor as common soldiers meet in lodge with men of wealth and authority, but never heard of any of them taking any liberties on that account; and, if proper precautions were taken to ascertain the character of the candidate, as there always should be, I do not think that any ill effects, but the reverse would result from the repeal of the prohibition. The law certainly is utterly opposed to our grand Masonic professions, and therefore, in my opinion, a disgrace to the Book of Constitutions. I trust that some brother better fitted than myself to do justice to the subject will take it into his careful consideration, and move that Grand Lodge repeal the law. It is too bad to toast "The Army" at every Masonic banquet, and yet to deny to the majority of the army alone the glorious privileges of the Craft. Unless we repeal the prohibitory law, our toast should be—"The army, with the exception of 'any military person below the rank of a corporal.'"

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
BROTHER PETER.

JOHN BULL, THE TAX-PAYER.—The paying power of the British tax-payer seems to be enormous, and his patience under financial milking is a lesson to noisy martyrs. He stands like a cow to give forth, and only exhibits the bull disposition when you tell him what has become of the milk. He has a fretful impatience of figures and statistical details, and can always be driven mad by a long sum. Artful members of the small governing family have helped to nourish this disposition, by making his figures as dry and repulsive as possible. This is one way of choking an efficient audit. Other artful members of the same governing family have persuaded him that details are only fit food for the parochial mind, and that the parochial mind is a low, vulgar form of popular intelligence. He has listened to the voice of the charmer until he has come to consider everything of importance except what is under his nose or beneath his feet.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

A Prov. Grand Lodge of Bristol is to be held on Wednesday next, at half-past ten o'clock. The object of the meeting will be best explained by the following extract from the circular calling it:—

The venerable church of St. Mary Redcliffe having been found some years since to be in a very dilapidated condition, and the entire edifice fast falling to decay, it became an object of the greatest solicitude, not only to the vicar and parishioners, but also to the citizens generally, that this beautiful structure should be preserved for the accommodation and spiritual benefit of future generations.

As there can be no doubt that this magnificent building was reared by the hands of our ancient brethren, and that it has stood for ages a monument alike of their skill as craftsmen, as of their piety and zeal in the erection of so beautiful a temple dedicated to the service of the Most High; the Freemasons of this province deemed it their especial privilege to offer their assistance in the work now in progress, for restoring it to something like its pristine grandeur; and they feel they have been highly favoured in being permitted by the Restoration Committee, to undertake the restoration of the north-east corner of the sacred edifice as their portion; and having so far accomplished their design, it now remains only for them to lay the chief corner stone, with the accustomed Masonic rites.

The ceremony of inauguration will be performed by the R.W. the Prov. G.M., Bro. Henry Shute, assisted by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. W. A. F. Powell, the Prov. Grand Lodge, the Lodges of this and the adjoining provinces, and many other distinguished Masons.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Odiarne Coates Lane, Esq., and the High Sheriff, Joshua Saunders, Esq., will also favour the brethren with their presence, and take part in the procession.

The Annual Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Durham is to be held at the Masonic Hall, Hartlepool, on Tuesday next, the 27th inst., on which occasion it is expected there will be a large gathering of the members of the Craft. Amongst the guests expectant by the St. Helen's Lodge (No. 774) are Bros. John Fawcett, R.W. Prov. G.M.; Henry Fenwick, *M.P.* for Sunderland, D. Prov. G.M.; and Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., Prov. G.S.W.; and we have reason to believe that arrangements will be made to give them a gratifying reception. The hall, one of the largest and most complete in the province, is now undergoing considerable alteration and improvement, but it is feared that it will not be finished so completely as could be wished before the meeting on Tuesday.

The Rev. John Chubb Ford has been appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Argentine Republic. Bro. Spencer is about to forward to the Rev. Bro. a magnificent suit of Masonic clothing which he has been instructed to prepare.

At the Board of Benevolence, on Wednesday, six petitioners were relieved with various sums, amounting to £80.

GRAND LODGE.

At the next meeting of Grand Lodge, after the reception of the report of the Board of General Purposes, Bro. Stebbing will bring forward a vote of thanks to Bro. Havers, late President of the Board, for his exertions during the time he held that office and belonged to the Craft.

PROVINCIAL.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

LEEDS.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 382).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 31st ult., under the presidency of the W.M. Bro. John Batley, assisted by his officers, and there was an excellent attendance of members of the lodge, and visitors. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Messrs. George Craig, George Cross, and George Gatehouse, as candidates for Freemasonry, and proving unanimous in each case, they were severally introduced and regularly initiated E.A.P. Masons; the ceremonies being performed by the W.M., and the working tools explained by Bro. John Lee, P.M. Bro. John M. Smith having given satisfactory proof of his progress in this degree, was passed to the degree of a F.C. Mason. Bro. D.

R. W. Porritt proved his proficiency as a F.C., was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M., the working tools of a M. Mason being named and the traditional history of this degree explained by the W.M. The lodge was then closed down to the second degree, and afterwards to the first. After some discussion, it was decided to hold the St. John's Festival on Wednesday, the 14th August. A candidate for Freemasonry having been proposed, and other business disposed of, the lodge was duly closed in ancient form.

ROYAL ARCH.

LIVERPOOL.—*Mariners' Chapter* (No. 310).—The chapter was convened, according to summons, at six o'clock p.m., on the 9th inst., at the Masonic Temple, and duly and solemnly opened by the M.E.Z. Comp. Edwards, M.E.H. Comp. Walmisley, and M.E.J. Comp. Hamer, assisted by other chiefs. The rest of the companions were then admitted, and the minutes of the last chapter read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Comp. Hugh Williams, 267 Chapter, and he was declared duly elected a joining member. The ballot was then taken for Bro. Thos. Wilkin, of Lodge 310, and declared to be unanimous in his favour, and, being in attendance, he was duly and solemnly exalted to the degree of Holy Royal Arch Freemasonry. The ballot was then taken for Bro. Buchanan, 971, for exaltation, and declared to be unanimously in his favour. P.M.E.Z. Walmisley delivered the second, and P.M.E.Z. Hamer the mystic lectures, for which they were requested to accept the grateful thanks of the companions. On motion duly made and seconded, it was resolved that this chapter shall meet on the second Friday in October, for the despatch of business. It was proposed by Comp. Williams, and seconded by Comp. Swift, that Bro. John Barton Tyner, 310, be balloted for, and, if approved, exalted in this chapter. The M.E.Z. was then addressed by P.Z. Walmisley, who, in feeling terms, informed him that he had been deputed by a few of the companions to present a M.E.Z. jewel in their name, as a token of their high esteem and regard, both as a man and a Mason, not only in appreciation of his many virtues and goodness of heart, but also for the impetus he gave to the movement for building a Masonic temple, by the princely donation of one hundred pounds, and for his kind and generous support to the Craft in general, and more especially the lodges and chapters of which he is a member. The M.E.Z. Edwards replied in very feeling and appropriate terms, assuring them that he felt and appreciated the honour, and begged to thank them as any Englishman would who had honour conferred on him, viz.—heartily and sincerely. The jewel is of gold, enriched with brilliants and rubies, and bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Comp. Edwards, M.E.Z., of the Mariners' Chapter, 310, by a few companions of the chapter, in appreciation of his Masonic worth, 12th August, 1861." The chapter was closed in ancient and solemn form, and the companions retired to refreshment.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

MELBOURNE.

PEMBROKE ENCAMPMENT OF VICTORIA (No. 1).—The members of this Encampment met on the 17th of June, at the Masonic Lodge Rooms, 189, Elizabeth Street, for general business, and for the purpose of installing the E.C. for the ensuing year. The encampment was opened by Sir Knt. H. W. Lowry, E.C. Comps. C. L. Throckmorton and J. K. Hawthorne were installed Knights Templars; after which the E.C., assisted by Sir Knt. Bradshaw, P.E.C., installed Sir Knt. A. J. Gibb, E.C. of this encampment for the ensuing year. The E.C. appointed Sir Knt. J. S. Sprent First Capt., and Sir Knt. J. Octavious Rose Second Capt., and efficient Sir Knts. were appointed to fill the various other offices. After the business was concluded, the Sir Knts. adjourned to refreshment, and separated about ten o'clock, highly delighted at the proceedings of the evening.

CANADA.

QUEBEC.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE MASONIC HALL.

The Freemasons of Quebec held high festival on Tuesday, August 6th, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new building by Bro. Dean Prov. Grand Master of Quebec (Eng. Cons.), in course of erection by the Masonic Hall Association, in St. Lewis Street.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the members of the Craft from far and near assembled in the Temperance Hall, at the call of the

G.M., where the Grand Lodge having been opened in due and ancient form, the Prov. G.M. then announced to the Grand Lodge and brethren assembled, that he had accepted an invitation from the Masonic Hall Committee to lay the corner stone of that building, and as this was a duty devolving on the Masonic fraternity from time immemorial, he convened the Grand Lodge to assist him in the performance of the ceremonies. The brethren then issued forth in full regalia, and the G. Dirs. of Cers. marshalled them into order according to the ancient custom. A large number of citizens thronged St. Francis Street to witness the gathering of the Craft, and on the band striking up the march, at the signal from the Dirs. of Cers., the rush of the crowd along the St. Charles Battery, near Hope Gate, was almost sufficient to impede the advancing line. The number of Masons in attendance was about four hundred.

On reaching the site of the new edifice, the band took the ground to the west, and the brethren opened their ranks and faced inwards, so as to allow the G.M. and his officers to march through, the rest of the brethren falling in behind as he passed, so as to ascend the terrace in reverse order.

The absence from town of some of the leading officials of the Order, prevented the ceremony being carried out a week or so earlier, and the contractors, anxious to keep strictly to their engagements, had run up all the division walls some seven or eight feet above the first floor. This circumstance very much diminished the space devoted to the ceremony, and the accommodation for the spectators was therefore equally limited, it not being known till a few hours before the procession, how many could be admitted to the ladies' seats.

The whole of the basement fronting on St. Lewis Street had been floored over, while seats rising over each other in the form of an amphitheatre, extended around two sides of the building. Against the centre of the division wall a handsome pavillion for the special accommodation of Lady Head and family had been erected, covered with the Royal Standard of Great Britain and Ireland, and draped with flags. Against the eastern wall, upon a slight elevation to the left of the corner stone, arose a dais surrounded by a number of seats; while, outside, the walls of the building facing on St. Lewis and Garden Streets, was an elevated platform equal in width to a third of the street, railed in, and lined with green branches and draped with the meteor flag of England.

Long before the appointed hour, the seats within the walls of the building were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, giving a most enlivening appearance to the interior of the site. The Governor General's carriage arrived a few minutes before the commencement of the ceremonies, bringing Lady Head and Miss Head, and Miss Lefebvre, accompanied by Col. Irvine, Asst. Dir. of Cers., who took their seats in the pavillion already mentioned.

The weather had been rather cloudy during the afternoon, and a few drops of rain fell about three o'clock, but not sufficient to disperse the numerous crowds. Just, however, as the approaching sound of music announced that the procession was at hand, the sky brightened, the sun shone out brilliantly, and the weather continued extremely favourable throughout the whole of the ceremony.

The R.W. Bro. James Dean, Jun., P.G.M., then took up his stand upon the platform and addressed the spectators as follows:—

"Men, women and children, here assembled to-day, to behold this ceremony, know all of you that we are lawful Masons true to the laws of our country, and professing to fear God, who is the Great Architect of all things, to confer benefits on our brethren and to practise universal benevolence to all mankind. We have among us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which may not be revealed and which no man has discovered. But these secrets are lawful and honorable, and are placed in the custody of Masons who alone have the keeping of them to the end of time. Unless our Craft were good and our calling honourable, we should not have existed for so many centuries, nor should we have had so many illustrious brothers in our order ever ready to sanction our proceedings and contribute to our prosperity. To day we are assembled in the face of you all to build a house for Masonry, which we pray God may prosper, if it seem good to Him, that it may become a house for great and worthy men to practise beneficent actions and to promote harmony and brotherly love till the world itself shall end. We will now proceed to the ceremony, and our reverend Chaplain will implore a blessing on the undertaking."

The V. W. Bro. Adamson, Grand Chaplain, having offered up an appropriate prayer,

The P.G. Superintendent of Works, W. Bro. N. H. Bowen then proceeded to read the following inscription from the plate about to be deposited in the hollow of the stone:—

Annunte Deo Optime Maximo
Imperii Victoriae
Reginae Nostrae delectissimae
Anno XXIV,

Æra Architectonica
VMDCCLXI,
Hunc primum lapidem
Aulæ Architectonicae Quebecensis,
posuit;
JACOBUS DEAN, JUNIOR,
In Architectonica apud Anglos Republica
Curio Maximus Provincialis,
Aulæ Architectonicae Societatis
Praeses:
Adstante et plaudente Magna Caterva
Fratrum, Civiumque.
Architecto—Eduardo Staveley;
Ædificatoribus—S. & C. Peters.

Q. F. F. Q. S.

DIRECTORS:—

James Dean, Junior, P.G.M., President.
William Eadon, P.P.S.G.W., Vice President.
George Veasey, P.G. Secy., Treasurer.
George Thompson, P.P.D.G.M.
Weston Hunt, P.G. Treas.
Simeon Lelievre.
Saml. J. Dawson, P.P.J.G.W.
Hy. P. Leggatt, D.P.G.M., Secretary.

The plate, together with a number of coins, comprising specimens of all the English, American, and Canadian gold, silver, and copper coins, and a list of officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and copies of the *Mercury*, *Chronicle*, and *Gazette*, newspapers alluding to the ceremony, were then deposited in the hollow of the stone.

At the request of the R.W. Bro. Harington, the Prov. G.M. also caused to be deposited a list of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada, together with an obituary notice of the late R.W. Bro. T. G. Ridout, of Toronto, recently deceased.

The foundation stone of the old building, inscribed, "*Posé le 5 Juin, 1731*," was laid alongside of the corner stone."

The R.W. Prov. G.M. took the trowel and descended from the platform, the Deputy walking on his right and the G. Wardens in front. Then, standing on the east, the Deputy on his left, and the Grand Wardens facing him in the west, he spread the cement on the lower stone. The upper stone was then slowly lowered into its place by three regular stops, the band playing a slow march.

The ceremonial was then proceeded with, and the Prov. G.M., going to the stone, and giving three knocks with the mallet, said, "Well formed and truly laid, may this undertaking be conducted and completed by the craftsmen according to the grand plan, in peace, harmony, and brotherly love."

The cornucopia and ewers containing the corn, wine, and oil were then handed to the G.M., who poured from each upon the stone. The G. Treas. then threw a handful of silver coins upon the stone for the refreshment of the workmen.

The Grand Chaplain then offered up the following prayer:—
God be merciful unto us and bless us, and show us the light of His countenance and bless us. The Lord lift up the light of His countenance, and give us peace now and for evermore. Amen.

The band now played "God Save the Queen."

The route home was by St. Lewis Street, down the Esplanade, by St. John and Couillard Streets to the Hall, where the brethren adjourned at a quarter-past five o'clock to re-assemble at the banquet.

Amongst the visitors, were V.W. Bros. C. P. Ladd, P.M.; W. George Nunn, W.M.; J. R. Spong, Sec.; J. M. Desjardins, S.W., all of St. George's Lodge, Montreal; and R. H. Stevens, W.M.; W. Easton, Dir. of Cers.; and E. P. Henneford, J.W. of St. Lawrence Lodge, Montreal, two delegations. Also W. Bros. C. Cope, of the Grand Lodge of New York, and Commodore Stewart, U.S.; J. Reynar, W.M., and G. H. Macaulay, of Shawinegan Lodge, Three Rivers, and others.

The silver trowel used by the Prov. G.M. in spreading the cement upon the corner-stone, was presented to the Prov. G.M., and bore upon the face the following inscription:—"This trowel was used in laying the corner of the Quebec Masonic Hall: 6th August, 1861." On the reverse were these words:—"Presented to James Dean, jun., R.W. Prov. G.M. of English Freemasons, and President of the Quebec Masonic Hall Association, by S. and C. Peters, Contractors." The trowel was in a magnificent morocco case, lined with purple velvet and white satin.

THE BANQUET.

The Banquet at Russell's Concert Hall, in connection with the hotel, was in every sense of the word a decided success. When the R.W. the G.M. of Quebec and Three Rivers, Bro. Dean took the chair, the number of brethren present was about two hundred, including several visitors. On the right of the R.W. Prov. G.M. sat the M.W. the G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Canada, Bro. Harington, and on the left of the chair sat the R.W. Bro. Joseph Gundry,

Prov. G.M. of Dorset, England, now on a visit to Canada. The R.W. Bro. H. P. Leggatt, D. Prov. G.M., the Very Worshipful Bro. Adamson, Prov. G. Chap., and the guests from Montreal and other cities, occupied prominent places near the chair. The vice-chairs were filled by the R.W. Bro. George Thompson, P.D. Prov. G.M.; V.W. Bros. John Shaw, S.G.W.; C. H. E. Tilstone, J.G.W.; and J. Gillespie, Prov. G. Treas. The tables were tastefully ornamented with countless bouquets of the choicest flowers, and when surrounded by the brethren in their regalia, the room presented one of the most brilliant scenes ever witnessed in Quebec.

After the viands had been disposed of, the G.M. called the brethren to order with three strokes of his gavel.

R.W. Bro. GUNDRY returned thanks on behalf of the Grand Lodge of England. Alluding to the differences which had existed between the Grand Lodge of England and the lodges of Upper Canada, he was pleased to think they were now overcome, and that the brethren were once more cemented in the bonds of unity and friendship with the mother lodge. (It would ill become him to dilate on the advantages of Freemasonry, its broad and liberal principles, or the benefits it afforded every man to who had the happiness of belonging to the Order, whether his position was high or low. He had been made to feel some of these advantages in the true and generous hospitality shown him as a humble member of the Craft while a transient wanderer in this noble country. The kind attention he had met with from the brethren in every one of the British provinces was such that he could not find words to express his appreciation of it. The ceremony of this day afforded ample proof of the solid foundation on which the Craft was based in Quebec, and he hoped to return to see the building, commenced under such auspicious circumstances, in full occupation by those who had undertaken its erection. He promised to convey to the Grand Lodge of England, as well as he could, an idea of the consideration in which it is held in Quebec.

The GRAND MASTER commenced the list of toasts with "The Queen and the Craft," which was drunk with the usual honours.

"The Grand Lodge of England" was then proposed from the chair, and the Prov. G.M. coupling with it the name of R.W. Bro. Joseph Gundry, Provincial Grand Master for the county of Dorset, England, who had kindly assisted in the ceremony of the day, and who presence he was proud of as one of the guests of the evening. However high an opinion (said the R.W.G.M.) Masons in Quebec may have of other Grand Lodges, they will never cease to remember that it is to the mother lodge of England the brotherhood, now so flourishing here, owes its existence.

The toast was drunk with the customary honours.

The Prov. G.M. in proposing the next toast "The Most Worshipful the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Canada," adverted in most complimentary terms to the presence, on his right, of the head of the Masonic body under the Canada Grand Lodge. The distinguished brother was no stranger to Quebec, it was at his hands he (the Prov. G.M.) had received the third degree in Freemasonry when he was G.M. of the brethren in this district owning allegiance to England. That brother has since transferred the benefit of his great zeal and learning as a Mason to the Grand Lodge of Canada, over which he now worthily presided; but he could assure him (Bro. Harrington) that his services to the Craft in Quebec would ever be held in grateful remembrance. The brethren here entertained the most lively feeling of fraternal regard for those of the Grand Lodge of Canada, but for none could they have more respect or esteem than the G.M. who had lent his assistance to the Masons of this city, and reminded them by his presence here to-night he was still one of them.

The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm. After the honours had been given,

M. W. Bro. HARRINGTON, Prov. G.M. for Canada, who on rising was received with repeated rounds of hearty cheers, said that he did not intend to make a long speech, for he believed that long speeches only went to spoil good dinners and good fellowship. The reception he had met with brought back to mind old times, and the old faces around him reminded him that he was again with those among whom he had spent many happy days. He felt that it was utterly out of his power properly to return thanks for the honour conferred on him. He did not wish to be accused of egotism, but he thought that the cheers with which he was greeted were not given to him entirely on account of his being Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, but in some measure for auld lang syne—out of friendship for himself. He knew that the Grand Lodge of Canada looked with the warmest affection on the Grand Lodge of England, recognizing it as the most conservative of Masonic bodies. All he hoped was that the Canada Lodge, which was yet almost in its infancy, might follow in the footsteps of the Grand Lodge of England. It was an old and a true saying that blood was thicker than water, and the Masons under the Canada Lodge could never forget the parent lodge; they would always love the English Masons and those who still adhered to their registry; there could

be no separation between them on account of national feeling. He had joined the Canada Grand Lodge from deep seated belief and conviction and not from caprice; he conceived that the assertion of their independence was the best step the Canadian Lodges could take. The Grand Lodge of Canada entertained the warmest feelings towards the lowest Canadian lodges under English jurisdiction. It regarded him too as a P.G.M. under the Grand Lodge of England, and his elevation to the head of the newly established body was due, he believed, to the high position he had held under the English Grand Lodge. God bless the Grand Lodge of England would be always his prayer. He hoped that no differences would ever arise between the respective bodies; he pledged himself as a man and a Mason to support every measure which would keep the bodies in harmony, and at the same time advance the prosperity of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and Three Rivers. The Grand Lodge of Canada had of course taken its stand and could not fall back, but it would never withhold the right hand of fellowship from English Masons. He again returned thanks for the warmth of his reception and the enthusiastic manner in which his health had been drunk, and concluded by asking leave to propose "The Health of the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Dean, and success to the Grand Lodge of Quebec and Three Rivers."

The toast was drunk by the other brethren, present, and

Bro. DEAN, Prov. G.M., responded. The G.M. of Canada had expressed the hope that the lodges still continuing on the registry of England, would one day be entered on the Canadian registry, but he (Bro. Dean) did not expect to see that day; during his lifetime he would always sign himself as an English Mason, and he hoped that so long as there was a sufficient number of Masons in Quebec to form a lodge, the allegiance to England would be maintained. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Bro. ADAMSON, G. Chap., proposed the next toast at the request of the chair. He was delighted to see the brethren enjoying themselves, and the sight of so many happy faces around him, coupled with the incidents of the day, recalled an observation which he heard on a recent occasion. In conversation with a fisherman of the Lower St. Lawrence he inquired the news, and was told that "the big ship had passed up with seven regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and a hundred Armstrong guns." Asking the man what he thought of her, he was answered, "I thought indeed it was Newfoundland coming up the river. Now this expression might serve to convey an idea of his (Bro. Adamson's) surprise at seeing so many of the brethren this evening. When he came into this banquet hall and saw the tables surrounded by so large and respectable a gathering, he thought for a moment Newfoundland indeed had come to Quebec. But it was not Newfoundland, for amongst the company he noticed old Bro. Harrington, Bros. Smith, Nickinson, St. Hill, and other familiar faces. The Craft had done good work this day, and he hoped the blessing of God would rest upon it. They had laid the corner stone of an edifice which would be a lasting monument of their liberality, charity, and forbearance to all. Those brethren who had come from the old country knew how the venerable churches and other relics of antiquity there appealed to their feelings, how they reminded them of the good qualities of their ancestors, how they impressed them with a noble idea of their devotion and benevolence. The building commenced to-day would inculcate brotherly love, peace, fraternity, and honesty. Using the word honesty, he remembered that entering the store of one of the most shrewd business men in the city to-day, in company with the Grand Master, and asking him how he liked the procession, the party addressed, who was not a Mason, answered, "I have been thirty years in Quebec, and I have never before seen so many honest men together." He would propose "Success to the Masonic Hall, and prosperity to Masonry in Quebec."

The toast having been duly honoured,

Bro. EADON, Vice-President of the Quebec Masonic Hall Association, said he was proud of the proceedings of this day, and, as one of the oldest Masons in Quebec, rejoiced that the fraternity was about to have a local habitation as well as a name in this city. He hoped the brethren would continue their liberality by taking further stock in the hall, so that the building might remain in the hands of the Craft. Every true brother actuated by feelings of regard for the prosperity of the Order should take a pride in being a stockholder in the Association. Masonry has a firm footing in Quebec, and no better proof of this was needed than the proceedings of the day. He had not the least doubt that, apart from its benefit to the Craft, the hall would prove a profitable investment, and leave a surplus to go to the benefit of the charitable funds of the Institution in this district.

The R. W. CHAIRMAN then gave "Our Guests and Visitors," alluding to the presence of brethren from England, the States, Canada West, Montreal, and Three Rivers.

Bro. LADD, P.M. of St. George's Lodge (Eng. Reg.), Montreal,

returned thanks. In the sister city the Masons were probably, he said, more numerous than in Quebec, but there was a want of that unity and enthusiasm which were evident here. He desired to see the Craft in Montreal follow out the excellent example set them this day by Quebec Masons. He trusted that the good feeling and fellowship which now subsisted between the two cities would always continue, and that the Grand Lodge of this district and the Grand Lodge of Canada would ever continue to work harmoniously together. Both Grand Lodges had a common object, fellowship to mankind, and prosperity to Masonry. He hoped that, ere many years rolled over, the Montreal Masons would be able to reciprocate the compliment paid them to-day, by inviting their Quebec brethren to do a similar duty in Montreal.

Bro. G. H. MACAULAY, of Shawenigan Lodge (Canada Register) Three Rivers, also returned thanks. In the city he came from, the brethren had learned to appreciate the benefits of Freemasonry, and nothing could produce a better effect on their minds than the splendid display this day made by the Masons of Quebec. The fraternity in Three Rivers wished to live on the square with all, but more especially with the Masons of Quebec.

The GRAND TREASURER *pro-tem*, Bro. James Gillespie, with permission of the G.M., proposed "The Health of Bro. Kennedy," Commander of the *Great Eastern*, whose absence he regretted this evening. He was confident that if the departure of the great ship could have been delayed, Bro. Kennedy would only have been too glad to attend this festival, and bring many with him.

The toast was drunk amid cheers.

M.W. Bro. HARRINGTON proposed "The Health of the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

Bro. J. S. BOWEN, P.M. of St. Andrew's Lodge (356), Reg. of Scotland, acknowledged the honour.

Bro. HAMBURGER, from Germany, also returned thanks, stating that the lodge in which he had been made a Mason, was under the registry of Scotland, and he was pleased while visiting Quebec, to have this opportunity of enjoying the company of so many of the brethren.

Bro. J. SHAW, S.G.W., proposed as the next toast, "Masons' Wives and Masons' Bairs."

Bro. LADD, proposed as a toast, "The City of Quebec. May her prosperity keep pace with that of Montreal."

The G.M. then called the brethren to order, and shortly before midnight, closed the Grand Lodge. The festivities were, however, prolonged to a later hour, several volunteer toasts being drunk and it was almost two o'clock when the brethren separated, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again."

To show the interest taken by Masons, of whatever locality, in all that concerns the honour of the Craft, we may mention, on authority, that R.W. Bro. Gundry, Prov. G.M. of the county of Dorset, England, and W. Bro. J. Cope, of the Grand Lodge of New York, immediately after the proceedings took stock for a large amount in the new Masonic Hall Association.—*Quebec Mercury*.

AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.—INSTALLATION OF CAPTAIN FREDERICK CHARLES STANDISH AS PROV. GRAND MASTER.

On Wednesday, the 12th of June, the interesting ceremony of installing Bro. Capt. F. C. Standish, Chief Commissioner of Police of Victoria, as Prov. Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons, under the Grand Lodge of England, took place in the Masonic Lodge Room, Hockin's Hotel, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

The members of the lodges in the district had been summoned to attend at 4 o'clock, p.m., when there were about 300 brethren present; indeed such an assemblage of Masons has not occurred since the colony has been established.

There are 37 lodges in the district, out of which number no less than 34 were represented by brethren from Melbourne, Geelong, Portland, St. Kilda, Williamstown, Sandhurst, Ballarat, Castle-maine, Emerald Hill, Daylesford, Hawthorne, Collingwood, Beechworth, Maldon, Gisborne, Sandridge, Richmond, Tarrangower, Kyneton, Creswick, Kilmore, Schnapper Point, and Warrnambool.

Shortly after the time stated to commence proceedings, a procession, consisting of the P. Prov. G. Officers, entered the lodge room, accompanied by the R.W. Prov. G.M.

The V.W. Past Deputy Prov. G.M., Bro. Francis Thomas Gell, then opened the Provincial Grand Lodge, assisted by Bro. H. W. Lowry, P. Prov. S.G.W., and Bro. Gordon, P. Prov. J.G.W.

The Patent of Appointment of Bro. Standish, by the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, was then read by Bro. Robert Levick, P. Prov. G. Sec.

The V.W. Past Deputy Prov. G.M. announced that, to avoid

confusion, the ceremony of installation would take place in another room.

Captain Standish, accompanied by Bro. Lowry, Bro. Rev. C. P. M. Bardin, P. Prov. G. Chap., and many Past Masters, retired, when he was duly installed by Bro. Lowry, assisted by the Rev. C. P. M. Bardin.

The procession then re-formed, and on entering the Provincial Grand Lodge, the R.W. Prov. G.M. was received with Masonic demonstrations of pleasure.

The ancient charges were next read by Bro. Levick, to which the R.W. Prov. G.M. signified his assent, after which the V.W. Bro. Gell administered the usual oath in a very impressive manner.

The R. W. Prov. Grand Master was then proclaimed, and saluted with the grand honours seven times.

The R. W. Prov. G. M. having thanked the brethren for their attendance, after alluding to the honour conferred upon him, by the M. W. G. M., stated that he did not intend appointing any of his Provincial Grand Officers until the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge in September. In the meantime it would give him an opportunity of visiting the lodges, and enable him to form the acquaintance of many of the brethren, and give him a better chance of selecting his officers.

Many brethren attended from the Irish and Scotch constitutions in the district, amongst whom we noticed Bro. Jno. Thos. Smith, *M.L.A.*, and Mayor of Melbourne, R. W. Prov. G. M. Irish Constitution, and his Deputy, Bro. Richard McClure; also the Bro. the Hon. Wm. Clarke Haines, *M.L.A.*, R. W. Prov. G. M. Scotch Constitution, and his Deputy, Bro. Professor W. P. Wilson, Melbourne University.

At seven o'clock about two hundred brethren partook of a sumptuous banquet, prepared by Bro. Hockin, and placed on the table in his usual good style.

The usual patriotic and Masonic toasts were duly honoured; after which, a Masonic song—"Here's a Health to the Craft," was sung by Mr. Whiteman, the composer.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. WILLIAM HAINES (S. Cons.) then called upon the Masons present to charge their glasses, and said that he had felt the greatest pleasure when asked to propose the next toast, because he was assured that it would be received with the same cordiality with which it was given. He proposed the health of the right worshipful brother they had that day installed. (Loud cheers.) The toast required but few words from him, for the very large attendance and hilarity of the brethren assembled proved that every Mason was satisfied with the appointment. For himself, he looked on the appointment with great satisfaction, because he believed it would greatly promote the interests of the Craft generally, and promote good feeling among them whatever their constitution might be. He was sure the distinguished brother whose health he had proposed would win the affection of all Masons, and his (Captain Standish's) energy and decision of character would make him to carry out the high duties of his office to the satisfaction of every one. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm and Masonic applause.

The R.W. Prov. G.M., CAPTAIN STANDISH, amid cheers, said he was glad to return his warmest thanks for the compliments passed upon him by Bro. Haines, and his warm reception that evening, which offered every inducement to him to discharge the responsible duties of his office, so as to win the esteem and satisfaction of every brother in the colony. He knew how unworthy he was to fill the high office of Provincial Grand Master, and how many eminent Masons there were in the colony who were more capable than himself, but he trusted that he should be able to avail himself of their kind advice and assistance. He was very grateful for so much of that advice and assistance as had been already afforded. He hoped to be able to adhere to the Book of Constitution, and strictly preserve the ancient landmarks of the Order, so as to satisfy the R.W.G.M. and the brethren of the colony. He would do all he could to promote Masonry, and use his utmost endeavours to heal differences and re-establish peace. (Cheers.) He hoped that as a private individual or a Provincial Grand Master, no brother would ever regret the present day. (Loud cheers.)

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proposed "The Healths of Bro. John Thomas Smith, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master for Victoria, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and Bro. R. McClure, Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Victoria, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the other Provincial Grand Officers." He regretted the absence of the former gentleman.

Bro. McCLURE briefly returned thanks for himself and Bro. J. T. Smith.

Bro. GELL, D. Prov. G.M., said he had been entrusted by the R.W. Prov. G.M. with the next toast, and he congratulated the brethren under the Scottish Constitution with having at the head of their Order a man like Bro. Haines. (Here loud and enthusiastic cheering ensued for several minutes.) Although at the head of the Scottish Constitution, the English brethren could console themselves

with the fact that Bro. Haines was an Englishman. (Prolonged cheers.) Bro. Haines was something more than this—he was an English gentleman. (Cheers.) Nothing more was needed to make the toast welcome, and he would propose Bro. Haines's health. (Long and loud cheering.)

Bro. D. OLIVER, of Ballarat, then sang, "The Fine Old English Gentleman." It was received with loud applause, and *encore* being demanded, Bro. Oliver sang, "Erin, my country," with much taste and feeling.

Bro. HAINES then rose, amid renewed cheering, to say that he felt almost unequal to the task of returning thanks for the exceedingly kind way in which his health had been drunk. He knew he was somewhat undeserving of the compliment, but could yet feel that, as the representative of Scottish lodges, he had been very well received by those under the English Constitution. Although one of the oldest Masons in the colony—for he had been a Mason for thirty years—he felt that he had not been able to do as much as he could have wished, for his residence in the country and other important occupations had interfered. Still, as the head of the Scottish Constitution, he hoped to be of some service yet. It had never been want of will, but of opportunity, that had kept him back, and he entertained towards the brethren of the other Constitutions feelings of the warmest description.

Bro. LOWRY then proposed "The Health of Bro. W. P. Wilson, R.W. D. Prov. G.M. for Victoria, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the other Prov. G. Officers."

Professor Wilson, in returning thanks, expressed a hope that all constitutions would some day be united. His endeavour in discharging his duties would be to so manage that the brethren of the Scottish should have—when that consummation took place—nothing to forget.

The R.W. Prov. G.W. then proposed "The Health of the W.M.'s of the Lodges in Victoria."

Thanks were returned by Bros. Levick, Lowry, Scott, of Portland, C. Dyte, of Ballarat, and H. Cuthbert, of Ballarat. The last two gentlemen drew the R.W.G.M.'s attention to the desirability of appointing some of the Prov. G. Officers from the officers of the various country lodges.

The proceedings shortly after terminated.

A most agreeable evening was spent, which many will recollect with pleasure and satisfaction.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

DURHAM.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—*St. Hilda's Lodge* (No. 292).—A pleasure trip, under the auspices of the W.M., Wardens, and brethren of the above lodge, was made by the North Eastern Railway, on Thursday, the 15th, to the ancient and historic town of Alnwick, the residence of Pereys, who were themselves the very source and centre of Border Story. In the surrounding district, the great arena of the conflict between two gallant nations, there is hardly a castle or hill, or valley which is not illustrated by historic or romantic story, and almost every natural and poetical element that can contribute to variety of scenery and richness of association is to be found. The wide and cultivated landscape spreads out before lofty mountains, or lies along the banks of some fair river; the quiet valley contrasts with the "gorse and whirlwind of the gorgeous moor;" the ruined castle and dilapidated abbey harmonise in their desolation with the neighbouring battle-field and its lone momenta; and homes of genius are scattered amidst scenes sanctified by song and hallowed by renowned tradition. The train left South Shields at a quarter to eight o'clock, and arrived safely at Alnwick at about ten, and the party proceed immediately to Hulne Park by way of Forest Lodge, through the Deer Park, varied by exquisite scenery, woodland avenue, and sylvan openings, to British Tower, a building of elegant design, erected by the first Duke of Northumberland, a circular inside staircase conducted the party to the balcony at the top, a height of 90ft., to a prospect of extent and variety truly magnificent: lofty mountains and barren moors, holy ruins and towers grey with the midst of years, battle fields of old renown, cultivated valleys, the cloud-crowned Cheviots, and, to crown the whole, "the deep blue sea." Upon its margin, Bamburgh Castle, the royal residence of the Saxon Kings; Fern Islands; Longstone Lighthouse, the memorable scene of the wreck of the *Torfarshire*, and the adventure of Northumbria's lamented heroic daughter, Grace Darling; Holy Island; the Keep of Warkworth Castle, and Coquet Island, with its lighthouse, being amongst the most striking objects. The party leaving Brislee Hill, proceeded to Hulne Abbey (the first monastery of Carmelite friars in these kingdoms), the rendezvous and resting place of the excursionists, where they enjoyed a rustic dinner on the green sward, enlivened at intervals by the merry laugh and jest of young and old; the charms of music brought the active to

enjoy the "festive dance," in order to "chase the tedious hours away with flying feet." The abbey, this interesting relic of the olden times, was an object of special attention of the merry-makers. Tea was afterwards supplied by the worthy and attentive hostess of the Abbey, Madame Faulgier, and the party returned to Alnwick. The day was delightfully fine, which contributed most essentially to the enjoyment of the day's pleasure. South Shields was arrived at half-past eight, p.m., amidst the congratulations of the excursionists, upon having spent such an agreeable and pleasant day. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Railway Company for their attention and general managements for the comfort of the party. The W.M. (Bro. Buckland), Wardens, and brethren, and their friends to the number of 300, enjoyed the trip; the W.M. of St. George's Lodge (No. 624), South Shields, and a number of brethren and their friends accompanied the party, as also some from Newcastle, Gateshead, and Sunderland. The occasion will not easily be forgotten for its many pleasant reminiscences and agreeable associations.

A MASON IN DISTRESS.

The following is extracted from a letter to the editor of the *Times* :—

There is now in the Queen's Bench a man who has been a prisoner for debt since the year before Waterloo. His name is W. Miller; his age, 77. He is a county debtor, and debarred from the enjoyment of those who support themselves. At three he is turned from the sunny side of the prison into a very dismal yard on the northern side. For twenty years he supported his mother entirely by his work in the prison, as a first-class cabinet-maker, until, in 1835, he became crippled from rheumatism in his hands, and is so still. W. Miller has a good character from the chaplain; he is a very intelligent and inoffensive man. He was born at Christchurch, Hants, and entered the Masonic body in 1810. The prisoner's story is, and has been for forty-seven years, that his name was forged to the bond for which he was arrested by a man who had wronged his sister, and that the warrant was not duly signed. He has always declined to acknowledge the legality of his arrest, and to go out under the Insolvent Act. By the act just passed all debtors are compelled to appear before the Court, and to leave the prison. To W. Miller liberty is starvation or the work-house. Perhaps some readers may be inclined to save a man of superior mind from dying in misery. He has not a relation in the world. The Rev. W. Buck, chaplain, Queen's Prison, London, will answer all inquiries. Messrs. Farquhar, bankers, St. James's-street, have kindly consented to receive money paid to "Sir W. Fraser's account, for W.M."

Fine Arts.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AT THE GOTHIC HALL.

An exhibition of water-colour drawings is open to the public at the Gothic Hall, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, which deserves attention, as well from the merit of the works exhibited, as the special plan on which they are arranged, so as to show at a glance the change that has taken place in the art of painting in water-colours.

It is curious to observe, from specimens on the walls of this gallery, how the art has progressed, slowly, indeed, but surely, from the mere washing in of the early drawings, to the bold and vigorous depth of David Cox. Nor is the value of the collection the less enhanced from its having been formed with the leading idea of creating a lending library of works of the best masters, somewhat on the plan of that of Mr. Mudie in books, where, to the great advantage of literature, what is trashy is excluded by works of real merit being made accessible to the means of all. Amongst the earlier specimens is "Warwick Castle," by Michael Angelo Rooker, of considerable merit; following upon this is "Ponte Lucano," by Warwick Smith, exhibiting that stronger local colouring afterwards perfected by Turner, an early drawing of whom (in 1800) of "Thornbury Castle," is admirable, both in drawing and effect, although possessing very little colour. "A View of the Thames at Millbank," by J. Varley, is a true bit of river landscape, giving, in the distance, Lambeth Palace and Church, now obscured by Vauxhall-bridge, and picturing the "White House," once so dear to old "Westminsters" as their first stage in rowing—but now gone like the more famous "Red House," in modern improvements. This picture has all the truth and nature of the master; although still low in colour; the sky is deliciously airy, the road-way brightens in the sunshine, and the river flows fresh and free; so true a study deserves attention. "Beachy Head," by Scott, of about the same period, is in many respects excellent, but wants power. There is a

small sea-coast scene by Thomas Creswick, "Looking Out," in which a great idea of space on a sea line is conveyed, and a wonderful amount of artistic feeling developed within a few inches by the simplest means. An out-of-fashion picture by Gasteau has exceeding merit in its particular style—it is called "A Chapel in Wales." On the left is a mountain in front of a chapel, the mountain shelving downwards to the right to form a background, the centre broken by a cove that leads the eye to a narrow bright river, flowing like a silver ribbon through a broad valley. The harmonious blending of colour in this landscape is specially observable, if anything, it may be thought too mild and weak in the treatment; but nevertheless it is infinitely preferable to the "Cheese yolk, cobalt blue, and flash of lightning across the sky" style, now so predominant. The "Old Church at Chester," an early work of S. Prout, is remarkable for a noble oak and some vigorous painting of foliage, not usual with this artist. "A Tarn, by Sunset," Burnet, dark and mysterious, with a depth of dark light (if such an expression be allowed) in the distance is contrasted with "Rock work," by McEwen, where across a bare white rock is thrown some brown spraying foliage, while a river dashes wildly its broken foaming waters to the front from a sombre background. A Landscape, by Devint, with a castle in the background, and a stretch of river smoothly flowing round an abrupt point leaves little to desire. There are, of course, some fine specimens of David Cox; but special notice should be given to an early drawing by this master of a Mountain Slope, which possesses all the air, and feeling, and force of his later style. "Dutch Boats going out of Flushing," by J. W. Robins, is a masterpiece of sea painting, reminding artists of Turner's early sea pictures. The lowering clouds in the distance, the storm light in front, the sharp gale blowing off the wave tops into spray, the free sailing, the actual animated life of the fishing boat going off to the distressed vessel, the dash and hurry of the heaving, scampering water, combine to form a picture of which any gallery might be proud. There are some gay, bright sketches by Newton, Stone, D. Cowper, and others, which exhibit all the elegance and graceful sentiment of these artists.

The gallery is open for gratuitous admission, and the collection will fully repay the trouble of a visit.

MR. MAYALL.

M. Mayall, of Regent Street, has just opened for public view a new series of album photographic portraits of the Queen, the Prince Consort and the various members of the Royal Family. These are remarkable for clearness of outline, vigour and truthfulness of expression, grace of attitude, and the most delicate accuracy of detail. They are also distinguished by a skilful arrangement of light and shade, and by a purity and mellowness of tone, which gives to each of these something of the brightness, softness, and precision which are commonly found in line engravings. The series comprises no fewer than thirty-six different photographs, some of the subjects being in groups, and others in single figures; and in the collection will be found excellent portraits of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, and the Prince Louis of Hesse, the affianced of Princess Alice. There are five single portraits of the Queen, all very truthful and characteristic, and in every respect admirably executed. Everyone should view the portraits, and very many, we feel assured, will not be satisfied with a single view.

Obituary.

BRO. P.M. SERGEANT MAJOR WING, PROV. G. PURST.

At Truro, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., in the 65th year of his age, died John Wing, of the Royal Miners' Artillery Militia, late Sergeant Major in the 17th foot, add Prov. G. Purst. of the Ancient Order of Freemasons in Cornwall. This brave old soldier, whose death is a subject of sincere regret to a large circle of friends, was a native of Hertfordshire, and entering the army in 1814, he served at various stations in the Mediterranean and in India. By meritorious service, he rose from the ranks to be regimental sergeant-major of the 17th foot, and in that capacity he was engaged in the Afghanistan war, and was present at the storming and capture of Ghuznee. The brave Sergeant was in possession of several medals; one for the capture of Ghuznee and Khelut, a gold medal presented him by the officers on his leaving the 17th Foot, and the much prized silver medal presented by the Queen from a special recommendation of the Duke of Wellington for good conduct and meritorious service.

During his residence in Cornwall he has formed a large circle of friends, not only among those persons connected with the Militia, but more especially among the order of Freemasons, who were well able to appreciate and to acknowledge his valuable

services. As a last tribute of respect the brethren of the Fortitude Lodge, (No. 153,) together with several members of the Phoenix Lodge, (No. 415,) assembled at the Lodge, yesterday, at four p.m. and according to Masonic custom, wearing white gloves, with a white crape band on their left arm, they proceeded to the Militia Barracks, where they were joined by the deceased's relatives, friends, officers, and companions in arms, under the command of Capt. Ward, and accompanied by the brass bands of the Militia and the Volunteer Rifle Corps, playing the Dead March in Saul, the mournful procession marched from the barracks to the St. Mary's burial ground. The coffin of the deceased was borne on the shoulders of six privates of the Militia, and was covered with a Union Jack as a funeral pall, on which rested the sword and shako of the lamented sergeant.

On reaching the Lich-gate of the mortuary chapel of St. Mary's the Masonic brethren opened rank right and left, and permitted the military procession to enter the burial ground. Here it was met by Bro. E. G. Harvey, the Rector, who officiated throughout the burial service, at the special request of the W.M. of the Fortitude Lodge, of which the deceased was for so many years a worthy and efficient member. On reaching the grave the brethren stood on either side during the remainder of the service, and at its conclusion each member of the mystic order dropped a sprig of acacia into the grave, with the Masonic lamentation "Alas! my brother." So universally beloved was the late Sergeant Major Wing that an immense crowd assembled at the funeral, and the streets through which the procession took its way were thronged with pitying spectators. After the service had been concluded the brethren and the Militia again formed up procession, and whilst the latter marched to their barracks, the former re-assembled at the Lodge-Room, with a full hope that their departed brother had quitted this earthly lodge to await his Great Master's final summons to everlasting happiness in the life to come.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE GARDENS.

The terrace gardens and flower beds at this season of the year forms one of the great attractions of the Crystal Palace. As the disposition of the flowering plants this season has excited unusual attention, it is anticipated that a short description of the varied arrangements of the beds and parterres will be read with interest.

As is well known, there is a range of six fountains on the terraces at the Crystal Palace. These are surrounded with grass plats, ornamented with hundreds of flower beds. It is to these latter that attention is specially directed, and it may at once be stated that at no former period have they been more luxuriantly brilliant than at the present time. Their appearance reflecting much credit upon the care bestowed upon them by Mr. Gordon, the company's superintendent of the out-door gardens and park.

The fountains nearest to the north and south wings are surrounded by rhododendron beds. The next pair of basins are encircled by chain beds of yellow calceolarias and scarlet geraniums, with margins of light variegated allysum. The seven square beds of flowers forming the inner decorations of these clumps are made up with margins of blue lobelias and the variegated leaf geranium, having in the centres purple petunias, orange tropicolums, yellow calceolarias, purple unique geraniums or intermediate stocks, yellow tropicolums, scarlet geraniums, or rose petunias—the whole presenting a most beautiful diversified appearance.

The clumps round the central pair of fountains have each nearly forty beds, all in the most brilliant flowering order. Those around the auracarias have an inner and outer margin of white cerastrium, filled up with blue dwarf lobelia. The small standard acacias are encircled with beds of orange gazania splendens and tropicolum, with variegated geraniums for edging.

The long line of beds fronting the lower terraces produce, perhaps, the most brilliant effect of all, having an outer margin of purple-king verbenas, enclosing lines of christina geraniums, with a centre of bright scarlet Crystal Palace geraniums. Looking along the length of the terrace these present a superbly magnificent appearance. The intermediate beds around the pedestals of the marble vases and statues are composed of geraniums of various foliage and colour.

It would be a great omission not to notice the numerous parterres of regular and brilliant colour which line each side of the great walks leading to the central round basin. Disposed in straight lines, capable of being viewed from a slightly elevated position, they present the most charming contrast of colours. The margins are formed of variegated allysum with purple nosegay geraniums in the middle; they have cerise unique geraniums on each side of them. These are again bounded by two rows of purple king verbenas, having between them and the margins also two rows of

orange tropaeolum. The intervening circular beds have each in their centre a tall humæ elegans, surrounded by various geraniums and blue lobelias. The numerous marble vases on the terraces are filled principally with scarlet geraniums, the slopes around and within the rosary being also brilliant with geraniums, calceolarias, verbenas, tropecolums, &c.

This description may appear somewhat technical, but as at this season of the year much attention is bestowed on the decoration of gardens, it may not be without service to those who desire to cultivate the brilliant and beautiful effects of varied flower-beds to direct attention to those at the Crystal Palace, which certainly at no former period were ever more deserving special notice.

MADAME TASSAUD'S.

Nothing can surpass, in brilliancy and tone of colour, richness of material, and purity of design, the dresses captured at the taking of the Summer Palace at Pekin, which, at no inconsiderable cost, M. Tussaud has procured from the captors, and which now form one of the principal attractions to the well-known Baker-street Gallery. It is difficult to describe such things, but as it is no difficulty for anybody to go and see them, there is little necessity to complain. The manufacturers of Lyons have, it is believed, the best claim to perfection in their art, and some things have been produced in this country entitled to great praise; but they are clearly inferior to these Chinese silks, both in design and in texture. The most gorgeous and magnificent effects are produced, yet the mode of treatment of the colours has prevented all that in most hands would have been tawdry. They are well worth a visit.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mr. E. Falconer, who is known as an author chiefly by his attractive comedy of "Extremes," and as an actor mainly by his clever performance of Danny Mann, in Mr. Boucicault's famous drama of "The Colleen Bawn," has again taken the Lyceum Theatre, of which it will be remembered that he was lessee some few years since; and on Monday he opened the house for an autumnal season. Mr. Falconer has got together a very effective company, to which some of the best dramatic corps in London have furnished contingents; and though it must be confessed that the period of the year is not the most favourable to theatrical speculations, zeal, skill, and energy will effect great things; and in London a good play well acted, will attract remunerative audiences at any season. Of the latter fact there was gratifying evidence on Monday evening, when, notwithstanding the warmth of the weather, so conducive to out-of-door amusements, the manager had the satisfaction of finding that a very numerous audience assembled to witness the first performance of a new and original comedy of his own construction, bearing the irresistible title of "Woman; or Love against the World." The play, the story of which is very romantic, and calls to mind some of the more salient features of a marriage case in real life which recently excited much interest in the public mind, was listened to throughout with equal pleasure and attention, and that, on its conclusion, the applause was long, hearty, and unanimous. The author, too, was loudly called for and enthusiastically cheered. The leading characters were sustained with great spirit and effect by Mrs. Charles Young, Miss Murray, Mr. Herman Vezin, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Addison, Mr. G. Spencer, and Mr. Joseph Robins. The entertainments concluded with Mr. Oxenford's ballet farce of "Magic Toys," in which Miss Lydia Thompson merited the praise bestowed by Werter the Sorrowful upon his Charlotte, of "dancing with all her heart and soul, and as if she had been born for nothing else."

CREMORNE GARDENS.

We last week recorded the unsuccessful attempt of the Female Blondin to cross the river at Battersea on a tight-rope. The defect of the rope which caused the failure having been remedied, the lady on Monday evening renewed the attempt, and accomplished the apparently arduous and dangerous feat with the utmost ease and with perfect success. There was, of course, an immense number of persons assembled to witness this exhibition, so significant of one phase of our nineteenth century civilization. The journey was performed in about seven minutes.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The second German meeting of musicians and musical composers, which was held at Weiman, from the 4th to the 8th inst., was attended by about 1000 persons, great numbers of whom were from Leipsig. A torchlight procession took place in honour of Herr Richard Wagner, who was present.

A five act drama, by M. T. Colley Grattan, is now ready for publication.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Prince Alfred arrived at Liverpool from North America, by the *Arabia*, on Saturday night. His Royal Highness at once proceeded to town, *en route* for Osborne. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia took their departure for Berlin on Friday, and on Saturday the King of Sweden and Prince Oscar bade adieu to London, and left for the Continent. The Queen left Osborne on Wednesday morning for Ireland. She is accompanied by her husband, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Alice and Helena. The Royal party reached Holyhead at the time fixed, and left for Kingston at a quarter-past seven p.m., arriving shortly after ten. Her Majesty landed on Thursday morning, and proceeded to Dublin, having met with a most enthusiastic reception. The other children of the Queen, with the exception of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left, *en route* for Scotland, where they will await the arrival of the Queen.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—During last week the rate of mortality in the metropolis showed a slight increase over the preceding week, the numbers being 1257. The births of 1699 children were recorded in the same period—889 boys and 810 girls. The temperature of the air is worthy of note from the great height it attained, reaching one day to 138° 8' in the sun, and 89° 9' in the shade, the mean being 65° 3'. The barometer averaged 29·762 inches.—A West of England paper, professing to speak on good authority, says that the vacant bishopric of Durham has been offered to and accepted by Dr. Baring, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.—Mr. Frederick Peel has had a pleasant meeting with a body of his constituents. On Monday between 700 and 800 of the people of Bury paid the right hon. gentleman a visit at his seat in Warwickshire, where a cordial and hospitable reception awaited them. Mr. Peel addressed his Lancashire friends in a brief speech, but no allusion whatever was made to the political questions of the day.—The National Association for Promoting Social Science commenced its fifth congress on Wednesday, the 13th inst., the place of meeting for the present year being the capital of the sister isle. In the evening Lord Brougham, as president, pronounced his inaugural address. Touching on all the diversity of subjects embraced within the wide circumference of the society's horizon, the venerable president reviewed the progress of the past, and lighted up the path of the future by many sagacious hints from his eminently practical mind.—M. Chevalier, President of the Trade and International Law Section delivered his address on Saturday. It is scarcely necessary to say that this eminent economist enlarged on the blessings of peace and free trade, and availed himself of the opportunity to defend the commercial treaty, in the negotiation of which he played so important a part. In the course of his observations, he stated that a similar treaty will shortly be concluded between France and Italy. In connection with this meeting, the University of Dublin has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D on Sir J. G. S. Lefevre, Sir James Emerson Tennent, and M. Chevalier, the eminent French economist.—An application was made on Monday to the magistrates of Manchester for a dramatic licence for the Free Trade Hall. The "vested interests" of the proprietors of the two regular theatres were strongly urged, but their Worship, after a short consultation, granted the application. Notice of appeal was given on behalf of the proprietors of the Theatre Royal and the Queen's Theatre.—We have to report three shocking cases of death from violence—the victim in each instance being a woman. The first and most terrible of these crimes was committed at Fen Ditton, near Cambridge, on Saturday night. A young man named Thomas Harvey, irritated by the disposition of some property left by his father, butchered his aged mother in the presence of her brother and a female friend. The murderer having belaboured his mother until life was extinct, turned upon the two witnesses of his unnatural crime, and assailed them with the fury of a madman, inflicting such injuries upon the woman that she is not expected to survive. Harvey then made his escape, and has not been heard of since. At East Everley, Wilts, the wife of a gamekeeper was found dead near her own house on Sunday afternoon. Her throat was cut, and her neck and the lower portion of her face presented marks of strangulation. Her husband was absent from home at the time, and the police are said to be on the track of two men who were seen going towards the house an hour or two before the body was discovered. The third case occurred in Manchester on Monday. A man, named Duckworth, quarrelled with his wife, whom he accused of having pawned his clothes, in order to satisfy her craving for drink. He states that he struck her a blow, and that she fell and died almost immediately. Death resulted from a fracture of the skull, and Duckworth was yesterday committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter. We have also to record a singular murder of one boy by another. It took place at Birkenhead. The two boys, one of nine and the other a little younger, were at play; a quarrel arose, when the younger of the two pulled out a knife, and thrust it into the neck of his playmate. The jugular vein was severed, and death followed quickly. The youthful murderer is in custody.—At the Liverpool assizes, on Saturday, John Warburton, a foreman mason, was charged with the wilful murder of Ellen Garside, at Castleton, in the month of April last. The deceased was a married woman, and had left her husband to live with the prisoner, but afterwards returned home. Having however again left home, she was lost sight of for a few days, when the body was discovered in a canal. The grounds for suspecting the prisoner to be concerned in the death of the unhappy woman were that he had been rescued while struggling in the water near the spot where the body was found; and the cries of a woman in distress had been heard by several persons at that time. Other circumstances also tended to confirm the suspicion of guilt. When the case for the prosecution was closed his lordship decided that there was no case to go to the jury, and the prisoner was accordingly acquitted.—Captain Wilson, formerly of the ship *Express*, which traded between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa,

was tried on Tuesday, at the Liverpool assizes, for the murder of his steward. The witnesses for the prosecution—all coloured seamen—told a story of almost incredible brutality; but it was contended for the defence that the statements of these men were not to be relied upon, and that the deceased died from the effects of a natural disease. The jury could not agree upon a verdict, and one of their number having been seized with sudden illness, they were discharged. Captain Wilson however, remains to be tried on several other counts charging him with acts of barbarous cruelty towards other men formerly under his command.

—Mr. Baron Martin passed sentence upon Edward Williamson, who had previously pleaded guilty to four indictments charging him with serious frauds upon the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, for which he had long acted as Manchester agent. Mr. James, Q.C. urged, as grounds for mitigation of punishment, that the prisoner had a wife and eight children, that he had from the first determined not to attempt to conceal his guilt, and that he was suffering the keenest pangs of remorse. The learned judge, however, while regretting that innocent persons were involved in the ruin and disgrace of the prisoner, felt that this was a case in which such considerations could not be allowed to interpose between the criminal and the penal consequences of his crimes. Williamson was, therefore, sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, the Rev. James Roe was arraigned on a charge of forging a cheque for £6,000. According to the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, it appeared was dissatisfied with the amount of the bequest left him by his uncle, and he conceived the idea of forging the cheque in his uncle's name, dating it the day before he died, and sending it to himself in a letter, as if from his uncle. The fraud was discovered in the course of a Chancery suit instituted by the prisoners against the executors for the recovery of this £6,000. A great deal of ingenuity was exhibited by the accused in forging the post marks upon the spurious letter. The jury found him guilty and he was condemned to ten years' penal servitude.—On Wednesday Charles William Jeffs was again brought before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at Clerkenwell Police-court, charged with making a deadly assault on Francis Cossum, and stabbing him with a knife in the head. This tragic occurrence arose from the prisoner coming home at night and finding the prosecutor in the house with his wife, thereby having his suspicions aroused that he had sustained an injury in his domestic relations which, to a man of honour, is beyond reparation. That these suspicions were but too true was placed beyond doubt by the confession of Cossum before the magistrate at this present examination, when he freely admitted the criminal intimacy which had subsisted between himself and the wife of Jeffs. He further showed a proper sense of his own position in this sad affair by stating his intention to withdraw from the prosecution. The prisoner will be committed for trial, but is admitted to bail.—A dreadful accident occurred near Flamborough, on Monday evening. In the morning, eleven gentlemen started from Scarborough for Flamborough, in a boat worked by a boatman and a boy. One of the gentlemen, on reaching Flamborough, made up his mind to return to Scarborough by rail, while the others stuck to the boat, which left on her return voyage under the double disadvantage of a smart breeze and an excessive number of passengers. It is alleged that the hilarious proceedings of the visitors caused the boatman some anxiety, but, however this may be, a squall caught the overweighed craft, which lurched to one side. The passengers, in the panic of the moment, grasped the gunwale, which was already under water, and in an instant the boat went down. Two fishing vessels were at hand, but only the boatman and the boy were saved—the ten excursionists perishing. The bodies of two gentlemen from Ashton have been picked up, and it has been ascertained that the party included several other persons from this district. At the inquest, which was held yesterday, on the bodies recovered, a verdict of accidental death was returned; but the jury censured the boatman for overcrowding his boat.—A terrible accident, attended by fatal consequences to two persons, occurred at a steam saw-mill, in Deverell-street, Dover-road, on Saturday afternoon. While in full work and all the people on the premises, the boiler used for moving the machinery exploded with great violence, destroying all within range of its force. The engine-driver and his son, a lad twelve years of age, must have met with immediate death. Besides much damage to property a number of persons have sustained serious injuries from the missiles flying in every direction.—A serious fire, resulting in the destruction of property to the extent of £2000, occurred early on Saturday morning, in Long Millgate, Manchester. The fire broke out in the Old Ark Cotton Mills—a block of buildings used as cotton waste stores. The main warehouse was reduced to a complete wreck. The roof and walls fell in, and we regret to have to state that several of the firemen were seriously bruised by the falling bricks.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the text of the Convention concluded between Great Britain and France to regulate the emigration of Indian labourers into the French colonies. It provides for the residence of British consular agents to regulate the embarkation of the labourers at either British or French ports, and contains a number of stipulations for the due care of the labourers on the voyage, for the manner of their labour, the non-separation of families, their return to their native places in certain cases, and other arrangements for the proper management of the emigration. The Convention is to come into operation from the 1st July, 1862, and to have effect for three years and a-half, unless due notice be given for its cessation. The British Governor-General of India is to have the power of suspending at any time the emigration to one or various French colonies, in case he has reason to believe that proper measures have not been taken there for the protection of the emigrants. In any such case, however, the French Government will have the right of putting an end to the Convention altogether if it should think proper.—A congress of artists, representing all the

leading nations of Europe, is now sitting at Antwerp, principally for the purpose of devising measures to give greater protection to artists than they now enjoy against the system—actually grown into a regular trade—of counterfeiting their works. The Congress will also consider many other important questions relative to the condition and the improvement of art, more especially of architecture. The artistic interests of Great Britain are represented by Sir Edwin Landseer, Mr. Westmacott, and many other eminent men.—The King of Italy is stated to have left Turin for Florence, where he will be present at the opening of the National Exhibition; and it is said that he will proceed from thence to Naples, and remain in that city until the re-assembling of the Italian Parliament.—It has been several times rumoured within the last few days that General Cialdini had resigned the civil administration of Naples, and merely retained his military post. This rumour which was circulated even in the Turin *Opinione*, has been denied. The foundation for the rumour is alleged to be that Signor Cantelli, Cialdini's Secretary, and Signor Blasio, have resigned their posts—or least, only retain them until successors shall have been appointed.—The Hungarian Diet may be said to be dissolved. At least, the order for its dissolution has actually arrived in Pesh. A Royal Commissioner made his appearance on Wednesday in that city, bearing the decree which is to declare the Diet at an end. The Lower House held a private sitting for the purpose of considering the course to be followed on their part, and it was expected that at a subsequent hour the sitting would be made public, and that the system of policy agreed upon would be announced. The formal dissolution of the Diet was expected to take place on Thursday. Hungary will then probably fall back upon a course of passive resistance, yielding only where she cannot actually struggle, and awaiting any opportunity which the chances of European politics may bring about for enabling her to obtain her rights either by menace or force.—Preparations for the coronation of the King and Queen of Prussia are being hurried forward. The day chosen for the ceremony is the 18th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Leipsig. The University of Leipsig has published a decree, formally erasing from its register the name of Oscar Becker, who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia.—The growing fermentation which exists in Poland is further manifested by serious disturbances which occurred on Saturday at Kalish, in consequence of the arrest of an apothecary. Crowds assembled and demanded his release, which seems to have been granted; but the demonstrations of popular discontent were rather increased than lessened by this concession, and it was not until the whole Russian garrison had been called out, and had threatened to fire on the people, that the multitude dispersed.

AMERICA.—By the *Arabia* and *Anglo-Saxon* we are in the receipt of advices from New York to the 8th inst. At that time General McClellan was vigorously occupied in reorganising the United States army; but, determined to keep his own counsel, and that the Southerners shall learn nothing from him, he wisely withholds all information concerning his intentions from the press. Secessionist privateers are displaying considerable daring and activity in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of North Carolina; but one of them, hight the *Petrel*, has caught a Tartar in the frigate *St. Lawrence*, by whom her crew was captured and herself sunk. During a recent action with the Confederates in Missouri, a force of 270 United States cavalry are said to have cut their way through 4000 of the latter.—The town of Hampton, near Port Monroe, had been evacuated by the Federal troops, and had been burned by a body of Secessionists under Colonel Magruder. General McDowell's report of his defeat at Bull's Run had been published. It states the Federal loss to have been 19 officers and 462 men killed, 64 officers and 947 men wounded, and 40 officers and 1176 men missing. The Southerners, it is admitted, captured 23 pieces of artillery, 2500 muskets, and 8000 knapsacks and blankets.

MEXICO.—Mexico continues to be torn by faction; and, what is worse, the President Juarez, whose administration is favoured by the English Government, seems utterly powerless to assert and maintain his authority to any good purpose. At the last accounts he was left without a Cabinet, and unable to form one; the reactionary—priest—party were growing in numbers and in strength; and on the 25th of June a band of 2000 rebel cavalry, under the command of Marquez, penetrated to the very heart of the city. Here, however, resistance was offered to them, and they decamped in hot haste, after encountering some loss. On their retreat they committed the most barbarous outrages; but next day General Ortega was on their track, and another fight was expected to come off. Meanwhile the Mexican Congress, "fiddling whilst the city was burning," was occupied in discussions of the silliest character—the most important of them being the propriety of abolishing the title of Don as a prefix to gentlemen's names.—On the night of the 6th of July, Mr. H. Beale, an English merchant, was murdered at his own house, and the greatest alarm prevailed among the foreign residents, Marquez having raised the cry of "Death to all foreigners, especially to the French."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CLERGYMAN shall be answered next week.

BRO. C. (Alpina Lodge.)—His communication shall appear at an early date.

R. S.—Send us the engraving.

UNITED STATES.—Masonic and other publications are alike suffering under the pressure of the present unfortunate circumstances. The *Voice of Masonry* stopped in April. We are not aware whether Bro. Elisha D. Cooke is still in this country.