

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

## MASONIC STATISTICS.

From an address recently delivered by Bro. Leopold, the orator of the *Verschwisterung der Menschheit*, Lodge of Glauchan, we extract the following passage, containing a statistical account of Masonry on the surface of the globe. Bro. Leopold in the article referred to states that the Masonic confederation has become a chain of brethren, surrounding the whole globe—a net which holds mankind encircled in its threads. Saxony which, three hundred years ago, was the cradle of the ecclesiastical and religious reformation, which gave the first effective impulse to a free movement and progress in the Craft, and has continued in the path of progress, well deserves to be named as holding a prominent position amongst the countries which have adopted Masonic institutions and Masonic temples. The kingdom of Saxony contains 15 lodges. There are altogether 287 lodges working in the whole of Germany, with the exception of the German part of the Austrian Empire, Masonic institutions being prohibited in all the I.R. crown lands, as well as in her Catholic Majesty's, the Queen of Spain's, dominions, and in the vast dominions of the Autocrat of all the Russias. In France there are upwards of 220 lodges, while 30 more lodges in Algeria, the French colonies, and foreign countries belong to the province of the French Masonic authorities. In Great Britain, the first brotherhood of Freemasons practising Masonry on the symbolical, instead of the original working principles, was founded in 1717. They have preserved the name of Freemasons up to the present day, and constitute at this moment some 1,200 lodges of various descriptions. Switzerland, prominent from the political liberty and intellectual freedom preserved by its inhabitants, contains 27 lodges. In Belgium and the Low Countries there are 80; in Denmark 5; in the Scandinavian Peninsula 12 lodges. Freemasonry has, however, met with the most favourable reception in the United States of America. There it has spread over the whole of the northern continent, and numbers altogether some 4,000 lodges. Hence it has penetrated into Central and South America, and diffuses its wholesome effect in Brazil where there are some 65 lodges. In Italy, the laws enacted against Freemasonry have fallen into desuetude since the political resuscitation of this country in 1860. At present a National Grand Lodge is sitting at Turin\* having 45 lodges under its sway, and including lodges working under its jurisdiction in Turin and Egypt.

\* An account of the proceedings at these sittings has already appeared in our pages.—ED. F. M. & M. M.

Turkey, Persia, even China no longer raise any resistance to the progress of Masonry; and in the East India lodges Christians, Moslems, and Hindoos are working together in peace and harmony, and in the harbours and islands of the Pacific Ocean it meets with the same affectionate reception and fraternal protection as in Europe. Altogether there are from 7,000 to 8,000 lodges regularly constituted on the surface of the globe, and several hundreds of thousand members, belonging to all classes, to all nationalities, and to all creeds, are co-operating therein, and contributing, every one in his way, towards the diffusion of light and civilisation.

## FREEMASONRY—ITS OBJECTS, INFLUENCE, AND BENEFITS.

The term Freemasonry expresses and includes the entire nature and effect, the whole internal and external existence of the society or fraternity of Freemasons. The practice of Freemasonry consists in the external representation of the Masonic *spirit*, by certain symbolic forms, figures, and ceremonies, and then by the demonstration of the acts expressed by these forms, towards themselves, towards the united members of the society, and towards all men. We may, therefore, designate as the two chief elements of Freemasonry, *first*, the Masonic ideal, or *Spirit of Masonry*, and, *second*, the symbolic form of the Masonic ideal, known as *Masonic Symbolism*, and borrowed as it is from the art of architecture, not inaptly termed "*Symbolic Architecture*." Thus, Freemasonry, like the human being, consists of two parts, body and soul. The body of Freemasonry is the covering, the garment, the external phasis, the totality of the Masonic symbols and ceremonies. The soul of Freemasonry is the essence, the spirit, the Masonic ideal, the totality of the fundamental ideas and principles of Masonry. These ideas and principles have ever existed and prevailed among men; therefore the *spirit* of Masonry (but *not* Freemasonry) is as ancient as humanity itself—it was born with the first man. The highest aims of Freemasonry are humanity and cosmopolitanism; the two poles between which it moves are union and moral perfection. Freemasonry is the spirit-power, which seeks to unite mankind by morality, leading through moral perfection, to union. The great work of moral improvement on which Freemasonry is engaged, we liken to the building of a temple, a comparison which is consistently sustained throughout the whole system of Masonry.

Hence arises not only a symbolic language, but also a symbolic usage of working tools and materials peculiar to the building art, as well as a performance of symbolic customs and ceremonies. This symbolic architecture is a representation of the spirit of Masonry which thus speaks to us, not in words, but in forms and figures. In these forms and figures the spirit appears to our view visibly embodied—we not only hear it, but see it. The use of the technical language, implements, and materials of Operative Masonry, inexhaustible in their moral application, expresses strongly and forcibly the active moral tendency of the society. The great truths of Masonry lie concealed beneath ingenious symbols, and call not merely for acknowledgment but for practice—for acknowledgment through practice. The given interpretation of the symbols is always merely a suggestion, and constantly leaves room for further reflection and for the discovery of new applications. The thorough comprehension of the symbols unites the initiated and constitutes a bond of union, continually drawing them closer to one another. At the same time this symbolic language is intelligible to men of every tongue, and is consequently a means of uniting men of all countries and languages. Thus Symbolic Architecture expresses the two chief objects of the Masonic fraternity—the moral culture and the union of mankind. The place where this symbolic architecture is practised is “the lodge;” and the lodge is the living union of the body and soul of Freemasonry.—*Scottish Freemasons' Magazine*.

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### GENIUS.

“Sir, your genius is great, but your knowledge is small,” was, on a certain occasion, the retort wherewith Dr. Johnson silenced the witty, but somewhat shallow, Oliver Goldsmith, and it shows that the great moralist had a very clear notion of talent, which, it must be observed, is not now so prevalent as might be desired. How often do we hear an individual spoken of as being clever, when learned would be the more correct term, and this not only among the lower orders, but also in “educated circles,” as they are called. There exist many conventional opinions as to the habits and distinctions of talented people, such, for example, that clever boys don’t become clever men; that geniuses are idle naturally, or inclined to irregular modes of life; which ideas are all of

them held by different classes, and into the foundation of which we now purpose inquiring.

In the first place, as to the boyhood of great men, it is to be remarked that, as a rule, their juvenile actions are not taken much notice of until after occurrences have rendered them famous, so that but little reliance can be put upon the accounts usually given to the public on this point, which take their character rather from the standpoint from which they are viewed than from the actual facts of the case. The intellectual nature, probably, cannot be altered, although experience teaches the manner of controlling the mental powers, and causing them to operate in certain channels, whereas, in the child, they usually have free range; hence we should not be astonished to hear that a humourist displayed his powers from a very early age, though it would not, probably, be the case with a moralist, the former being what we should call a talented man, the latter, a learned one. The foundations of learning must be laid in youth; and, if a lad is diligently studious, he is likely to be in his intervals of labour somewhat pre-occupied, or apparently “dull,” the fact of the matter being that, for the time, the mental powers are busy within digesting the information acquired from without, into a nucleus from which, in after years, there will emanate indications of the stock of knowledge laid up in the memory, and developed into new and extended forms by the reasoning faculties. It is not very easy to decide how far erudition actually may serve in the stead of genius, but it is certain that it will do so to some extent. Genius, properly speaking, appears to be a power of originating something in the mind quite independent of any outward assistance, but merely by force of imagination and internal reasoning; but the term is applied commonly with a much wider signification, as, for instance, to one who has a quick mode of *acquiring* knowledge, or a great aptitude for developing, to the fullest extent, the ideas emanating from other individuals.

Now, it is evident, that thorough originality must be self-existent, not admitting of being acquired; hence it will be as likely to show forth in the boy as in the man, although it will be somewhat kept back by timidity or bashfulness; whereas, on the other hand, that which may in the world pass for originality, being but a fuller development of something acquired for a rearrangement of ideas impressed from without,

will not be observable in the youth. The great variety of modifications that certain facetious anecdotes undergo, alone is sufficient to prove how extensive is that class that may fairly be said to be "indebted to their memory for their wit;" and following the point up with other examples, it would not be difficult to assign the cause of the idea that talented men have not usually shown very brilliant powers in their early days.

Next, as to the asserted, idle and irregular habits of genius. A proper genius, being original of necessity, projects things unusual, which, taking the world of capitalists by surprise, fails for some time, even if they be really good, to meet with success; hence their author, if he does not happen to be a man of property, will have but a precarious livelihood; and even if he starts in life with plenty of money, it is more than likely that his own natural and unbounded confidence in his own powers will lead him, especially when surrounded by designing persons, soon to exhaust his funds, working ever under the impression that he has at last detected his previous error, and is about at once to succeed in his undertaking. Thus years pass away, until at last, he stakes all—casts the last die for fortune or ruin; but the last is the most general result of the throw, and then the genius is driven to despair, unless he is very strong-minded and persevering; and even these are scarcely qualities sufficient, in all cases, to uphold the unfortunate, unless aided by true religious principles, which inspire hope and faith, and ever prove an unfailing prop in the time of adversity.

Palissy risked everything and won, but he is almost a solitary example. George Stevenson progressed rather by perseverance, steadily; and while he was awaiting the success of his schemes, he had *regular occupation* therefrom to obtain a livelihood. A man of really original talent, who has been thoroughly broken down by misfortune, is a most pitiable creature; he is driven for his living to some occupation, which, if not derogatory to him, is not suited to his tastes, and, in most instances, he is not one who can seek consolation in domestic happiness; for we are inclined to imagine that the perfect genius is not capable of becoming in any notable degree domesticated: the interior man is ever more attractive, more absorbing, than the exterior world. If all hope of success is lost, even in his sanguine heart he may yet indulge in the temporary pleasure of

reveries—in waking dreams which, for a while, beguile his thoughts, and turn his attention from brooding over his own miseries. This satisfaction, however, is of very short duration; so if he wants external amusement, it must be something powerfully exciting, and recourse once had to this, the excitement must be increased till it becomes indispensable and constant, ending in the destruction of mind and body.

The relative number of individuals of any class, and more especially of those classes of whom the public know but little, on account of their comparative smallness, dying in a miserable way, or living a life of intemperance, is apt to be overestimated, because those instances are the only ones relating to that class which are brought prominently under public notice, which is done in the public press, under such heads as "Miserable End of an Inventor;" or, in the cases of mental death (which is more fearful than bodily dissolution), "Lunacy from over-taxation of the Brain;" hence some folks may be heard to assert that all the geniuses they have ever heard of came to a bad end.

Of those of the class of which we are treating who are successful, there is not much to be said; but this may be observed, that their prosperity is very often rather due to a fortunate concurrence of circumstances than to their own shrewdness. They may chance upon an idea at the time there is an opportunity of applying it usefully, and that is what makes their fortune.

It may, perhaps, be urged, that if a man is not successful, he cannot be a great genius, but we maintain that this is not strictly the case; if he attains the end at which he aims, his ingenuity in so doing is the same considered in the abstract, whether the end, when reached, serves to bring him great emolument or not, although in the eyes of the world, the man who sees the value of an invention, and applies it, is greater and more useful than its author.

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#### LEGAL REDRESS.

In the recent trial of an action for breach of promise, some points of evidence were introduced which, towards the close of the proceedings, gave an unexpected direction to the views of the jury-men. Sergeant ——— was for the plaintiff, and R ———, Q.C., for the defendant. The latter having obtained the verdict, afterwards strolling

in Westminster Hall, met his late opponent with the observation, "What a delicious toss up the law is." "Yes," said the learned counsel for the plaintiff, "it is quite refreshing." But we doubt if the results were "refreshing" to the claimant.

This incident led us to reflect upon some of the uncertainties of the law, and upon the numerous body of practitioners who live by it, to try and reason out why there should be so many disappointments attributed to the professional agents. Of course wherever a lawsuit is established one of the parties must lose, and that party will probably at the time blame the law, the judge, counsel, and attorney, but not himself: of course we are speaking of *bonâ fide* cases, not those nefarious transactions where an action is fought merely to gain time, or in hopes of wearing out the opponent's purse.

There are, however, some persons who, having lost through a *point of law*, not by the jury giving the verdict against them, but by a summary decision of the judge, say, not only at the time but ever afterwards, "My attorney should have known this, and advised me not to go into court"—not searching their own conduct to see if they did not, however unintentionally, in some way misrepresent the case to their professional representative. A suitor is sanguine, and therefore may possibly take the brightest (and wrong) view of his case; and, perchance, if one attorney tells him he has no legal ground he will doubt it, and go out to seek one who will "prophesy soft things unto him," and, seeing him determined to go on, undertake the case, even against his own opinion, and perhaps without such strong assurance of success as a certain Scotch suitor is said to have given when he replied to his lawyer: "Ye see, mon, I'll win, right or wrong, for it just depends upon my ain oath."

A great deal of complication in law proceedings arises, we think, from folks drawing up agreements themselves—a practice much encouraged by the publication of "handy" law treatises, which, however useful they may be to students, appear in the hands of those who are not aspirants to legal honours but as weapons to be turned against themselves. Then, moreover, these pseudo-lawyers are apt to have recourse to ingenious devices for avoiding certain stamp duties by substituting them by lighter ones, which devices cause the issue to be against them if a trial depends upon a deed so drawn.

Then, again, there is another point to be remembered, and that is the possibility of inserting some clause or clauses not in themselves authorised by law, as the eviction of a tenant without legal process, in which case the tenant so going out will be still responsible for the rent unless the landlord has agreed to give him quittance for it. We mention this point because one or two instances wherein this has been done have come under our notice.

There can be but little doubt that arbitration, wherever it is available, is preferable to endeavouring to obtain legal redress; but it not unfrequently happens that the arbitration is refused, and then its cost is incurred in addition to those of the subsequent trial.

A very fallacious and often suicidal policy consists in laying an action in a lighter court than is necessary or desirable, for the costs are necessarily increased disproportionately to the amount sued for, and if the plaintiff loses, probably all the costs fall upon him, and he appearing to be vindictive, somewhat prejudices the jury against himself, as well as their being annoyed at feeling that their time is occupied by matters of trifling moment; and, however honourable and anxious to do their duty honestly men may be, it is a certain fact that they unconsciously and contrary to their own wills are biased by prejudices of this character.

Having given these few brief hints to intending suitors, we will conclude these remarks with one or two curious instances that have at different times been reported.

Actions for breach of promise of marriage appear to possess a peculiar charm for the general public, inasmuch that it is difficult to get into court to hear one of particular interest. But some years since our attention was called to one brought by a lady against a gentleman who had promised her marriage at the end of three years. Six months before the appointed time arrived, the gentleman married some one else. The action was laid, but the defendant's plea amounted to this—that the time allowed him had not yet expired (when the action was tried it had about three months to run), and there was yet time for his present wife to die, and leave him free to fulfil his promise. The plaintiff was non-suited.

A coal merchant erroneously sued a farmer for a load of coals, which the former believed he had delivered; and he brought forward a witness to swear to the said delivery. The farmer consulted his lawyer as to what to do in defence, saying it was impossible he could prove he had not received them. The attorney said he could win the suit notwithstanding, and he accordingly, when the plaintiff's case had been heard admitted the delivery of the coals to his client as sworn to, and brought *two* witnesses into court who swore they saw the farmer pay for them, and their evidence carried the day.

## OUR MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES.

Questions connected with the local habitation of the national collections of art-works, and specimens pertaining to different branches of science, have been long kept undecided: six months at least must elapse before they can be revived in Parliament; but so much entanglement has accrued, that the time is not too much for the consideration due, and which even yet they have not received. Hitherto the questions have been discussed with an appreciation of the interests bound up with them, that has been second in importance to the indulgence of personal and political animosities; and it has been impossible to recognise in the Legislature any definite aim, or the assertion of an accepted principle. Each Government, indeed, has made attempts to provide for the location of a portion of the collections; but it has usually had to "bow" to a "decision of Parliament," made in direct contradiction to a decision registered some short time previously. All that can be said in defence of the unsatisfactory position is that it may be in part due to the manner in which we became possessed of the first instalments of the collections. It has not been till quite recently that the importance, in a national point of view, of the several kinds of works and specimens, arranged in galleries or museums, has been felt; and now the inferiority of our appliances for study and progress is most evinced by a comparison of those which we maintain in the Museum of Patents—which is devoted to the very matters that there has not been much difficulty in showing are intimately connected with the national welfare—with the appliances as they are in that noble institution the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, held up indeed as a model during as many years as we can recollect. The separate institutions of the British Museum, the Jermyn-street Museum and School of Mines, the National Gallery, and the South Kensington Museum and Schools—the last named museum embracing a great variety of objects—neither include the whole domain of the arts and sciences, nor exist as accordant with any classification. Geological specimens are to be found in two places; and works of fine art are in several. Prints and some paintings are in the British Museum. One institution, containing objects that, if destroyed, would be irreplaceable, is open on certain evenings: other institutions are not so open, reason given being the impossibility of completely guarding against fire. All the institutions are closed on Sundays; whilst galleries out of London, as at Hampton Court, and even the Painted Hall, Greenwich, are open. For the National Gallery, or the works of the old masters—to be appreciated chiefly by artists and connoisseurs, and liable to be injured by dust or the consequent cleansing—a central locality is deemed important: for the South Kensington collections, interesting to all persons, and for the schools

offering education to students, many of whom must be resident in Islington and the eastern part of London, a similar locality is not thought essential. Connected with some of these circumstances are questions which we do not now attempt to solve; but we mention the facts altogether as showing the absence of system in the conception and maintenance of the institutions that prevails.

What should be taken as the value of public opinion on any question, after the recent melancholy exhibition in the elections, or what the wisdom of a body of legislators so chosen, we hardly dare to enquire; but now that it is to be hoped there is a cessation of that throwing of eggs, soot, and stones, which appears to be considered part of the cherished liberty of the British subject, we trust attention may be given to some of those questions that concern the welfare of the nation, and for the calm discussion of which Parliament is usually found unprepared. It is merely evident to us, that the whole of the working class is not incapable of dispassionately considering subjects relating to the interests of the community; and there has lately been proof of this in the discussions that have taken place at Exeter Hall, promoted by the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, and referred to by us on several occasions.

The matter of one of these discussions pertains immediately to the present subject. In a recent number we gave a condensed report of the address wherewith the discussion was opened, but only alluded to the speeches which followed. It was impossible to listen to those speeches without feeling the great value of such discussions, for the solution of any difficulty wherein the Government may be placed, animated by the desire to do that which is right, but checked by an unreasoning opposition. All that has been done or initiated by Mr. Cowper, since he came into office, may not meet with approval; but we must give praise to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, for his intention to open the proceedings to which we have alluded, and at which, by accident, he could not be present. Mr. Layard was a very efficient substitute; and we should have no hesitation in saying,—had not he himself said as much,—that he went away from the discussion benefited by, as well as gratified at, the direction it took. The questions submitted by Mr. Layard, it was however plain, would have served several evenings, and might with advantage have been placed before a larger meeting than could be got together on the occasion. We would endeavour to remedy the defect by recalling them to our reader's attention; and we hope that the result will be some assistance in the questions, which we must in due course revert to. We are not at present disposed to register conclusions on some of them, or at least on one which has been placed in the front, we mean the Sunday opening

of the National gallery and the Museums. We avail ourselves of our own extended but unpublished notes as foundation for what we may have to say.

Mr. Layard submitted several questions to the meeting. He grouped them under four heads. They related to opening the British Museum, and implied the other collections, on Sundays, to the opening at nights, to the proposed separation of the natural history collections of the British Museum from the art and archaeological collections and the library, to the interval that should be left between the period of one local industrial exhibition and another, and to the locality for the museum now at South Kensington, and to the maintenance of a distinctive character in that museum as a museum of art.

In his opening remarks, however, he placed the questions more clearly in order than they were stated in the conclusion of his address. He endeavoured to show that there were three classes of subjects to be provided for by museums and galleries, in London, which should demand as many separate kinds of buildings. The British Museum he would devote archaeology and art historically considered, or to the history of man's development. Natural history and science, or the illustration of the world's development, as totally distinct from the other, he would locate elsewhere. The South Kensington Museum he would, as we understood, devote to the arts applied. The British Museum was already too vast for logical accuracy; the works of the National Gallery, and those in the British Museum should be together; and eventually no building would suffice for all the objects. Now we may say, it is much easier to admit difficulty of a sufficient extension of the area of the British Museum, than to accept the distinction here pronounced as existing between nature and science on the one hand and art on the other. Art is indeed man's work; but applied art, though distinct from nature, is founded upon the latter, and fashioned out of the materials of it: moreover, art comes into form by making use of science. Our special *art*, and all the family of arts belonging to the fitting and furnishing of buildings, as well as those belonging to personal adornment, have their very existence so much in relation with science, that it has always been difficult to say what is purely science and what merely art. The relative proportions of use and structure, and that which appeals to sentiment, vary with the work in hand; sometimes the use will predominate, and a latent grace be suffused with it; sometimes the purpose will be directly the gratification of sentiment. In any case, the requirements of construction, and the conditions imposed by the properties of materials, are such that they must needs either limit the design, or be taken as part of the foundation of the art and beauty of it. The artist-architect therefore will be precisely he who is acquainted with the science

of building, and with the materials, whether those of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, or of the other kingdom falling under natural history. The designer of patterns for furniture, ceramic manufactures, or textile fabrics, will be one acquainted with that which the material and manufacture will allow him to do. Each will produce the best art, because of the combined possession of the knowledge and of the feeling or sentiment. Classification, however necessary, it must be recollected is not defined by lines in nature. There, every object, and every field of man's science or art, exists in a relation with everything else, and is incomplete without it, so that the architect might well approach his profession with awe. Feeble his strength, and infantine his mental grasp, in presence of the demands in that which he presumes to designate as his vocation.

The errors that have been made in art design, as applied to manufactures, have mostly resulted from some omission of attention to the properties or conditions of the material or vehicle used; and less attention seems to be paid in the teaching of the Department of Art to such points than was at one time given. Many of the objects in the South Kensington Museum are rather to be condemned than taken as models; and some of them would, according to Mr. Layard's principle, be placed in the British Museum, rather than in his museum of applied art. We do not see, however, how the separation is to be effected in either of the museums, between the objects assumed of one class and those of the other. The recognition of the two principles in the arrangement would be desirable; but to be efficient, objects in each collection should be represented in the classification of the other by casts or photographs, correctly placed in the series, and bearing a reference to the originals. Supplemented, as we have said, the classifications shadowed forth by Mr. Layard would be most instructive. Buildings quite as extensive as any that have been proposed might be necessary; but probably no sum would be too great to pay for the educational and other results accruing.

The arguments which there are in favour of a non-restriction of study on the part of any professor of art or science, to his particular profession, might be taken as showing the desirableness of keeping the natural history collections of the British Museum where they are. But, it must be confessed that the increased and increasing demands of the different collections might result in a building on such an extended plan, that the association in idea would be largely interfered with by a disconnection in fact. Any diminution of the importance attached to specimens of natural history by the decorative artist, or in the view of art by the public, should be striven against; but we are open to argument that the separation might be on the whole desirable. Whether the removal should be South Kensington,

however, is another matter. Before noting how that question stands, we may refer to observations by Mr. Layard on some other points.

Mr. Layard spoke of the opinion of the French artizans, in 1862, of the progress made in art in this country in ten years. As these opinions are frequently quoted, and have been so, indeed, by ourselves, we should observe that there is danger of attaching too much importance to them. If the French have made sufficient progress in mechanical engineering to be able to supply this country with locomotive engines occasionally, we have not reason to be satisfied; and we must recollect that the discovery of an advance on our side, in art, is being met with the accustomed alacrity of the French, in the improvement of their already good educational institutions.

Relative to the question of opening the British Museum at night, we have to observe that recent investigation into the causes of fires has shown more and more, the danger from the desiccation of inflammable material in buildings lighted by gas, as well as the fact that buildings called "fire-proof" are really far from being so, or are in some respects peculiarly favourable to the communication of fire. There are ways, however, of meeting the want.

On the question of a considerable division of the contents of the British Museum, in order to form museums in different parts of the metropolis, Mr. Layard's appreciation of the value of chronological sequence in the arrangement of the works of art, led him to depreciate scattering the works of that class; but he considered local museums desirable, and thought there might be an Ethnological Museum in eastern London, and an Indian Museum south. But he did not advert to objection that might, with some reason, be raised on the part of the inhabitants of western and northern London, to such location, resembling that made to the position of the establishment at South Kensington. There are strong arguments in favour of special museums; and one of these, devoted to watchmaking, might be well placed in Clerkenwell; but we see no argument in favour of placing an Ethnological Museum out of the centre of London.

Mr. Layard seemed to feel that there was reason in the objection to the distance of South Kensington, repeated by several speakers; and a remark that the middle and upper classes had need of education in art, and that the interests of the working men required chiefly that there should be such education, might be considered admission of this.

In the course of the discussion, it appeared to be admitted that, in view of the danger from fire, no case could be made out for the immediate opening of the British Museum and National Gallery in the evenings. But it was asked whether there were no means discoverable for lighting, if not by the electric light, by arranging

the gas-burners outside the building, the light coming through the windows. Mr. Lucraft said the working classes had no desire to remove the South Kensington Museum, but showed, from his experience of the time and trouble of getting to it from Hoxton, the impossibility of their deriving due advantage from it. Speaking in favour of local and special museums, he instanced a naval museum as the right thing for the east of London, and a museum of cabinet-making for his own neighbourhood. As to the proposed Sunday opening, he condemned it, as did several speakers, preferring that efforts were put forth to get the Saturday half-holiday made general.

Mr. Layard, in replying to observations on the subject of the industrial Exhibitions, much corresponding with those which have appeared in the *Builder*, contended that the working man should not be confined to his work of trade, and said he would rather promote his employing his spare hours on something else. He also thought that the working man, fatigued with his labour, would not be able to appreciate the British Museum in the evening. Mr. Layard distinctly expressed an opinion in favour of the Patent Museum being in the centre of London. Mr. Hart, R.A., speaking previously, had observed that paintings could not be properly seen by gas-light, and had remarked on the impossibility for the working man of receiving the impressions that objects in the museums and National Gallery could afford, after a hard day's work.

The question of the designs to be submitted to Parliament for the proposed Natural History Museum on the site of the building of 1862, has got into a curious position, and the facts are little known. After the competition, the designs which had received premiums were sent to the trustees of the British Museum for their opinion. It does not appear that the trustees had been consulted before the competition, so that none of the competitors were officially informed of the importance attached to a well-lighted basement, as to be used for storage, and by naturalists even for examination of specimens, and having a tramway. Neither does it appear that the judges were prepared by any knowledge of the requirements. When the trustees received the designs they looked first at little more than the perspective views, and therefrom, we are told, were not disposed to accord with the decision of the judges. But they remitted the whole question to their officers, who, comparing the plans and arrangement of the designs that had received first and second premiums, reported unanimously in favour of design No. 2. The trustees sent the report to the Government with observations of their own. Afterwards the discussion came on in the House of Commons. A combination was advised of the external character of the design of No. 1 (Captain Fowke's) with the arrangement on plan of No. 2 (Professor Kerr's). Our readers may be able to say what would be



the chance of success of such a combination, or whether it could be even made. What immediately came of the suggestion we do not know; but the Government were soon advising the trustees to reconsider their decision, hearing what Captain Fowke might have to say to them. The trustees replied that they would be willing to hear Captain Fowke, provided they might also hear Professor Kerr. A meeting of the trustees was accordingly held, when the authors of the two designs were called in separately. Mr. Cowper was present. There was no definite result; but, as we are informed, the First Commissioner said that Captain Fowke's design having been accepted in the first instance it could not be cast aside, and that it would be sent to the trustees, altered from time to time, till it met with their approval. Thereupon the trustees said that there was a design (No. 2) that met their views, and that the author of it was entitled to consideration. Since that we are not aware that any progress has been made, but Mr. Kerr has claimed several distinctive principles of the design No. 2 as his own.

The whole of the questions connected with the national museums and art galleries are in a very unsatisfactory position, and much requires to be settled before a design can have the chance of adoption by the House of Commons.—*Builder*.

#### THE MASONIC HALL COMPANY OF IRELAND.

This Company is formed for the purpose of erecting a Masonic hall in the city of Dublin for the use and accommodation of the Masonic Order in Ireland, and amongst the list of Directors we find the names of His Grace the Duke of Leinster, M.W.G.M. of Ireland, as chairman, and John Fitzhenry Townsend, D.G.M., as vice-chairman. Many eminent Irish brethren are also on the list of directors. The proposed capital is £8,000, in 1,600 shares of £5 each, with power to increase the capital by £2,000. It is also stated in the prospectus that the premises in Dame-street, at present occupied as a Masonic hall, are admittedly insufficient for the purposes of such an establishment. The lease under which they are now held from the Commercial Buildings Company will shortly expire, and that company has intimated to the trustees of the Grand Lodge that they are not disposed to renew it.

The building of a Masonic hall in the metropolis of Ireland is a project which has long engaged the attention of those who felt an interest in the welfare of the Masonic community, and it is considered that the time has now arrived to carry that project into execution.

With this view the Grand Lodge of Ireland has recently purchased, through the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, the houses and premises, No. 17 and 18, Molesworth-street, Dublin. This site possesses the advantages of being well placed, convenient, and central.

The object of the Company is to build on the premises a Masonic hall, with the necessary offices and apartments, to be constructed and fitted up in a style suitable to a society of the rank and importance of the Order of Freemasons in Ireland.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland proposes to place the site thus purchased in the hands of the proposed Company, and to that end to grant a lease or conveyance of it at a nominal rent or price.

The proposed Masonic hall will comprise a spacious Grand Lodge-room, with smaller lodge-rooms, banqueting rooms, secretary's offices, a library, reading room, and

committee rooms, with other accommodation suitable for such an establishment—all to be of a nature and on a scale worthy of the Masonic Order, of a plain and elegant description, and supplied with all the modern improvements which may be deemed requisite for the comfort and convenience of those who may be expected to frequent them. The plan of the building will be previously approved by the Grand Lodge. It is confidently expected that the income of that body, which for some years past has afforded a considerable annual surplus, will be materially increased by the revenue it will derive from the proposed hall.

It is not intended to leave the responsibility and expense of the internal management of these concerns in the hands of the company, nor to subject the shareholders to the risk of being dependant on uncertain and fluctuating profits; but in order to provide a fund for the payment of interest at the rate of five per cent. to the shareholders, it is proposed to lease the buildings when constructed to the Grand Lodge at a rent which will be equal to five per cent. on the company's paid-up capital, and will also leave a proper surplus in the hands of the company for necessary expenses and out-goings; but in the meanwhile interest will be payable on each payment on every 1st May and 1st November after allotment lodged. It is unnecessary to go further into the details of the arrangement.

It is confidently believed that the value of the site of the intended buildings (which has cost the Grand Lodge £2,850) and the value of the buildings when constructed will, independently of the resources of the Grand Lodge, amply secure the capital of the shareholders, and there is every reason to suppose that, as a mere commercial speculation, the proposed company will be successful in obtaining a punctually paid income from the Grand Lodge, which will evidently derive many advantages from the completion of the design.

The shares will be allotted only to members of the Masonic Order, unless by special order of the directors.

The following are some of the instructions to the competing architects.

The sum proposed to be expended (£8,000) is to include the cost of taking down the houses in Molesworth-street and South Frederick-lane (if found necessary), the protection and shoring up of the houses on each side during the progress of the new buildings, the architect's commission on the expenditure, and the salary of the clerk of works.

The architect who shall be employed in superintending the building, to be paid a commission of 5 per cent. on the total cost of the works executed from his designs, to include all travelling and other expenses, for which he will be required to provide all working drawings and specifications sufficient for an estimate and contract; detailed drawings and instructions for execution; general superintendence of the work (exclusive of clerk of works).

The buildings to be erected on the site to comprise—A Grand Lodge room, capable of accommodating 300 persons, with porch, preparation and reception rooms adjacent.

Two smaller lodge rooms for the degrees of Royal Arch and Knight Templars, one capable of accommodating 60 and the other 40 persons, with a porch and reception room for each. (None of these lodge rooms will require to be fitted up with stalls, as it is proposed for the present to use for the purpose the existing fittings in the rooms in Dame-street.)

A room adjacent, with wardrobes for the furniture of the different lodges.

A dining room to accommodate 120 persons, with a smaller room adjoining, suitable for 40; with serving room, &c., in connection.

Two offices for the Secretaries; a board room to hold 30; a library to hold 40; and reading and coffee room to accommodate 60 persons.

Kitchens and pantries; a large vault for wines, capable



of being sub-divided into 20 separate compartments; coal stores, ash pits, &c.

Lavatories and W.C.'s; hat and cloak room, and apartments for a house steward.

The drawings to include a plan of each storey of the building; longitudinal and transverse sections, elevations, &c., sufficient to show the arrangement and construction of the building, drawn to an uniform scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot.

### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### SALT.

In what portion of our ceremonies is salt used? —R.—[In the Helvetian ceremonies of Masonry, we have been told, salt is added to the elements of the corn, wine, and oil, because it was the symbol of the wisdom and learning which characterise the lodges of Freemasons. It is an emblem of hospitality and friendship, as well as fidelity. In the Scriptures it is considered an emblem of perpetuity and incorruption, and employed as a covenant. The formula used when salt was sprinkled on the foundation stone of a new lodge was this—"May this undertaking, contrived by wisdom, be executed in strength, and adorned with beauty; so that it may be a house where peace, harmony, and brotherly love shall perpetually reign." In allusion to this ancient practice, and the doctrines conveyed to our minds by the emblems, "I strew this salt upon the earth around me," in token of the higher and nobler promises of God. How impressively does this emblem instruct us of the hopes of man. Planted in the promises of God, beyond all the corrupting influences of the world—the world, the flesh, and the devil, will fail to allure from God him who is thoroughly seasoned with the salt of grace divine. He is preserved for a purpose that will assuredly be fulfilled in God's good time. Have salt in yourselves, then, my brothers, and have peace with one another. Let your speech be always grace, seasoned with salt, that you may know how you ought to answer every man.]

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### THE ORIGIN OF FREEMASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The origin of Freemasonry has long been a fertile subject of dispute amongst the most learned brethren; volume after volume has been poured forth; and the most questionable traditions and modern rituals relied upon in support of opinions that the most superficial, historical student would reject without hesitation; and the organisation of a body originally founded by a Christian military Order has been expanded by modern Masonic legislation into a grand but visionary scheme, by means of which all religious opinions are to merge into one bond of universal brotherhood, and by some subtle but unexplained influence our souls are to be purified, ignorance is to be raised from

despair, and happiness established in the paths of science.

If Masonry was nothing more than a peculiar system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols, we might smile at all this; but it is no such thing. It is a vast engine for good or evil, and its beneficial influence, we are told, is felt in all lands, and in all ranks of life; but was this influence felt by the wild Hindoo at the well of Cawnpore? Has the blood-stained car of Juggernaut yet ceased to roll on in its dreadful course? Does the North American Indian no longer value scalps? Is the worship of Mumbo Jumbo a relic of the past? And have the followers of Mahomet learned to respect the marriage vow? And are all these horrors, and those who practise them, to be included in the range of universal brotherhood? And is this dicta, that there is but one God and Grand Lodge is His Prophet, to supersede the teaching of the Cross? Yet such must infallibly be the case, if Masonry is to be confined to the three Blue Degrees, to which, says Preston, any person who will publicly acknowledge and subscribe to the being of a God may claim initiation into its mysteries, whether he be Jew, Christian, Mahometan, or a North American Indian.

Yours fraternally,

ROSA CRUCIS.

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND FREEMASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In last week's paper on "Masonic Sayings and Doings Abroad," the late President Lincoln is alluded to as having been a "member of the Grand Lodge of New York." The June number of "The Voice of Masonry," published in Chicago, Illinois, U.S., contains a short paper, in which the Editor-in-chief, Dr. Rob. Morris, shows Mr. Lincoln not to have belonged to the Craft. I append the article in question.

Yours fraternally,

Ayr, Aug. 5, 1865.

D. MURRAY LYON.

"A CONVERSATION WITH MR. LINCOLN.—In the month of October, 1860, about a month before the Presidential election of that year, we were in attendance upon the Grand Lodge of Illinois, at Springfield, and in accordance with an invitation to that effect called upon Mr. Lincoln. As we were known to be no politician, but had written a severe article the month before, denouncing the treasonable indications of Southern politics, Mr. Lincoln was exceedingly courteous to us, and gave us a lengthy and most pleasant conference. To draw out of him in a pleasant

manner the fact as to whether he was a Freemason or not, we remarked, 'Mr. Lincoln, I came up the road last night with an old Masonic friend, Judge Douglas. Last Friday I came down to Louisville with another old Masonic friend, Mr. Breckenridge; and a few weeks ago one of my agents met in the Grand Lodge of Tennessee Mr. John Bell. So you see all three of your opponents for the Presidential Chair are Freemasons.' Mr. Lincoln replied, 'I am not a Freemason, Dr. Morris, though I have a great respect for the Institution.' Seeing so many Masonic bodies labouring under the supposition since his death he was a Freemason, we have thought it best to put these facts upon record. We have often stated the same thing in our lectures, as the brethren will testify."

### JEWES AND FREEMASONRY ABROAD.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Several years ago I was introduced to a social meeting of the brethren of the lodge at Creuznach (Rhenish Prussia), where I greatly enjoyed myself. But as every sweet has its attendant bitter, my pleasure was greatly marred when I learnt that equality of membership was not allowed. The Jew was excluded from office, and not even permitted to be present during the performance of the higher ceremonies. I expressed my feelings very freely, and could not help drawing a contrast between the truly liberal action of aristocratic England, where they had just admitted the Jew into the House of Commons, and professedly liberal, but absolutely despotic Prussia, where the Jew was excluded from the deeper mysteries of Freemasonry. A few months later my Jew friend produced a poem, of which he sent me a copy, and which, to gratify the desire of a few friends, I translated freely. The circumstances had passed from my memory until this morning, when, searching for a very different document, I found the poem referred to. On a reperusal I think so well of it, and feel it to be so creditable to the genius of my friend, Heinrich Scheyer, that I send it for publication in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, believing that it will be acceptable to a large number of our fraternity.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

Blackheath, Aug. 1, 1865.

F. BENNOCH.

[The poem referred to will be found under the head of Poetry.—ED.]

WEALTH, like beauty, is generally disparaged and eagerly sought, while poverty is highly praised and carefully avoided by all. It is like a case which often happens in society—eulogizing the people whom he would not associate with, and sneering at others whom we don't care to "cut."

CONVERSATION is a very serious matter. There are men with whom an hour's talk would weaken one more than a day's fasting.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

Subscribers who are in arrears will oblige by remitting at once to the office, No. 19, Salisbury-street, Strand. [Post Office Orders to be made payable to Bro. William Smith, C.E.]

\* \* All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

### MASONIC MEM.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—We are informed that fourteen vacancies have been declared to be filled up at the election in October next. The number of candidates approved by the General Committee held on Saturday last is twenty-nine.

### METROPOLITAN.

BEADON LODGE (No. 619).—The audit committee, appointed by the members of this lodge at its meeting on the 19th ult., met on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at Bro. A. Avery's, the Woolpack, Bermondsey-street. The accounts and balance-sheet having been strictly scrutinised were passed and signed. The lodge was found to be in a highly satisfactory position, both as regarded the number of its members and the amount of its funds. It was shown, by comparison with all former years since the consecration, that the Beadon Lodge was never so prosperous as it is now, and it was acknowledged that that prosperity was principally due to the present Treasurer. An order was given for the replacement of the officers' collars by new ones, and it was also resolved that the musical brother's place should be filled up. A capital supper, with admirable wines, was afterwards served, to which a dozen brethren sat down.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### CHESHIRE.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., the Provincial Grand Lodge assembled at Knutsford, when the Right Hon. Lord de Tabley was installed Provincial Grand Master by Bro. the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, R.W.D.G.M., who attended in consequence of the absence of the G.M., who was prevented from being present by a severe domestic affliction. The assembly was unusually large, there being present six Provincial Grand Masters, besides some 400 other members of the Craft. At eleven o'clock the hour appointed, the Grand Lodge was opened in due form by the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, after solemn prayer by Bro. the Rev. H. G. Vernon (Liverpool), Prov. G. Chap. The Right Hon. Lord de Tabley was then introduced by seven P.M.'s, and duly installed, the patent of appointment by the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland having been read by Bro. E. H. Griffiths, Prov. G. Sec. His lordship having been enthroned, was greeted in the manner usual among Masons. Both noble lords alluded in eloquent and feeling terms to the great loss the country, as well as the Craft, had sustained by the death of Lord Combermere, the late Prov. G.M., a nobleman not less distinguished for his great services as a soldier than for his social qualities as a friend and citizen. The usual business of the province was then transacted, the minutes confirmed, and the accounts of the Grand Treasurer passed. It was unanimously agreed to present a memorial of condolence to Earl Zetland on the severe loss his lordship had suffered in his family. The following Provincial Grand Officers were appointed:—Bros. the Right Hon. Viscount Combermere, D. Prov. G.M.; George Cornwall Legh, M.P., Prov. S.G.W.; the Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., J.G.W.; W. Butler, Prov. S.G.D.; the Rev. T. Terry, Prov. G. Chap.; E. H. Griffiths, Prov. G. Sec.; Hignett, Prov. J.G.D.; Brattan, Prov. G.S.; Latham, Prov. G. Reg.; Capt. Mawdesley, Prov. G.S.B., &c.

The brethren then proceeded to the parish church, appearing

in full Craft Masonic clothing and jewels, and moving in the following order:—

- Two Tylers with drawn Swords.  
Band.  
Union Flag.  
Brethren, not Members of any Lodge, two and two.  
The County Lodges, according to their numbers, and each in the following order, Juniors going first.  
The Southam Lodge, Wilmslow, 1054.  
Banner.  
Tyler, with drawn Sword.  
Brethren, two and two.  
Inner Guard, with a Sword.  
S. and J. Deacons.  
Treasurer and Secretary.  
S. and J. Wardens.  
Past Masters.  
W. Master.  
The Stamford Lodge, Altrincham, 1045.  
The Lodge of the Four Cardinal Virtues, Crewe, 979.  
The de Tabley Lodge, Knutsford, 941.  
The Endeavour Lodge, Dukinfield, 830.  
The Ellesmere Lodge, Runcorn, 758.  
The Lodge of Independence, Chester, 721.  
The Combermere Lodge, Seacombe, 605.  
The Zetland Lodge, Birkenhead, 537.  
The Eaton Lodge, Congleton, 533.  
The Mersey Lodge, Birkenhead, 477.  
The Lodge of Unity, Macclesfield, 267.  
The Lodge of Fortitude, Newton, 461.  
The Lodge of Fidelity, Newton, 430.  
The Lodge of Sincerity, Northwich, 428.  
The Cestrian Lodge, Chester, 425.  
The Samaritan Lodge, Sandbach, 368.  
The Lodge of Industry, Hyde, 361.  
The Lodge of Benevolence, Marple, 336.  
The Moira Lodge, Staleybridge, 324.  
The Lodge of Concord, Stockport, 323.  
The Lodge of Peace, Stockport, 322.  
The Lodge of Unity, Crewe, 321.  
The Lodge of Loyalty, Mottram, 320.  
The Combermere Lodge of Union, Macclesfield, 295.  
The King's Friends' Lodge, Nantwich, 293.  
The Lodge of Unanimity, Stockport, 287.  
The Lodge of St. John, Stockport, 104.  
The Lodge of Unanimity, Dukinfield, 89.  
Union Flag.  
Prov. G. Tyler, with Sword.  
Prov. G. Inner Guard, with Sword.  
Prov. G. Pursuivant.  
Floor Cloth of the First Degree.  
Prov. G. Organist.  
Prov. G. Directors of Ceremonies.  
Floor Cloth of the Second Degree.  
The Tracing Board, borne by a Past Master of a Lodge.  
P. Prov. G. Superintendent of Works.  
Floor Cloth of the Third Degree.  
P. Prov. G. Sword Bearers.  
P. Prov. G. Deacons.  
Prov. G. Secretary, with the "Book of Constitutions."  
P. Prov. G. Registrars.  
Prov. G. Registrar, with his Bag.  
P. Prov. G. Treasurers.  
Prov. G. Treasurer.  
P. Prov. G. Wardens.  
Visiting Provincial Grand Officers, two and two, according to rank, Juniors first.  
The Corinthian Light, borne by a Past Master of a Lodge.  
The Column of Prov. J.G. Warden, borne by a Past Master of a Lodge.  
The Prov. J.G. Warden, with a Plumb Rule.  
Banner of the Provincial Grand Lodge.  
The Doric Light, borne by a Past Master of a Lodge.  
The Column of the Prov. S.G. Warden, borne by a Past Master of a Lodge.  
The Prov. S.G. Warden, with the Level.  
Prov. J.G. Deacon.  
The Sacred Law, borne by a Past Master, and opened at the 10th Chapter of Numbers.  
Prov. G. Steward of the year. } Prov. G. Steward of the year.  
Prov. G. Chaplain. {

The R.W. the D. Prov. G. Master, with the Square.

The Ionic Light, borne by a Past Master of a Lodge.

Visiting Provincial Grand Masters.

Prov. G. Steward of the year. } Standard of Prov. G.M. { Prov. G. Steward of the year.

Prov. G. Sword Bearer.

The R.W. Prov. G. Master, the Lord de Tabley.

The Prov. S.G. Deacon.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of England.

Prov. G. Steward of the year. } Grand Sword Bearer. { Prov. G. Steward of the year.

The R.W. the D.G. Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon.

Grand Tyler.

At the church, full cathedral service was performed, Bro. Twiss, P.G. Org., presiding at the organ, assisted by Bros. Edmondson and Ball, of Stockport; Dumville, of Manchester; R. Gardner, of Huddersfield, &c. An excellent sermon was preached by Bro. H. G. Vernon, P. Prov. G. Chap., and a collection made in behalf of the fund of benevolence of the province.

The brethren afterwards dined together in a large temporary pavilion erected for the purpose. Some 320 sat down, presided over by the Right Hon. Lord de Tabley, R.W. Prov. G.M., who was supported on his right by Earl de Grey and Ripon, R.W.D.G.M. of England; J. L. Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes; Albert W. Woods, Dir. of Cers.; Captain Cope, G.S.B. of England; the Rev. J. Sedgwick, G. Chap. of England; Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., Prov. J.G.W., Cheshire; G. W. Latham, Prov. G. Reg.; E. H. Griffiths, P.G.S.; Captain Starkie, Prov. S.G.W. of West Lancashire; Captain Bennett, P. Prov. G. Reg.; W. R. Callendar, P. Prov. S.G.W.; — Bland, Prov. G. Tyler, &c.; and on the left by Bros. Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., M.P., Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire; Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., Prov. G.M. of North Wales and Salop; Colonel Bowyer, Prov. G.M. of Oxford; T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M. of Cambridgeshire; Rev. F. Terry, Prov. G. Chap.; George Cornwall Legh, M.P., Prov. S.G.W. of Cheshire; Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P.; E. G. Willoughby, P. Prov. J.G.W.; — Bulley, P. Prov. J.G.D.; Rev. J. W. N. Tanner, P. Prov. G. Chap.; — Moss, P. Prov. J.G.W.; — Wylie, P. Prov. G.S.; J. Platt, P. Prov. J.G.D.; T. Platt, P. Prov. G.D.; J. B. Hignett, Prov. J.G.D.; H. Bulley, P. Prov. J.G.D.; — Smith, P. Prov. G. Reg.; — Southam, Prov. G. Purst., &c.

On the removal of the cloth, his Lordship briefly but eloquently proposed "The Health of her Majesty the Queen," "His Royal Highness the Earl of Chester, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which were drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The noble CHAIRMAN then gave "The Earl of Zetland," in an appropriate speech.

Earl de GREY and RIXON, in responding, expressed the great regret generally felt that the M.W. Grand Master had not been able to be present in person to perform the ceremony of installation and paid him a noble tribute for the dignified manner in which he fulfilled the duties of his high office. He congratulated the Craft on the appointment of Lord de Tabley, the popularity of which, he remarked, was obvious from the very large attendance on the present occasion, concluding with a touching allusion to the late Prov. G.M. Lord Combermere.

Lord de TABLEY then proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," observing that it was always a source of great support to them, whether they assembled together as Masons or as citizens of the world, to find their proceedings approved by the clergy. He was gratified to find that the bishop and clergy were well represented on that occasion, and he was well assured they were not mistaking their calling in giving their sanction by their presence to such meetings. (Cheers.) The noble President, after thanking the Rev. H. G. Vernon for his excellent sermon, coupled his name with the toast, which was drunk with loud applause, and responded to by the reverend gentlemen and the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Burslem.

Earl de GREY and RIXON said the duty devolving upon him was one which he rose to perform with the greatest satisfaction. He had been called upon to propose a toast which included the healths of the military and naval officers of this country—(loud cheers)—and from his official position he had many opportunities of forming an opinion of the spirit which actuated these officers, and which made it to him a pleasing duty to him to ask them to drink the toast. (Applause.) They all knew the spirit which actuated the army and navy of England—the spirit which in years gone by had ever actuated them whenever their

services were required. (Cheers.) Formerly we had the army, navy, and militia as the permanent bodies on which the country relied for its defence. Then there arose another body attached to the service, the yeomanry, represented there by his right honourable friend the chairman. (Applause.) Now, of recent years there had grown up a still younger and important branch of the service, which, although young, was strong in zeal and determination—(continued cheers)—and proud he was to be able to state that day, which all the means of official information he possessed enabled him to do, that that force, which at first was only looked upon as temporary, had now taken its place among the other forces of the country, as one of our permanent means of defence. (Loud cheers.) Should the day arrive, and God forbid it ever should, when that force should be called upon to act in defence of the country, it would stand forth actuated by those firm principles of patriotism upon which it was based, and give a good account of itself. (Applause.) The noble lord concluded by proposing the toast, coupling with it the name of Colonel Bowyer.

The gallant colonel, in responding to the toast, also passed a high eulogium on the volunteers as an important branch of the service.

"The memory of the late R.W. Prov. G.M. Viscount Combermere;" "The Lady de Tabley and the Ladies;" "The M.W.D.G.M. of England, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Prov. G.M. West Yorkshire;" "The R.W. the Prov. G. Master of Cheshire, the Lord de Tabley, P.S.G.W. of England;" and other toasts were subsequently proposed and responded to, and a very pleasant evening was passed.

The appointment of Lord de Tabley as Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master for the Province of Cheshire, by the Earl of Zetland, is considered by the Craft as a most judicious selection. His lordship is very popular, and universally beloved by the brethren; his urbanity and true nobility of rank and manner endear him to all. The large attendance of members from the various lodges in the province shows the high estimate in which his lordship is held, and their approbation of the appointment. We regret that our limited space prevents us from giving a full report of the various speeches which were most ably delivered and were characterised by true Masonic sentiment and feeling. The music and singing, under the management of Bro. Twiss, P.G.O., were considered unusually good, and were well received. The banquet was abundant and satisfactorily served—indeed many expressed their opinion that they never attended a provincial meeting which gave them so much pleasure.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

TORQUAY.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 328).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the 7th inst., in the presence of the following officers and brethren:—Bros. G. Glanfield, W.M.; J. Bovey, S.W.; C. Hartland, J.W.; G. Richardson, S.D.; J. Maccollough, J.D.; Rev. J. Bowden, P. Prov. G. Chap. of Devonshire; W. Curtis, I.G.; J. Ward, Sec. and Treas.; W. Mellish, P. Prov. G. Org. as Org.; Captain W. B. Selby, E. W. Shaw, C.E., John Rossiter, W. D. Webber, and J. McLean. Shortly after the lodge was opened, Brother the Illustrious Prince of Oude was introduced by the Rev. Bro. Bowden, Prov. G. Chap. and Bro. Capt. Selby. Upon the entrance of the Prince, the brethren rose and respectfully saluted him. He then took his seat upon an elegant couch, specially provided for him, on the left hand of the W.M. The Prince was dressed as an English gentleman, with the addition of a fez, which he removed, but on the request of the courteous W.M. he was kindly solicited to replace his fez, in accordance with the custom of his native country. Bro. Capt. Selby, having carefully answered the questions appertaining to the first degree, he was efficiently passed to the degree of F.C., with which he expressed himself much gratified. The lodge was afterwards lowered to the first degree, and closed in peace and harmony; but before separation the illustrious Prince had a long conversation with Bro. E. W. Shaw on Freemasonry (carried on by means of an intelligent interpreter, Bro. Captain Selby), and with more particular reference to the considerable number of Afghans who are Freemasons. Afterwards the subject of the magnificent Taj at Agra was introduced, and explanations were given of the Masons' marks which are incised on each stone composing the floor of the tomb. The Prince produced a small piece of exquisite enamelled flower presented to certain illustrious visitors to the Taj. After the lodge, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, honoured by the presence of the illustrious Prince, who heartily

enjoyed the evening, and expressed, through the interpreter, the great pleasure he felt in spending an evening with his English brethren. After signing his name in the visitors' book, the Prince took his departure, wishing each brother a hearty farewell. The health of the W.M. was drunk with great enthusiasm, who in reply referred to the great success of the lodge during the present year, and expressed his belief that, with proper attention, there would be a considerable increase of members.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WEST LANCASHIRE MASONIC RELIEF FUND.—The committee have much pleasure in directing attention to the balance-sheet presented with the fifth annual report of the Liverpool Masonic Relief Fund, from which it will be seen, that, while the committee's sphere of usefulness has been much enlarged, there has not been any increased demand upon the lodges, who, by their annual payments, have maintained the fund in its state of efficiency. The necessity for, and the utility of, the institution, is proved by every year's experience of its working, and commends itself to the brethren of lodges, meeting in large towns, for adopting similar agency for granting pecuniary relief. The mutual interchange of reports between Manchester, Birmingham, and Newcastle, with this committee, to which reference was made in the last report, being continued weekly, has been of essential service to all the committees, by enabling them to discover and relieve the deserving in their districts, and also in some cases preventing the lodges from being laid under contribution, through attempts at gross imposition. Your committee feel assured that by having all cases of casual relief referred to them, they can and do render essential service to the Craft, while they are at the same time upholding and preserving the fundamental principles of the Order; they are, therefore, anxious to see their brethren interesting themselves in the good work, which (as a committee) they feel called upon to do, and would urge upon them the necessity of appointing as delegates such of their brethren as will feel it not only their bounden duty, but will esteem it their privilege, to attend in the discharge of this important part of our Masonic labours.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

BOSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 272).—The usual monthly meeting of this prosperous lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday, the 8th inst., Bro. Bailes, P. Prov. G.W., the W.M., in the chair. There were likewise present Bros. Pocklington, Smart, Close, and Dr. Clegg, P.M.'s; Marshall, S.W.; Stower, J.W.; T. Hildred, Sec.; Jackson, Belton, F. Snaith, Young, Storr, J. G. Pocklington, Whorlill, and Stowell, Tylers. Visitor—Bro. Stonier Leigh, Sec. St. Helen's Lodge (No. 531), Hartlepool. The lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer in the first degree, and the minutes of three previous lodges read and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Pocklington, jun., was examined as to his proficiency in that degree prior to being raised. Having retired, the lodge was opened in the third degree, and the candidate was introduced and raised, with all the solemnities, to the sublime degree of M.M., Bro. Bailes, W.M., performing that beautiful ceremony in a most impressive manner, Bro. Jackson ably presiding at the harmonium. When the lodge was closed down to the first degree, the W.M. laid before the brethren the by-laws proposed for adoption by Provincial Grand Lodge, on which Bro. Pocklington proposed, and Bro. S.W. seconded, that the proposed by-laws be approved of in their present form. (Carried unanimously.) Some discussion then arose relative to the reception of Provincial Grand Lodge in August, and the W.M. read several letters from the P.G. Sec. Bro. Pocklington, proposed "that all the necessary arrangements be left to the W.M.'s of the Harmony and Franklin Lodges." This proposition was seconded by Bro. Smart, P.M., and also carried unanimously. After some little financial business had been transacted, two gentlemen were proposed by Bro. Storr for initiation, and the lodge was finally closed in love and harmony by the W.M. The brethren then adjourned to the banqueting hall to partake of refreshment. After doing justice to the liberal spread of viands, the "loving cup" was passed round, and the health of the newly-raised brother heartily drunk. Bro. S.W. then obtained the hiram, and proposed the visitor, Bro. Leigh, of Hartlepool. Bro. Leigh responded in suitable terms, expressing his pleasure at being

present. The toast of the W.M., with the honours, followed, and was warmly received. The brethren spent an agreeable evening, enlivened by the musical abilities of Bros. Close, Clegg, Marshall, and others—Bro. Clegg accompanying the vocalists on the pianoforte.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### CORNWALL.

#### CONSECRATION OF A ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER AT LISKEARD.

A warrant for holding a chapter of this sublime degree was granted by the Grand Chapter of England some months since to some of the members belonging to St. Martin's Lodge (No. 510), Liskeard (1845); but for some reasons with which we are not acquainted, it has only been applied for recently, and the chapter was not formally opened and consecrated until Tuesday, the 1st inst.

The ceremonies of opening and consecration were efficiently performed by the E. Comp. John Rogers, P.Z. of Chapter No. 230, Devonport, assisted by Excellent Comp. Jenkin Thomas, P.Z. of Plymouth; Excellent Comp. J. Luckraft, P.Z. of Plymouth; and Comp. the Rev. George Rose, of No. 105, Stonehouse. There were also present Comps. Geach, of Lostwithiel; Kerswill, of Love; Mason and Hooper, of Callington; and several others representing chapters in Cornwall.

After the consecration, the three Principals named in the warrant were installed according to the recognised formula (or, as some state, according to ancient custom), Comps. Peter Clyms, Z.; Hawk, H.; John Ough, J.

The members subsequently took their places in the chapter, when the E. Comp. Z. invested his officers as follows:—

Comps. Seccombe .....	E.
„ Lawrence .....	N.
„ Lang .....	P.S.
„ Kerswill .....	S.S.
„ Mason .....	J.S.

The business being completed, the chapter was duly closed. The companions then partook of a banquet, supplied by Bro. Venning, of the London Inn, at which place the lodge is held.

As usual, the various Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and a very pleasant evening was spent, after which the brethren separated.

### YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

SCARBOROUGH.—*Old Globe Chapter* (No. 200).—This chapter was opened on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., by the three Principals, viz., Wm. E. Richardson, Z.; Wm. Bean, H.; James F. Spurr, J. The following companions then entered the chapter:—Comps. Geo. Symons, P. Soj.; Wm. T. Rooke, S.S.; G. White, J.S.; C. H. Martin, Scribe E.; J. Webb, Scribe N.; W. Milner, Janitor; Oliver Sarony, John Chapman, Farthing, and Dobson. The minutes of the last convocation were confirmed. Bros. the Rev. Henry Blane, Rector of Folkton, of the Royal Lodge (No. 643), Filey; and Henry Wm. Garnett, of Lodge (No. 200), were exalted and entrusted with the genuine secrets of the H.R.A. of J. The proposition of a worthy M.M. for exaltation was agreeably received. The chapter was closed for a time, and the companions adjourned to refreshment, provided specially for the occasion by Comp. Chapman, and the companions went to their respective homes after spending an evening in unity, peace, and harmony.

## CHANNEL ISLANDS.

### JERSEY.

LODGE LA CESAREE (No. 958).—On Thursday, July 27th, the monthly meeting was held, and the lodge opened in the first degree by Bro. C. Le Sueur, W.M., supported by Bros. J. Durell, P.M.; Binet, P.M., acting as S.W.; and Oatley, J.W. The minutes having been read and confirmed, of two candidates for passing, only one presented himself, Bro. Le Vesconte, who, after satisfactory examination, was entrusted and retired for preparation. The lodge was opened in the second degree, when

the candidate was again admitted and duly passed by the W.M. to the degree of Fellow Craft. The lodge having been resumed in the first degree, Bro. Schmitt, who had been appointed as the head of the deputation to Brittany, read a most interesting and luminous report of the proceedings at Rennes, which, with a vote of thanks to him, was ordered to be entered in the minutes. A similar vote of thanks was also passed, on the proposition of Bro. Binet, seconded by Bro. Durell, in acknowledgment of the courtesy, kind attention, and liberality with which the Jersey visitors had been received by the members of the Lodge de la Parfaite Union, and especially by Bro. Guillot, W.M., a copy of which the Secretary was ordered to transmit to him. Bro. Schmitt proposed, and Bro. Durell seconded, the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—The Mark degree being intermediate in the Masonic course, and adopted in Scotland, Ireland, America, and other countries, as part and parcel of Masonry, inasmuch as there appears to be an increasing feeling in its favour throughout England, where, though not yet recognised by Craft Grand Lodge, its adoption has been repeatedly discussed therein, and its recognition on one occasion determined upon by a majority of those present, though the resolution to that effect was not confirmed with the rest of the minutes at the next quarterly communication, and was, therefore, rendered null and void—inasmuch as it has, therefore, been considered advisable by the advocates of this degree to work it under a distinct jurisdiction, independent of the Craft Grand Lodge, a course which was unavoidable under the circumstances, the necessity for which must, nevertheless, be regretted, because, among other reasons, the Craft Grand Lodge is thus deprived of considerable pecuniary resources, now diverted into another channel; and, lastly, as this state of things has been productive of an apparent disunion in the body of Freemasonry, which ought, especially, to be avoided.—Resolved,—“That in accordance with Article 24, on page 66 of the ‘Book of Constitutions,’ it be an instruction from this lodge to its Master, Immediate Past Master and Wardens, on any occasion when the recognition of the Mark degree shall be again proposed in the Craft Grand Lodge, to give it a most cordial and energetic support, both in words and by vote; and further, that the Past Masters of this lodge, who have a seat in Grand Lodge, be respectfully requested to assist the movement by all the constitutional means in their power.” No other business offering, the lodge was closed at a quarter past nine, and the brethren adjourned to the banquetting-room for refreshment, with several visitors of distinction from English lodges, who expressed their approbation of the arrangements afforded by the Temple, and of the manner in which the proceedings of the evening had been conducted.

## INDIA.

(From the *Masonic Record of Western India*.)

### BOMBAY.

The following is a list of officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its territories under England for the year 1865-66.

Bro. G. Taylor .....	Prov. G.M.
„ J. Gibbs .....	D. Prov. G.M.
„ G. S. Judge .....	P.D. Prov. G.M.
„ H. Wickham .....	P. Prov. G.W.
„ Rev. J. J. Farnham .....	P. Prov. G.W.
„ A. M. Moore .....	P. Prov. G.W.
„ W. T. Roper .....	P. Prov. G.W.
„ A. King .....	Prov. S.G.W.
„ T. Diver, M.D. ....	Prov. J.G.W.
„ W. H. Crawford .....	P. Prov. G. Reg.
„ J. P. Cornforth .....	Prov. G. Treas. and Reg.
„ C. E. Mitchell .....	„ G. Sec.
„ Rev. J. J. Farnham .....	„ G. Chap.
„ J. Brunton .....	P. Prov. G.D.
„ R. T. Price .....	P. Prov. G.D.
„ W. A. Drunton .....	Prov. S.G.D.
„ H. Gamble .....	„ J.G.D.
„ J. C. V. Johnson .....	„ G. Supt. of Works.
„ A. Cumming .....	„ G. Dir. of Cers.
„ R. Roberts .....	„ G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.
„ G. Swanseger .....	„ G. Org.
„ Forrest L. Brown .....	„ G. Sword Bearer.
„ A. S. Lawson .....	„ G. Purst.

Bro. H. T. Binks.....	} Prov. G. Stewards.
„ J. Key .....	
„ F. D. Parker .....	
„ D. T. Roper .....	
„ F. Macwilliam.....	
„ R. Newton .....	
„ H. Prescott.....	
„ G. Judd .....	} „ G. Tyler.
„ W. G. King.....	

**LODGE CONCORD (No. 757 E.C.)**—An emergent meeting of this excellent lodge was held on the 1st of April. Present:—Bros. Dr. T. Diver, W.M.; H. Wickham, Hon. P.M.; A. King, P.M. and Treas., as S.W.; G. Judd, J.W.; H. Prescott, Sec.; H. Avron, S.D.; C. Burdon, as J.D.; J. Rivett, as I.G.; J. W. Seager, Tyler. Members:—Bros. D. Young, P. T. Harris, A. Baillie, H. B. Salisbury, H. Gabler, J. Scott, H. McCormack, D. Johnson, W. Whittaker, J. Jones, W. G. King, F. Noor-mahomed, W. R. Mitchell, R. Whitechelo, C. White, J. Forbes, J. Smale, P. C. Higgins, Rustonjee Cursetjee Shroff, P. E. Rainford, J. Phillips, J. Fallas, and T. Ford. Visitors:—Bros. J. H. Irvine, J. Reynell, T. Complice, and W. Stephens. The lodge was then opened in the first degree, and Bros. Rainford, Fallas, and Rustonjee Cursetjee Shroff were called up and examined, and, having satisfactorily acquitted themselves, they were passed out for preparation, previous to which all E.A.'s were requested to retire. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bros. Rainford, Fallas, and Rustonjee Cursetjee Shroff were readmitted and passed out as Fellow Craftsmen in due form. Bros. Salisbury, McCormack, Baillie, and Scott, candidates for the third degree, were then called and examined as Fellow Craftsmen, and having satisfactorily acquitted themselves, were asked to retire for preparation, before which all Fellow Craftsmen were requested to retire. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bros. Salisbury, McCormack, Baillie, and Scott were introduced, properly prepared, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in ancient and solemn form. There being no other work before the lodge, it was closed in peace and harmony at half-past seven, when the brethren adjourned to a substantial banquet. The cloth having been removed, the W. Master proposed the constitutional toasts of "The Queen and the Craft," "The Three Grand Masters of England, Scotland, and Ireland," "The Provincial Grand Masters under England and Scotland, Bros. Taylor and Barton," all of which were drunk with good English fire. The W.M. then said he was about to propose a toast, which he was glad to do, and that was the health of those brethren who were raised that night; he had no doubt but they would be bright ornaments in Masonry. He would ask the brethren to give the newly raised the Masonic honours. Bros. Baillie, McCormack, and Scott returned thanks to the W.M. and brethren in very appropriate terms. Bro. H. Wickham, P.M., then rose and said he hoped the brethren would pardon his unavoidable absence from the lodge for the past two months. Business kept him away. He hoped to be more regular. He would now propose the health of one who was well known to the lodge, and to the Craft generally, and one who has won the affection and esteem of those who know him. Bro. Wickham was an old Mason; he had seen many lodges worked, he himself was a Past Master of two, but he would give credit to Bro. Dr. Diver, who was the Worshipful Master of this lodge; indeed, few have worked a lodge with such accurateness and a true spirit of Masonic love as the brother alluded to, and this fact was known to all. Bro. Wickham was an old member of Lodge Concord, and he must confess that never did that lodge so flourish as since Bro. Diver had become the head. Concord now, without disparagement, stands second to none. He would therefore propose "The Health of Bro. Diver," wishing him and the members of his lodge health, wealth, and prosperity. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, with the Masonic chorus "He's a jolly good fellow." Bro. Diver then rose and said that he was really very thankful to Bro. Wickham for having so highly honoured him. He considered it indeed a great honour to receive praise from such an old and worthy Mason as Bro. Wickham. He would once more thank him, and the brethren of the lodge, for he would say that it was the happiest day of his life to be in Concord rooms; he loved every brother, and he had no doubt the feeling was reciprocal. As to the work, he had done his duty, and hoped ever to do so; but in that duty he was most ably assisted by his officers, for they were regular and punctual. He thanked the brethren for the kindness evinced towards him, and for their kind forbearance for his many shortcomings. He would,

so long as he was the Master, give his best interest and wishes for the prosperity of Lodge Concord, and the brethren belonging to it. He did not agree with a report that a large lodge is an unwieldy one; this meeting, and all the meetings, will bear out this statement. He was also glad to see brethren coming up and presenting shares to the lodge, thus clearing the lodge of an old debt. "The Health of the Visiting Brethren" was then proposed. Bro. Reynell returned thanks. Several brethren added to the hilarity of the evening with humorous songs, and the brethren parted at 10 p.m., in that love and harmony so well known and practised in Lodge Concord.—A regular meeting of Lodge Concord was held at the Freemasons' Hall, near Baboolah Tank, on the 15th April. Present—Bros. A. King, P.M., as W.M.; R. Donaldson, S.W.; G. Judd, J.W.; H. Prescott, Sec.; F. Blake, as Treas.; H. Avron, S.D.; C. Burdon, as J.D.; J. Dwyer, as I.G.; J. Seager, Tyler. Members—Bros. J. Weddle, W. Whittaker, W. G. Rogers, J. Jones, J. Poyntz, W. H. Good, H. Gabler, G. W. Burnell, J. Phillips, A. Baillie, H. G. A. Claudius, Geo. Marley, W. R. Mitchell, David Williamson, D. Johnson, J. Smale, Rustonjee Cursetjee Shroff, Thomas Ford, J. Fallas, G. W. Jackson, J. Duffy, J. Forbes, T. Mills, J. Powell, C. White, T. Falke, G. Engell, and D. Young. Visitors—Bros. R. D. Anderson, T. Mullen, J. Teasdale, and W. Teasdale. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last regular and emergent meetings were read and confirmed. The officiating Worshipful Master said he was sorry to hear of the indisposition of Bro. Diver, hence his absence, and wished he would receive great benefit from the short change for which he had left. The undermentioned brethren were then balloted for as joining members, and the result was announced as clear: Bros. Stephens and H. Freeman. The undermentioned gentlemen were balloted for as candidates for initiation, and the result was announced as clear: Messrs. Charles Goslin, W. D. Col-liver, W. T. Lewis, R. Farrow, and George Walker. Messrs. Henry Dwyer, W. D. Col-liver, and W. T. Lewis, being in attendance, were introduced, properly prepared, and admitted to the secrets and privileges of our Order. Bros. W. Burnell, J. Weddle, W. H. Good, H. Gabler, and Rev. D. Williamson were called up before the pedestal and examined as E.A.'s, and having satisfactorily acquitted themselves, were passed out for preparation, previous to which all E.A.'s were directed to retire. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bros. Burnell, Weddle, Good, Williamson, and Gable, were readmitted and passed out as Fellow Craftsmen. The lodge was then lowered to the first degree. The officiating Worshipful Master said he would propose that a lodge of emergency be held to raise Bro. Claudius, who was about to leave Bombay; the day and the hour he would leave to the Worshipful Master of Lodge Concord to fix. Two gentlemen were then proposed as candidates for initiation. Bro. Prescott then said that he was happy to inform the brethren that the five shares held by Bro. H. D. Cartwright, P. Prov. G.M. of Western India, and honourable member of this lodge, were presented to the lodge by him. Proposed by Bro. Alfred King, and seconded by Bro. Donaldson, that a letter be sent to Bro. H. D. Cartwright, conveying to him the hearty thanks of the lodge. Bro. Prescott then said that Bro. Rustonjee Cursetjee Shroff had signified his intention to purchase and present two shares to the lodge. There being no other work before the lodge, it was closed in peace at half-past eight p.m. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, to which they did ample justice. The cloth having been removed, Bro. Donaldson, the Senior Warden, said that owing to indisposition the Worshipful Master was absent, and as Bro. King had to leave owing to press of work, he would ask the brethren to drink the first toast of obligation, "The Queen and the Craft." (National Anthem was sung, the brethren all standing.) The next toast was then proposed for the "Three Grand Masters of England, Ireland, and Scotland," and then "The Health of the Two Provincial Grand Masters" was proposed, and drunk with Masonic honours. Bro. Donaldson then said he would ask the brethren to fill bumpers and drink to the health of Bro. Dr. Diver, the Worshipful Master of Lodge Concord. A preface to such a toast was not necessary, as he knew Bro. Diver was highly respected in the Craft, and in this lodge particularly. The toast was received with applause, and drunk with great enthusiasm, with the chorus "He's a jolly good fellow." The next toast was "The Health of the Newly Initiated," wishing them every prosperity, and hoping they would continue in search of that light which was unveiled to them that night. Bro. Culliver returned thanks in a short and appropriate speech.



The Senior Warden in charge then said it was known to all that the brethren of Lodge Concord were always glad to see visitors. He would ask them to come oftener, and he would now propose "The Health of the Visiting Brethren," which was drunk with Masonic honours. Bro. Teasdale and another visiting brother returned thanks in speeches of some length. The final toast was then proposed, and the brethren separated at 10 p.m., after having spent a very agreeable evening.

### MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

#### AMERICA.

There is no feature of the Masonic institution more susceptible of demonstration than its peculiar excellencies as a social institution. Its generous inclinations expand the heart, incline those who were strangers to become friends, and cement the bonds of union between the sons of light. Under their influence, the desire to enjoy the amenities of social intercourse, apart from the chilling formalities of the world, makes itself felt, and brethren meet brethren at a Masonic sociable, under the same impulses and feelings that the members of a large family gather from time to time beneath the paternal roof, to renew the pleasant memories of childhood, and to pass an hour with the loved ones that seems like a gleam of sunshine piercing a storm-cloud. Of such a character was the festival given by the various bodies, the Ancient and Accepted Rite, in honour of the completion of their new hall in Thirteenth-street, New York.

Beauty and fashion conjoined seemed to give the hall, which was tastefully draped with Masonic colours and replete with symbols of the Craft, a most attractive appearance. Bros. Mc'Clenahan, Gibson, Ward, Gardner, Davis, Biggs, Satterlee, Carpenter, Draper, Barney, Jones, Isley, Prothars, and Swift, formed an efficient committee of arrangements.

The programme was commenced by the overture to Rossini's "William Tell," performed on the organ by Professor Morgan. It is hardly necessary to say that this, perhaps the most difficult of operatic overtures, was rendered with vigour by this talented performer. The duet, "We are fairies from the sea," was warbled with much sweetness by two young ladies—Miss Sarah Lally and Miss E. Eustace—whose assertion as regards their identity was fully sustained by their sylph-like appearance. Miss Mina and Mr. Gustavus Geary fully sustained their high reputation as artists in the duet, "*Qual male qual terra*," from Verdi's "Masnadieri." During the evening there was an opportunity afforded to the audience of comparing the powers of the two distinguished pianists, Messrs. James N. Wehli and Harry Sanderson. To give either the pre-eminence, would require the presence of a more partial judge than ourselves; each is a master of the instrument; both deservedly received the hearty plaudits of those present.

In the second part of the programme, the principal features, were Bishop's "Home, sweet home," "Bid me discourse," by Miss Gibson, and an organ solo, by Professor Morgan. The first of these was sung by Miss Mina Geary, with a sweetness and pathos peculiarly her own. Were it not for the programme stating that no encores would be allowed, we are satisfied there would be no limit to the demands which would have been made throughout the evening.

At the conclusion of the programme, the company partook of a *petit souper*, at which the hospitable character of the Masonic Order was really brought into play. Terpsichore reigned through the night till an early hour on Wednesday morning, and amid the whirl of the mazy dance, "bright eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again." From the nature of the opening, we are satisfied the new hall will be devoted to brotherhood and good fellowship, which form the corner stone of the Masonic structure.—*New York Dispatch*.

### Obituary.

#### BRO. ARMAND F. DE BURGH.

This brother died of cholera at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, on the 20th July. He was initiated into Masonry and passed at Liverpool, and became at that early period an assiduous attendant on the lodges of instruction there. Having proceeded to Smyrna in a responsible commercial capacity, he had profited so well at Liverpool that being raised in the Homer Lodge, at Smyrna, he applied himself assiduously to improve himself under an eminent instructor Bro. C. Green. In consequence of his Masonic knowledge and his fluency in the French language, he was early appointed a Warden of the French Lodge of St. John, under the English Constitution, and this year S.W. of the English lodge, the Homer, the chairs of which have generally been filled by men of standing and reputation. He conscientiously applied himself to improve the working of the lodges. He was zealous in the discharge of his duties, and acted for some time as Treasurer for all the Smyrna lodges. Under such circumstances, being a member of the District Grand Lodge, he was offered promotion, which his modesty induced him to decline. He was much respected and beloved.

On the 13th ult. he was attacked with cholera in a severe form, and as a superstitious dread of cholera at present prevails in Smyrna he was threatened with abandonment. The brethren, however, rallied around him, and, beginning with the D. Prov. G.M., watched his bedside in turns. The ablest medical assistance was of no avail, and after three days' illness he succumbed. Nor were the circumstances of his burial without trial to his brethren and friends.

On the day before a dangerous riot had taken place on the occasion of the burial of a child of Bro. Jones, Prov. G.S.B., and it was considered desirable not to provoke a contest, but to bury Bro. De Burgh in the English cemetery in Smyrna. Bigotry and superstition rendered a Masonic funeral impossible in Smyrna in ordinary times, but the funeral was Masonic in spirit. Whereas he would have by others, at this period of visitation, been left unattended to the grave, every member of the Masonic body who was able made it a matter of solemn obligation to attend, they constituting the chief assistants, and consequently Bro. De Burgh was interred with every demonstration of respect, offering a dignified moral lesson to the demoralised community, who knowing well that the mourners were Freemasons, learned that the abused and excommunicated Freemasons do not, like others, abandon their friends in the hour of peril, and that religious men of all religions joined in the solemn offices of the dead. There were recognised the Greek, Roman Catholic, the Armenian, the Lutheran, the Anglican, the Calvinist, the Mussulman, and the despised Jew.

It is the intention of the brethren at an early period to hold a Masonic service for the deceased; and on the day of the funeral, by way of example to others in this hour of peril, a subscription was begun, to give an extra remuneration to the attendants who had faithfully and zealously discharged their duty to the deceased.

Bro. De Burgh was the son of the Rev. Robert De Burgh, and a cadet of the ancient and patrician family of that name. In a foreign land, absent from his family, the hand of brotherhood grasped him in the valley of the shadow of death, which he had first sought in the quiet and prosperity of England and in the hour of his trial and his need.

## REVIEWS.

*Notes from Paris; or, Why are Frenchmen and Englishmen different?* Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas. 1865. 12mo., 46 pp.

This is not only a very agreeable, pleasantly-written little book, but, moreover, capable of imparting much information as well as amusement. It consists of a series of notes, all of which, except the first and last, purport to be written from Paris—the first being from London, and apparently inserted to afford an opportunity of criticising the large metropolitan hotels and their comestibles, especially their butter—"streaked lard, parcel salted." Upon the sombre background thus established our correspondent sets forth, in bright colours, the comforts and domestic felicity of a "second-class hotel of moderate size" in Paris, and, after some further light, descriptive matter, launches forth into the political and social peculiarities of our French neighbours—in the last note giving an account of the return home to Edinburgh. We feel sure that, whoever, having any taste for literature, begins to read these "Notes," will assuredly finish them; and we strongly advise every one to begin them.

*Masonic Boys' School.* Photographed by Messrs. MOIRA and HAIGH, 1, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, W.

An excellent photograph of this Institution has been published by the well-known firm of Messrs. Moira and Haigh (see advertisement), the views having been taken on the occasion of the late inauguration festival, under the immediate superintendence of Bro. Haigh. Not only is the splendid edifice at Wood Green displayed to advantage, but the view is rendered the more interesting by the introduction of a group of boys and girls from the Masonic Schools, surrounded by a number of well-known friends of the Institution. As a work of art, the photograph is really admirable.

## Poetry.

## EIN TRAUMBILD.

By H. S. *Freely translated by F. B.*

The evening sun went slowly down,  
The West with crimson blazed;  
I stood beside our ancient tower,  
And o'er the valley gazed.

The rapid river winding, swept,  
Like rosy tinted wine,  
By rocky cliffs and castles grey,  
To mingle with the Rhine,

Like some fair maiden firm in faith,  
Whose love with strength of will,  
Makes even opposition help  
Her wishes to fulfil.

With steady aim she holds her course  
The Nahe must wed the Rhine;  
He is her pride, and whispering sighs,  
"Come! be for ever mine."

While deepening shadows gather here,  
The mountain summits burn;  
The vanes upon the turrets high  
Keep flashing as they turn.

Beneath me lies that little isle  
Within Najuda's breast,  
Whose circling waters guarded well  
The sailor boy at rest.

That isle once waste and desolate  
Is now a garden fair  
With lofty walls, and gentle folk  
From every land are there!

And wheresoe'er I turn my eyes  
I mark my MAKER's skill—  
In shady groves, in running streams,  
In vale, and wood, and hill.

A horn of plenty has been poured,  
Of flowers, and fruit, and wine:  
In other lands they taste of earth,  
But here they are divine.

His bounties here a temple make,  
Wherein we see his face.  
My heart is full, it offers praise,  
My lips confess His grace.

"Almighty Father, Lord of all,  
Thou fillest still my cup  
With plenteousness: my heart to Thee  
In thanks is lifted up.

"Thou stillest sorrow, soothest pain,  
And spreadest all the Earth  
With beauty—and the heart of man  
O'erflows with highest mirth.

"Thou at the first created us,  
Thou guidest us with care;  
We praise Thee for Thy excellence—  
We praise Thee everywhere.

"Thou'st planted in our secret hearts  
The strong desire of good;  
Thou'st given faith, thou'st given hope,  
And Love, and Brotherhood.

"When Adam from the Earth arose  
In likeness, Lord, of Thee,  
'Twas Thy free gift of *mind* to Earth—  
Thou meant it to be free!

"Thou madest not the various sects  
Of Christian, Jew, or Turk!  
Thy laws were few—OBEDIENCE, LOVE:  
The rest was human work.

"Thou God of peace Thou hatest strife,  
Yet, in preserving Faith,  
Permittest man his brother man  
To scourge, or hunt to death."

O you who blindly thus rebel  
Think of th'avenging rod!  
Be warned in time, before ye rouse  
A just and angry God!

It may be you have never looked  
Fair Nature in the face,  
Nor learnt God's glory there to find,  
And there his goodness trace.

In need of life, you trembling stand,  
And welcome words of death;  
The Holy Spirit you drive away  
Through lack of loving Faith.

On Sinai's mount Jehovah spoke  
The Laws by which we live!  
And JESUS on the Cross besought  
The Father to forgive.

As fairest flowers will often breed  
The poisonous canker worms,  
So Hatred's tooth is often nursed  
By seeming angel forms.

O for a place of peaceful calm  
Amid life's stormy weather,  
Where man might meet his fellow-man,  
And joyous live together.

Where man would only think of man  
As of himself a part,  
Nor try to test by forms of faith  
The feelings of the heart:

Where high and low, the rich and poor,  
The great ones and the small,  
Would be as one—a brotherhood,  
And heaven the hope of all:

Where each could clasp the hand of each,  
And feel a true heart beating,  
And eyes would find in kindred eyes  
Their looks of love repeating.

The holy place my fancy sought,  
I found the Earth adorning  
With lordly pillars lifted high,  
High as the gates of morning.

The columns in their order showed  
The rarest grace and beauty,  
For skill had wrought what wisdom thought  
A blessing and a duty.

A triple knock admission gave  
To where warm hearts attended,  
To welcome one long gone astray—  
A wanderer unbefriended!

A brother's arm supports me now,  
I feel no more a stranger;  
A brother's heart will be my shield  
To ward off every danger.

As through the misty clouds of morn  
The sun in love comes beaming,  
So from a brother's dewy eyes  
Comes friendship softly streaming.

How sweet to me those words of love  
He spoke—that Master mild!  
He touched my hand—with very joy  
I trembled like a child!

In blessing me he pressed my brow—  
No more I felt alone;  
The brotherhood acknowledged me  
The fifty were as one.

The air that breathes along the chords  
And wakes the tuneful strings,  
Anon will, sweeping, bend the grain,  
Till rustling loud it sings.

The same air in our Temple breathed  
Breaks out in hymns of joy,  
Or strains that rouse the patriot's soul,  
And tyrannies destroy.

#### HYMN OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

O God, our Protector  
In sorrow and joy,  
Be still our Director,  
And make us employ  
The power of our will  
And the skill of our band,  
To establish a work that  
For ages shall stand.

Behold how our brother  
Entwineth a band  
Round the heart of another!  
In friendship 'tis planned.  
We meet him, we greet him,  
With honour and pride;  
Thro' life and till death we  
Are firmly allied.

I never shirked a brother's work,  
But lent a brother's power!  
To raise our Temple higher still  
I laboured hour by hour.

In times of joy and feasting, when  
Expands the human soul—  
When songs were sung, and freely passed  
Around the brimming bowl—

When hearts a-love were swelling high  
With truest, purest zest—  
All thoughts ignoble, base, impure,  
Expelled the human breast—

'Twas then I, pondering, wondered why  
So many dwell apart;  
A mighty gulf between, and yet  
Profess they're one at heart.

I was but dreaming; for, alas!  
The vision quickly passed:  
Our Temple's vaunted brotherhood  
Was but a sham at last.

There were looks askance, and whispers—  
Murmurs, very low at first,  
Came swelling loud and louder, till  
At last like thunder burst.

"This Temple is for Christian men,  
'Twas not designed for you.  
We love you much—we sympathize—  
But must exclude the Jew!"

"You are welcome as a stranger  
To a seat when we incline;  
But you must quit the place whenever  
We Christians give the sign.

"Upon this bright, illumined scroll  
A thousand names are seen;  
Amongst them one of Judah's race  
Has ne'er inscribed been."

With throbbing breast I, panting, cried—  
Are we still doomed to wait  
For freedom? Have they not expired,  
Those thousand years of hate?

Say, can this place be sacred made  
By man's exclusive creeds?  
Is it a brother's act to heap  
Hot ashes on our heads?

"Love one another, little ones,"  
Was Jesu's parting word:  
Yet here you spurn and drive away  
A brother all unheard.

O! if you are our brothers, speak!  
Have mercy, I implore!  
Believe in our trustworthiness—  
We're faithful, as of yore.

O men! your silence woundeth deep,  
Deeper than whetted swords!  
Your banners, blazoned "Brotherhood,"  
Bear flaunting, lying words.

Yet parting thus with brother men  
Makes sad my swimming eyes:  
My prayers for you shall rise to heaven—  
A pure heart's sacrifice.

I go—and, going, I would pray  
May joy surround you still:  
We part in peace, and may the God  
You trust, your hopes fulfil.

For there the Master of us all  
Enthroned sits on high,  
And welcomes all the pure in heart  
To temples in the sky.

With linked hands from every land  
Our God a circle makes—  
A world encircling brotherhood,  
Which every evil breaks.

Again I hear the solemn song,  
The pealing organ's voice;  
I hear the swelling chorus shout  
Rejoice! rejoice! rejoice!

All men are one in brotherhood,  
Admit them one and all.  
Is it an angel's song, or man's,  
That cheers with such a call?

Alas, I dreamt! 'twas all a dream!  
Awakened from my sleep,  
Resounding from the Minster came  
A chorus loud and deep.

A sacred hymn of liberty  
Came swelling up the hill,  
But not for me—O not for me!  
The Jew's excluded still!

Oh! come the time, the happy time,  
When all the true and good  
From every clime, through endless time,  
Shall be a brotherhood.

### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—The Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, Lord A. Paget, and Major Teesdale, went on board the royal yacht *Alberta* on the 2nd inst., and were present at the Cowes Town Regatta in Cowes Roads. The Queen held a Council on Monday, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Viscount Sydney, and the Right Hon. T. M. Gibsen. Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, left Osborne on the 8th inst., at half-past one o'clock, for Woolwich, to embark for the Continent. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold left Osborne early, and proceeded straight to Greenhithe to embark in the *Victoria* and *Albert*, which awaits her Majesty in the river. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur accompanied the Queen to Woolwich, and returned to Greenwich Park. Her Majesty's suite to the Continent consists of the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Churchill, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, Dr. Jenner, and Mr. Buff. Earl Granville accompanies her Majesty as Minister in attendance. The Prince of Wales presided on Wednesday at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, held at Marlborough house.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—The health of London is happily improving, and that to such a degree as to lead to the conclusion that the sickly season we have recently had to lament is now at an end. According to the Registrar General's weekly return the deaths registered for the past week show a decrease of 46 on the estimated mortality. Diarrhoea had been much less fatal than previously, and most of the cases were confined to young children. Cholera had carried off nineteen victims, six of whom were adults. It is a fact worth noticing that not less

than twelve deaths by horse conveyances were registered during the week. On the whole the return is reassuring, and calculated to allay any apprehension that may have existed in the public mind in consequence of the high rate of mortality which has lately prevailed.—At the meeting of the vestry of Marylebone, Dr. Whitmore, medical officer of health, presented a report on the cattle plague. He described its ravages, and said he agreed with Professor Gamgee that it had been brought into this country by foreign cattle. The report was received, and it was resolved that representation should be made to the Home Secretary to induce him to enforce stricter regulations for the time being on the importation of foreign cattle.—A great meeting was held at Birmingham in support of the Freeman's Aid Movement. Advantage was taken of the meetings of the Wesleyan Conference to hold a demonstration indirectly under the auspices of that influential religious body. The result was that upwards of one hundred Wesleyan ministers attended on the occasion; that the first resolution was moved by the President of the Conference and seconded by the ex-President; that the Rev. William Arthur, one of the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, moved the next resolution; and that subsequently Bishop Jones, of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, delivered an able speech on the condition and prospects of the suffering and much-misled freedmen. He defended the negroes from the charge that they would not work, and, like Mr. Arthur, appealed to facts which none could gainsay. The venerable bishop was followed by Mr. Leigh, of New York, and other gentlemen. The friends of the emancipated slave may well congratulate themselves upon the progress which their cause is making in the midland counties.—A case was tried at the Croydon assizes, not unlike that of Mr. Debenham, the surgeon, of the Commercial-road. A small farmer, named Stephen Winter, was charged with shooting at William Maynard. The prosecutor had gone with another man to gather watercresses, and they were busily engaged on a cress bed on the farm of Winter, when he came up with a gun in his hand. He ordered Maynard to desist from pulling the cresses, and threatened to shoot him if he did not. No sooner was the threat made than Winter raised his gun and fired at the prosecutor, who was wounded about the arms and shoulders with shot. The defence was that Winter had suffered severely from pilferers; that Maynard was stealing watercresses; and that the gun was fired simply to frighten him—Winter not being aware that it was loaded with shot. The jury acquitted the prisoner.—Another attempt was made at the Metropolitan Board of Works to break faith in regard to the tenders for the utilisation of metropolitan sewage. As the Board had decided that Mr. Shield's tender, sent in after the others had been opened, should not be received, Mr. Newton moved that the Board re-advertise for tenders. Mr. Doulton, M.P., opposed this, and moved an amendment. This amendment was rejected by 15 votes to 12. Another amendment, moved by Mr. Miller, for deferring the consideration of the matter until the committee to whom the tenders had been referred had reported, was carried.—At the opening of the Birkenhead Working Men's Hall, Lord Stanley delivered one of his characteristically practical speeches. He strongly urged upon the working men to aim to secure another benefit besides those which they already enjoyed—viz., to acquire the ownership of a freehold house. He paid the highest tribute to the value of working men's clubs.—The execution of John Hughes, a soldier, for the murder of a poor woman named Clements took place at Winchester on Friday morning. As the soldiers garrisoned in the town were greatly irritated at the reprieve of Broomfield, coupled as it

was with the enforcement of the law in the case of Hughes, fears were entertained that there would be a demonstration on their part; but the military authorities adopted precautions which effectually prevented any such display of feeling.—The Nisi Prius Court at the Croydon assizes was occupied on Friday, the 4th inst., and a good part of the previous day in a trial of a peculiar case. A young fellow named Ruddock sued a man called Lowe for damages for bad medical treatment. Lowe is one of those quacks who are unfortunately so numerous. He is proprietor of an abominable museum in the Strand, and it was charged against him that under pretence of treating the plaintiff medically he had extracted more than £40 from him, and seriously injured his health. The defence was that the case was a conspiracy got up by the attorney for the plaintiff. The jury, however, gave £100 damages against Lowe. Another action of a similar kind against the same defendant was settled on his paying £70.—On Saturday last, at the Mansion House, two men named Taylor and Kelly were charged with conspiring to defraud the Birmingham Banking Company of over £2,000. Taylor was in business in Birmingham, and he had represented to the bank that he was in the habit of receiving good trade bills, and he wished the company to discount them. The manager consented, and bills were discounted bearing the names apparently of firms in London. It was afterwards found that these firms had no existence, and that the bills were got up by Taylor and Kelly. This was some time ago, but the police had only just been able to arrest Kelly. The prisoners were remanded, bail being refused.—On Saturday last the Marquis of Hartington distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the meeting of the National Artillery Association at Shoeburyness. This was the first meeting of the association and it seems to have been in every way successful. The Marquis of Hartington congratulated the association and the volunteers on the public spirit they had shown.—The electricians in the Kerry town announce that they have discovered, with they believe, considerable accuracy, that the break in the electric current is at a point in the cable 1,175 miles from Valentia. It is believed that the general and painful suspicion as to the nature and magnitude of the accident will be realised by the end of the present week by the arrival of the *Great Eastern*, or one of her attendant vessels, off the southern or western coast of Ireland.—The Anglo-French Working Men's Exhibition was opened at the Crystal Palace on Monday, the 7th inst., with some formalities. The chair was taken in the Handel orchestra at three o'clock by Mr. Herbert Maudslay, of the well-known engineering firm, and the Rev. Dr. Emerton, of Hanwell, offered the inauguration prayer. The "Hallelujah Chorus" was performed on the great organ, and several interesting speeches were made. The exhibition, which contains many objects of considerable interest, and occasionally of great beauty, is intended to commemorate the jubilee of peace between England and France, which have now maintained a friendly understanding for fifty years. The French workmen have taken as much interest in the matter as we expected; and though their contributions are as yet fewer than those of the English operatives, there will, it is hoped, be an addition to the number before the close of the exhibition.—A sculling race with outriggers, for a stake of £200, between Wilson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Kilsby, of Lambeth, took place on Monday afternoon from Putney to Mortlake, and seems to have been admirably contested. In the aquatic world generally, and among the water-side population especially, the event was regarded with very great interest, but the North countryman, although he had only once before appeared on the Thames, and was then beaten, was the favourite at starting. Kilsby,

however, won the race by about twenty lengths, having rowed the distance in less than twenty-six minutes.—There was a great rowing match on the Thames on Tuesday between Robert Chambers, of Newcastle, and Henry Kelley, of London. Chambers has rarely been beaten. Some time ago he defeated Kelley. On Tuesday, however, the tables were turned. After a sharp contest, Kelley beat his opponent by four lengths.—The cattle disease does not confine its ravages to the North London dairies alone, but is reported to have made its appearance at Market Drayton, North Walsham, and some parts of Northumberland. In short, it promises to be a very destructive scourge amongst the herds in various districts of the country if sanitary principles in the transport of foreign stock, their landing at the outports, their conveyance by railway, and their subsequent treatment in the farm be not carefully attended to. There is no use in disguising the fact that the subject had assumed a really alarming aspect. We are glad, therefore, to observe that it is engaging the attention of the National Association for the Prevention of Cattle Diseases, which at a meeting held at the Literary Institute, Marylebone, on Monday night, reported the results of the preventative measures it has adopted and the communications it has received from the Government.—At the Croydon assizes a case was tried in which a chemist named Fay was sued for damages for maltreatment of a painter. The plaintiff had suffered from painters' cholera, and went to the defendant for some medicine to give him relief. It was alleged that Fay treated him with mercury, and made him so ill that his life was despaired of. The defence was that the plaintiff was always ill, and that he had not been treated by the defendant as described. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £100 damages.—The Corporation are taking steps to purge the cattle market at Islington of tainted animals. Mr. Gibbins, the chairman of the market committee, made a statement at the Mansion House of what had been done. Several experts had been consulted, and they gave it as their opinion that the disease had not been brought in by foreign cattle, as to the importation of which great care was taken. They believed that the disease had broken out in some of the dairies. The committee had no power to exclude cattle from the market; but when once an animal had entered the market inspector could order its destruction if diseased. The committee had therefore placed men at the gates so that diseased cattle should get as little way as possible into the market. On the previous day four diseased cows had been seized, and as it was found that the parties who sent them knew they were diseased, proceedings had been ordered against the offenders. Every effort was being made to cleanse and purify the lairs and stalls; and as the disease was confined to milch cows, a part of the market had been appropriated for their reception. The corporation is, therefore, doing its part well. The Privy Council, in the meantime, is addressing itself to railway companies and others engaged in the carriage of cattle, urging the adoption of precautions for preventing the mixing of diseased with healthy animals.—At the Clerkenwell Police-court on Wednesday, application was made for an order to seize eleven cows then in the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and which bore all the symptoms of the new disease. The presiding magistrate made minute inquiry into the case, the sanitary inspectors proving that five of the cows were in the last stage of the disease, the other six being more or less affected, but all quite unfit for human food. The foreman of the owner of the cows, on being examined, acknowledged that he was aware of the cows being afflicted with the disease, but evaded the question as to whether they were about to be slaughtered and sent to market in the usual way.

The order for the destruction of the cows was granted.—A most cruel murder has been committed in a coffeehouse in Red Lion-street, Holborn. On Monday evening a man took three children to the coffeehouse, and asked if they could have a bed. He said they were going to Australia, and wanted accommodation for a night or two. A bed was found for the children, who next morning were downstairs by six o'clock. At eight o'clock the man returned and breakfasted with them. At one o'clock he gave them dinner, and in the evening they had tea. He then offered to put them to bed himself, and that night they went to sleep, the younger children in one room and the eldest in another. About nine o'clock in the evening the man returned and asked for a candle to go up and see the children. A candle was given to him and he went upstairs, where he remained for a short time, and then came down and went away. On Wednesday morning, as the children did not come downstairs a chambermaid went to their rooms and found them dead. They had evidently been suffocated. On inquiries being made their father was found. He and his wife are separated, and it is supposed that the murderer is the man with whom the wife has been living. On Thursday morning the murderer was apprehended at Ramsgate. Mrs. White and another child are dead.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—We have some further details of the great naval engagement which has been fought between the fleets of Brazil and Paraguay. The action lasted nearly nine hours, and was attended with a frightful destruction of life. Although the Paraguayans appear to have had the superior force, their fleet was all but annihilated; but while their naval power is destroyed they are for the present maintaining their military superiority on land.—We think very little about the Elban Duchies now, but there has been considerable ill-will between Prussia and Austria on the subject of their disposal. In fact, a rupture was dreaded; but it seems that the two Powers, like Peachum and Lockett in Gay's play, think they are both in the wrong, and are willing to make it up, by sacrificing the people of the Duchies. So the *Constitutionnel* tells us.—The Home Minister of France has issued a circular upon the municipal elections. In it can be described the real nature of the French Government. Nothing can be more impartial than the sound of the words. "With the Government," says the writer, "there cannot be either vanquished or victors. We receive with the same cordiality the re-elected and newly elected." But what do they mean? Obviously that the Government is independent of public opinion, as shown at any rate in the municipal elections.—In spite of the extremely backward party in Spain—the Retrogressionists—represented by Sister Patrocinio, the amicable understanding between that Government and the King of Italy is assuming consistence. At Madrid the Marquis Tagliacarne, the Italian Ambassador, has been received by the Spanish Ministers, and is to be admitted to the presence of Queen Isabella in due course.—Some personal movements of the Royal personages who reign over Sweden and Denmark are announced. The King of Sweden has been on a visit to the King of Denmark; and the Baltic fleet of Russia has left Cronstadt. The Russian Princes, also, are paying visits of courtesy to the Kings on the west shores of the Baltic.—The report that the cholera had broken out in the Danubian Principalities is contradicted from Bucharest.—On Monday evening the French ironclad squadron left Toulon for Brest, so may be shortly expected off our coasts. It is understood that the French ironclads and our Channel fleet will remain anchored off Spithead for a considerable time, when balls and festivities will be given on both sides, and all the manifestations of fraternity and good wishes made.—The

authorities of Rome have just discovered in that city three workshops for the manufacture of counterfeit Spanish money, and have succeeded in arresting seventeen persons.—Affairs in Spain, since Marshal O'Donnell came into office, and the recognition of Italy by the Court of Madrid was made, seem to be progressing. In consequence of a meeting between the Prime Minister, General Prim, and Senor Madoz, the Party of Progress has resolved to give up its policy of abstention from politics. The law lowering the franchise in Spain will add three more to every elector who existed previously. Madrid will have greatly more electors than London, in proportion to its size. Protests against the recognition of Italy continue, but only in the ratio of one for every hundred signatures in its favour.—French influence is reported to be making way in Cochin China, and several native chiefs have submitted to it. The French Governor's report affirms this influence to be purely moral.

AMERICA.—The *North American* steam ship brings news from New York to the evening of the 29th ult. Brownlow's policy in Tennessee appears to be working out the results which might have been anticipated, and he has been obliged to ask for troops to "preserve order" during the approaching elections. Confederate sentiment is said to be spreading in North Carolina; and it is reported that the hostile feeling between the Federal soldiers and the French troops along the Mexican frontier is on the increase. It was stated at Cairo that the Mexican Government had ordered accoutrements for 35,000 men to be pressed at Matamoras, in consequence of the concentration of Federal troops in and about Brownsville. The Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* is still afloat and carrying on her depredations against Federal shipping, without regard to the fact of the civil war in America being brought to a close, and possibly without yet having received precise information of the termination of the war. We have accounts of her depredations from two different quarters, per a Hanoverian schooner which encountered her in lat. 4 N. long. 167 W. and from New York. It appears that she is committing great havoc amongst the Federal whalers in the North Pacific.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.—The advices from China and Japan contain nothing novel or particularly interesting, Prince Kung has not been quite reinstated in the imperial favour, and the Tycoon had determined to attack his refractory subject, Prince Nagato. The financial collapse which had taken place at Bombay was still occasioning great inconvenience, although it was anticipated that when the crisis was once passed there would be a speedy revival of commercial prosperity. A great battle had been fought between the rulers of Cabul and Candahar. On the one side the heir apparent of Cabul was killed—on the other, the brother of the Ameer. The Khan of Khokand is also said to have been killed, not in this battle, but in an attack made upon him by a tribe of Kirghies. Russia, it appears, has not annexed Khokand, but the ambitious Khan of Bokhara is making an attempt to absorb that territory into his own.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

R. Y.—If you are correctly informed as to the date, the other circumstances, as communicated to you by your informant, are in accordance with the Records of the History of the Lodge to which you refer, and which, before the date of the fusion, was called "The Three Gloves."

J.—We cannot think you were serious in requesting us to give publicity to your suggestion.