

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

BRO. JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Among the few contributions in praise of Masonry in song or ode, our readers will doubtless remember those of John Cunningham, a pastoral poet and dramatic writer. We know, however, of but one drama in two acts, entitled "Love in a Mist," which had, we are told, a considerable run. Cunningham was born in 1729, in Dublin, in which city his father carried on the business of a wine cooper. He failed, while the son was at school, who, consequently, had to turn out in the world, and, at seventeen, produced the drama referred to. Getting no regular employment, he engaged himself with an itinerant company of comedians, with whom he came to England, but wanting the essential requisites of an actor—figure, voice, and expression—he never attained any eminence. After passing two or three seasons at Edinburgh, under Mr. Digges, he went over to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he formed a connection with Mr. Slack, a printer, and by his services in conducting the *Newcastle Chronicle*, so ingratiated himself with his employer, that his regard for Cunningham terminated only with his life.

It is related that, during his stage career, his finances were very slender, and on one occasion he was seen fishing in the Wear on a Sunday by a divine who was passing, and rebuked for breaking the Sabbath. The poor actor mildly replied that he hoped God and his reverence would forgive his seeming profanity, as his dinner for that day lay at the bottom of the river.

The journal we have referred to recently completed the hundredth year of its existence, and the proprietor celebrated the event in a graceful way. Cunningham died September 18th, 1773, in his 45th year, and Mr. Slack placed a memorial over his remains, with this inscription:—

"Here lie the remains of John Cunningham. Of his excellence as a pastoral poet, his works will remain a monument for ages, after this temporary tribute of esteem is in dust forgotten."

The monument, although not in dust, is in decay; and the attention of the present proprietor of the *Chronicle* having been called to its condition, with a suggestion that a memorial window in the church might be preferable to a restoration of the stone, he acceded to the proposal, and a stained glass window, executed by Mr. H. M.

Barnett, of the Glass Works at Newcastle, has been placed on the east side of the south transept in St. John's Church, the three lights being filled with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with an inscription descriptive of the object, and stating that it was placed there by the present proprietor of the *Chronicle*, Joseph Cowen, of Blaydon-upon-Tyne.

Cunningham's pastorals, like those of Shennstone, were the delight of our grandsires; and one song, "Kate of Aberdeen," retained its hold as a favourite to a comparatively recent period. He is, however, best known to us for his enthusiastic effusions on Masonry, and he wrote many songs, odes, prologues, epilogues; the best is

AN EULOGIUM SPOKEN BY MR. DIGGES, AT EDINBURGH.

Say, can the garter or the star of state,
That on the vain or on the vicious wait,
Such emblems with such emphasis impart,
As an insignia near the Mason's heart?
Hail, sacred Masonry, of source divine,
Masonry, mistress of the faultless line,
Whose plumb of truth, with never-failing sway,
Makes the joined parts of symmetry obey.
Hail to the Craft, at whose serene command
The gentle arts in glad obedience stand,
Whose magic stroke bids fell confusion cease,
And to the finished orders yield its place;
Who calls creation from the womb of earth,
And gives imperial cities glorious birth.
To works of art her merits not confined;
She regulates the morals, squares the mind;
Corrects with care the tempest working soul,
And points the tide of passions where to roll;
On virtue's tablets works each sacred rule,
And forms her lodge an universal school,
Where nature's mystic laws unfolded stand,
And sense and science joined go hand in hand.
O, may her sacred rules instructive spread
Till truth erect her long neglected head:
Till through deceitful night she dart her ray
And beam full glorious in the blaze of day!
Till man by virtuous maxims learn to move,
Till all the peopled world her laws approve,
And the whole human race be bound in brother's love.

Let Masonry from pole to pole
Her sacred laws expand,
Far as the mighty waters roll
To wash remotest land.
That virtue has not left mankind
Her social maxims prove;
For stamped upon a Mason's mind
Are unity and love.

Ascending to her native sky,
Let Masonry increase;
A glorious pillar raised on high—
Integrity its base.
Peace adds to olive boughs entwined
An emblematic dove,
As stamped upon a Mason's mind
Are unity and love.

Will some of our Northumbrian brethren inform us to what lodge Bro. Cunningham belonged, and if his kind-hearted employer, Mr. Slack, was a member of the Craft?

TEUTONIC LEGAL ANTIQUITIES.

Continuing our extracts from Dr. Grimm's researches, to which we had been led in pursuit of symbolic usage in bygone ages, we find the mode by which property changed hands, without the intervention of the long-robe gentry with the parchment deed and six-and-eight pence.

We entirely lose sight of symbols, and return to the senses and the act of the party most concerned, in the custom of giving land in quantities measured by the receiver's riding, driving, or crawling, over or round it, during some determinate period of time, as whilst the royal donor bathed, or took his after dinner nap. This custom was not, however, peculiar to the Germans. We find gifts almost literally similar in Herodotus, in Livy, and in oriental history and fable; and in spirit they resemble Dido's purchase of the land—a bull's hide would cover, which, indeed, was often literally copied by German candidates for real property; but if not Teutonic in its origin, the practice became so by the more vivid and picturesque form which, like all proceedings borrowed from the south, it assumed amidst the imaginative Northmen and Germans. It went out of fashion, we presume, from the constant cheating to which it seems to have given birth. Even saints appear to have found the temptation irresistible, and consequently endowed jackasses upon such occasions with a fleetness surpassing the best-bred racers. If saints proved thus trickish, shall we wonder at the frailty of a hero's virtue? A prince of one of the most heroic families in Germany—the Guelphs—and, consequently, an ancestor of the sovereign of the British Isles, having obtained from the Emperor Louis a grant of as much land as he could either plough with a golden plough, or drive a golden waggon round—it is not clear which—during his imperial majesty's noontide slumber, fairly, or rather unfairly, put a golden toy waggon or plough into his pocket and rode full gallop, with, if we recollect rightly, relays of horses.

This mode of granting land originated, we conceive, in the ordinary form of taking possession of domains, whether inherited or otherwise acquired, by riding over them. Even kings were frequently bound thus to ride round or over their kingdoms, after having, upon their succession or election (they commonly united both rights), been lifted on high upon a shield, and thus exhibited to their people for their approbation or homage—

a practice, by the way, borrowed from the Germans by the Romans, when their armies came to consist principally of Germans. We first read of it upon Julian's proclamation as Emperor at Paris, A.D. 360—when Ammianus Marcellinus says, "Julian was placed on a foot soldier's shield, raised on high, and unanimously proclaimed Augustus." Is the chairing of members of Parliament, upon their election, a relic of this ancient usage?

But we must return to German forms of taking possession, some of which are curious. The number of persons and animals to be employed in the ride was specified. The lord was to ride sometimes himself seventh, with six horses and-a-half—the half being a mule, sometimes with six mouths and-a-half, when the party consisted of himself, two attendants, three horses, and a dog; and the quantity and quality of entertainment he was inclined to claim from his vassal on these occasions was appointed with equal care, and was occasionally confined to bread, cheese, and wine, upon a clean table-cloth. If he required more he had to pay for it. The horses, however, were always amply provided for, being ordered to be placed up to the belly in oats. Sometimes horses and dogs were to be one-eyed, or even a one-eyed deputy was to be substituted for the lord. In other places, animals and men's clothes were to be white, a more intelligible regulation, as white was a holy colour amongst the Teutonic heathens; and we observe it did not quite forfeit its sanctity upon the introduction of Christianity from the marvellous favour shown to a white sow, who, if lucky enough to produce a whole litter as spotlessly white as herself, was permitted, it should seem, to ravage the corn-fields within her reach, at her own discretion; but the most singular and solemn form of entering into possession and receiving homage recorded, is that enjoined to the Dukes of Carinthia.

The principle upon which this form proceeded was, that every new duke must take his lands and privilege, as by purchase, from the people and their representative—a free peasant. Whenever, therefore, a new duke is to receive the homage hereditarily due to him, a peasant of the race of the Edlinjer places himself upon the marble ducal seat at Zollfeld. Round about this seat, but without the barriers, as far as the eye can reach, throng the country people awaiting the new duke. This latter personage, in the rude garb of a Sla-

vonian peasant, with a hunter's wallet containing bread, cheese, and agricultural implements (small ones, we hope), carrying a crook in his hand, and having a black steer, and a lean cart-horse on either side, approaches the marble seat, led by two noblemen of the province, and followed by all the rest of the nobility and chivalry in the most splendid festal array, with the flags and banners of the duchy. As soon as the procession comes near enough for the peasant to discover the prince, he asks in the Slavonic dialect spoken in Carinthia, "Who comes hither in such state?" The crowd answer, "The Prince of the country." The peasant resumes, "Is he a just judge? Does the good of the country touch his heart? Is he of free and Christian birth?" An unanimous shout of "He is! he will be!" resounds from the assembled multitude. "Then I ask, by what right he will remove me from this seat?" again questions the peasant; and the Count of Görz replies, "He will buy it of thee for sixty pence; these draught cattle shall be thine, as well as the prince's clothes; thy house shall be free, and thou shalt pay neither tithe nor rent."

The peasant now gives the prince a slight box on the ear, admonishes him to be just, and descending from the marble seat, takes possession of the horse and steer. The new duke ascends the vacated throne, and swinging his drawn sword in every direction, promises right and justice to the people; after which, in proof of his moderation, he takes a draught of water out of his hat. The procession then goes to St. Peter's Church to hear mass. The duke exchanges his rustic dress for princely attire, and holds a magnificent banquet with his knights and nobles. After dinner the company repair to the side of a hill, where stands a seat divided into two by a partition wall. The duke sits on the side fronting the east, and swears, bare-headed, and with uplifted fingers, to maintain the laws and rights of the duchy. Thereupon he receives the homage, the oaths of allegiance of his vassals, and grants the investiture of fiefs. On the opposite side sits the Count of Görz, and grants the fiefs depending mediately upon him, as hereditary Count Palatine of Carinthia. So long as the duke sits upon this seat granting fiefs, it is the prescriptive privilege of the race of Gradneckers to appropriate to themselves as much grass as they can mow, unless it be ransomed by the owners; whilst robbers enjoy the yet more marvellous privilege of robbing the Portendörfers,

and after them the Mordaxters, that of burning the property of whosoever will not compound with them, (by the payment of black mail). These extraordinary ceremonies were observed at every accession of a Duke of Carinthia during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries: in the fifteenth they disappear.

MASONIC CHARITY.

Masonry is an institution established for mutual improvement and mutual benefit, and to attain this end it is necessary that there should exist mutual good feeling and undisguised interchange of sentiments. But this cannot be accomplished unless there is charity with each other. The three great principles of Masonry are brotherly love, relief, and truth, while the three cardinal virtues which form the principal steps of Jacob's ladder are faith, hope, and charity. But this charity does not simply mean that charity which would lead us to give relief to a fellow creature in the hour of distress, but charity in its broadest and most exalted sense. To trace this sublime principle to its source we must look beyond the bounds of time, we must penetrate the heaven of heavens, and we will there find it in the happy society of angels,—the bond of peace and all virtues, and when the world shall have passed away—when the Great Architect of the Universe shall descend from heaven with a shout and with the voice of an archangel, Masonic charity will continue to illumine those blest abodes where the just live to all eternity. All other virtues are mortal, but charity is immortal. Masonic charity is that which is so eloquently described by St. Paul, the charity which suffereth long and is kind, which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, and which never faileth. The charity of the heart is the Masonic characteristic. Freemasonry is built upon it, and had its foundation been on the sand it would have vanished centuries ago. A moral responsibility rests upon every Freemason—it is for him to show the opponents of the Order that Masonry is real, that there is that bond of union, that brotherly love, that sublime charity, which is not to be found in any other society of men. Let him show this, and opponents will be fewer and the candidates for admission more numerous. Let him never forget there is no position more dangerous than a house divided against itself.—*Masonic Record of Western India.*

CYCLOPEAN MASONRY, AND THE BUILDINGS OF JERUSALEM.

In the course of the articles that have appeared lately in the pages of the *Builder*, on Mr. Ferguson's views concerning the Holy Sepulchre, mention was made of the masonry of the Haram. Some account of the masonry of the same description, and that which is analogous, may therefore be interesting to those who have not at hand the works of Dodwell and others, and particulars of the researches in Palestine, of M. E. Renan, as given in the *Moniteur* about three years ago, and mentioned by us at the time. M. Renan paid particular attention to the rebated masonry, regarded as Phœnician.

The most ancient masonry of which any remains exist at the present day is that which is found in the walls of one or two cities of Greece and Italy, unless indeed the Pyramids be excepted. The fortifications of Tiryns and Mycenæ, places noticed by Homer as famous for their strength, and to which he gives the appellations of *εὐκτιμένης* and *τεχλοεσσος*, are of this style, which has received the name of Cyclopean. The ruins of their walls, which are the only remains, are formed of enormous blocks of uncut stone piled upon one another, the interstices being filled up with others of smaller size, and the whole resembling a dry stone wall on a gigantic scale.

The great antiquity of these structures is attested by the absence of the true arch, and by the various primitive expedients adopted to compensate for the want of it. The most simple is that which is used at the Gate of Lions at Mycenæ, where the arched form is not even attempted; but two enormous blocks being set on end so as to form the two side piers of the doorway, a third block is superimposed, making a solid lintel, the height of which is double that of any other stone in the surrounding wall. At Tiryns, a second mode was adopted, as is seen in the galleries which form part of the fortifications, where the space from pier to pier is spanned by one great stone hollowed out underneath, in the shape of a pointed arch, while the whole is roofed in with similar blocks cut at an angle of forty-five degrees, so as to form a pyramidal vaulting. At Thoricus is found a gateway cut in this manner, through three courses of stone; and at Arpino, the height of the entrance is equal to five. At Segni, in Latium, a compromise between the two methods is to be observed; and the arched form being given to the stones to the height of two or three courses, the whole is capped with a flat lintel of one block. Last of all these methods must be mentioned that which is found at Missolonghi, where the gateways are cut out of the wall in the shape of an isosceles triangle: and that which is used in Delos, where the galleries are roofed in with stones set lengthways, and meeting at an angle supported on others standing on end after

the manner of posts. This last method approaches that which is used at Tiryns.

In the earliest specimens of this masonry, the art of cutting stone appears to have been almost unknown; and except in the cutting of the entrances and galleries of the walls, to have been hardly ever used. But with the gradual advance of skill in building, it became necessary that this art should be made use of, and accordingly the ancient builders began by degrees to fit the polygonal masses of stone, which they still retained, into one another, so as to form irregular joints, while at the same time the outer face of the block was reduced to something approaching a plain surface. Thus, without losing its original characteristic of the polygonal shape of the stones, and without improving the structure of its arches and entrances, the Cyclopean masonry was by degrees improved by a more extensive use of cut stones.

A second and more improved style is that which is generally known by the name of Etruscan. Though evidently and naturally derived from the Cyclopean, it is yet perfectly distinct, and shows a more advanced state of architectural knowledge. Specimens of this are to be found at Fiesole, Volterra, Cosa, and Populonia, and at Todi, where the masonry approaches nearer to the regular masonry of the Greeks.

It appears as though, when the cutting of stone became more generally used, the blocks were gradually shaped with more regularity, until at length nothing remained of the old polygonal style except in the irregularity of the joints, which were not vertical. Numerous examples of transitional styles are also to be found. At Cosa, the lower *strata* (for courses they cannot be called) are of the Cyclopean character, and the upper ones of a rough Etruscan style, formed of blocks little inferior to the former. At Populonia, the stones are roughly squared, but only partially formed in courses, while small stones are inserted in all parts, of a size which is not greater than that used in building at the present day. At Volterra, and other towns, some of the stones are square, and others have portions cut out of them at the corners, into which corresponding pieces, forming part of other blocks, are fitted. The structure of the entrances and false arches in the Etruscan is still the same as in the Cyclopean work, and the advance from one to the other will easily be seen, if the transitional examples be observed. One instance exists which, though belonging to the general class of gigantic masonry, yet stands almost alone by itself; it is that of a wall in Peloponnesus, the upper courses of which are of a kind of Cyclopean, and the lower of a style even more advanced than the Etruscan, the joints being perpendicular, and the edges of the stones finished with a broad band of rebated work.

The greater part of the masonry in question is ascribed to the Cyclops of ancient mythology,

a gigantic race, who inhabited part of Greece and Italy; and wherever in other countries besides these the remains of similar megalithic masonry is found, there will also be found traditions of an ancient race, now passed away or entirely destroyed, who surpassed in stature and strength the men of later time.

Although it has been doubted by modern architects to what historical race to attribute the Grecian remains, yet one thing is evident, that they must have been the works of men who had either greater skill or greater strength than those who succeeded them; and the idea of any superior amount of knowledge or skill is precluded by the appearance of the ruins themselves, which, rough and unshaped, evidently belong to the very infancy of art, to a time of the most primitive ignorance; and thus the only means by which they could have been erected is the superior physical strength of their builders.

It might be expected that in Palestine, and especially in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem and Bashan, the stronghold of an historical race of giants, some remains of masonry similar to that already described should have been discovered; and this expectation is increased by the names yet lingering round the capital which connect it with the ancient race of the Rephaim, and by the unusual size of the masonry of later date which is found there, as well as in other parts of Palestine.

The walls of the famous Golden Gate show a curious mingling of masonry of different dates; they descend to the patchwork of the modern Arabs, and they go back to an unknown age; for, on each side of the entrance is an enormous block, more than 15ft. in height, and with all its dimensions of corresponding magnitude. That these two are of greater antiquity than any works of Solomon is clearly proved by their present appearance, as will afterwards be shown; while in their proportions they throw into the shade all the works of the mythological giants already mentioned.

That the wandering tribes who inhabited Palestine from the times of the early patriarchs to the date of the final settlement of the Israelites should have occupied themselves in any great architectural works, will only be received on sufficient evidence, and will not be taken for granted; but there are records of a more ancient race, the original inhabitants of Canaan, famous for the magnitude of their buildings and for the height of their walls. The children of Abiman Sheshaioud Talmi, the sons of Anak, still dwelt beyond Jordan in the days of Moses. The remnant of the Rephaim lingered about Jerusalem and in the country of Bashan. The Emims dwelt among the Moabites, and the Zamzummims remained in the country of the children of Ammon. All these were people great and strong, whose cities were walled to heaven.

According to the rabbinical writers, who hide under fables exaggerated and often ridiculous, a

thread of history or tradition, the first ancestors of these races had become the servants of the family of Abraham; and being first subjugated by Noah, only rebelled against his descendants on their departure into Egypt. It was during this period of subjection of the gigantic race that Jerusalem was first built by Melchisedec, who is supposed to be the same as Shem, the son of Noah; and it is, therefore, not improbable the city was first fortified by the labours of the giants, and that the two great blocks before mentioned are the relics of their work.

It may, perhaps, be argued that it is impossible from so few remains to prove the origin of Jerusalem; yet it will appear but natural that hardly anything should be left of the buildings which existed before the invasion of the Israelites, if it be remembered that they were expressly enjoined to destroy utterly the heathen cities; so that the very scarcity of this masonry would furnish fresh proof of its date as being previous to the time of the exodus.

The history of megalithic masonry is carried on in Palestine until a style is found which connects the Cyclopean with the masonry of modern days.

It has been shown that in the Etruscan, the masonry had nothing left to show its origin, except the irregularity of its joints; and now in Babel, Bashan, Hebron, Passargadae, and Jerusalem is to be found the next step towards perfection.

The rebated masonry before mentioned as existing in Peloponnesus is of this character, and its presence below as a species of Cyclopean shows its great antiquity. The stones found in Palestine and the East are of a more finished character, beautifully grained and polished; while all round the edge of each block is a sunk band or border, that which is known by the name of rebating.

The stones are very long in comparison with their height, the depth of each course being less as it approaches nearer to the top of the wall; and in size they rival the Cyclopean. Marks of imperfection are still visible in the unequal lengths of the stones, and in the want of attention paid to the beds out of which they are cut; some being taken out of soft strata, appear to be of a great age, eaten out with the action of the weather, and crumbling into decay, while others, cut from more durable material, remain fresh and untouched, as if only just taken from the quarry. The arch is still either unknown, or at least never used, and the same method for covering the doorways is used as at Mycenæ; for two great piers being built up are capped by a solid lintel, equalling in height two courses of the surrounding masonry; and in it, as at Mycenæ, the joint is broken by cutting it shorter, about half way up, so as to fit exactly into the stones of the parallel courses: thus the alternation of the joints is preserved, and the displeasing appearance of one long vertical division is avoided.

Thus the rebated masonry of Palestine forms

the next step in the advance of architectural skill. It is found at Passargadæ, in Persia, though of an inferior size, as late as the time of Cyrus; and it is still used in the palace of Hyrcanus, near Bashan, about a century before the time of Herod; but it disappears in the monuments erected in Jerusalem in his time. At Bâalbec and Hebron, it goes to an unknown date; and in the Holy City it is found in the oldest parts of the city and Temple. That it immediately succeeded the earlier masonry found at the Golden Gate is evident from the presence of false joints made in the blocks, and simulating the rebating, which is the principal characteristic of this third style of megalithic masonry. From its appearance in the walls of the Temple inclosure, it must be referred to one of two periods,—either to the time of Solomon, or to that of Herod; and since it disappears from the monuments of Herod's time, and is replaced by another and more advanced style, it can only be attributed to the time of Solomon.

The appearance of the rebated masonry gives two fresh indications of the truth of the theory that Jerusalem is to be classed amongst the cities of the giants. In the first place, it shows the antiquity of the former style, found at the Golden Gate, and refers it to an age previous to that of the Jewish supremacy in Palestine; and secondly, the size of the stones themselves seems to indicate some original gigantic style, from which the present one was copied: blocks of such a size that, as in Solomon's house and in the palace of Hyrcanus, in Bashan (the stronghold of the giants), the whole height of a lofty building was only equal to three courses, were above the strength of the men of Solomon's time, when only a remnant of the giants remained, and these for the most part destroyed by David's mighty men. And here, therefore, skill and knowledge are first found taking the place of human strength.

The great stones were cut and finished in the mountain quarries, moved on rollers, and raised by means of lewis-holes, as is still evident from their present appearance. But if it now required such labour and pains, why were such extraordinary dimensions still preserved? What could have been the reason that such colossal blocks should have been used in Palestine at a time when other nations built their strongest walls of brick, or of stones of ordinary size? unless, indeed, the great monarch who first repaired the ancient Cyclopean walls, which his father David was unable to rebuild, was unwilling to be inferior in massive grandeur and strength even to the ancient race of the giants.

If Solomon were unwilling to be surpassed by his predecessors, Herod was not less so to be inferior to Solomon. He could not surpass, but he could equal, the enormous size of his works. The beauty given to the walls by the break in the plain surface formed by the rebating was perhaps necessary to the unornamental archi-

ture of the Hebrew masons, who had copied the works of Solomon, and thus made them the foundation of a Jewish style; but with Herod a new spirit came in, and the rich mouldings and graceful orders of later Roman architecture forming sufficient ornamentation, he did away with the irregular appearance given by the unequal lengths of the stones and the consequent irregularity of distance between the vertical bands of the rebating, and substituted a style of colossal Roman masonry, plainer, indeed, than the Jewish, but more regular in its courses and in its joints.

Thus arose the fourth gigantic style found at the present day at Hebron, Jerusalem, and Herodium, a city entirely built by Herod. The stones of this masonry are nearly square, and some even deeper than they are long. They are all perfectly plain, well grained and polished, and laid in beds of equal depth, and not decreasing as they approach the top of the wall, as in the Jewish style. The joints are nearly at equal distances, and placed alternately in the courses, so that the masonry has reached a state almost of perfection. The clumsy expedients of his predecessors were at the same time laid aside by Herod, and domes and flat elliptical arches, bold viaducts, and vaulted roofs appear in their stead. Roman orders, Roman mouldings succeed the Jewish styles; great towers were built, fit to withstand the battering-rams of ancient warfare, with solid bases, to move one stone of which required the work of many days. In short, the colossal masonry has advanced by degrees until it has attained almost to perfection, and until it is only necessary to reduce its dimensions to find in it the masonry of modern times.

The fall of Jerusalem seems to be the close of its history; and, although Constantine's columns recalled those of the second temple, and the works of Justinian are described as gigantic, yet the walls of the former are only of ordinary proportions, and even the greatest works of the latter fall far short of the masonry of Herod and Solomon.

Thus the history of Cyclopean masonry has been traced from the first rude stone fences of Tiryns and Mycenæ, though the first advance of the Etruscan to the ornamental character of the Jewish, until it attains its highest point of perfection in the Roman of Herod. In doing so it has been gradually brought out that Jerusalem is to be classed amongst gigantic cities—a conclusion which is confirmed by the words of Scripture, and which gives additional interest and importance to the after-history of the Holy City.—*Builder*.

HE who backbites an absent friend, who does not defend him when another censures him, who affects loud laughs in company and the reputation of a fanny fellow, who can feign things he never saw, who cannot keep secrets, he is a dangerous man; against him, boys, be on your guard.

A TRUE man has as much strength in adversity as in prosperity. As, in the dark of the moon, she sways the tide as powerfully as in her full-orbed brightness.

RESTORATION OF CHURCHES IN ROME.

The charm attaching to Rome's ancient basilicas is one felt by the imagination rather than acquiesced in by the judgment or taste. Presenting the only Christian style at all noble or impressive that has ever been originated in this city, these edifices are, for the most part, plain even to sterility, more or less grievously injured by pseudo-restoration and mediocre art-works, sombre and forlorn in aspect, sometimes bearing the evidence of years of desolation and neglect; yet still so marked by a character of their own that, once seen, they cannot be forgotten; and, as illustrations to Christian history, their importance cannot be overlooked. In several of these old churches have been carried out, within recent years, works aiming at improvement or repair, in some instances (though not, indeed, always) directed with more intelligence than the wretched attempts of reconciling the ancient with the modern Italian style, whose results must be deplored in the local architecture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Since the completion of similar works at the extramural basilica of St. Laurence, the most noticeable of such undertakings still in progress are those at two of the more interesting among this characteristic class of monuments—St. Maria in Trastevere, a basilica whose origin dates from the third century; and St. Prassede, on the Esquiline Hill, dedicated to the daughter of the Christian senator Pudens, the friend and host of the two apostles who founded Christianity in Rome.

The more conspicuous of these two churches, on the right bank of the Tiber, is the largest in that curiously-characterised quarter of Rome, and occupies the site of a primitive place of worship (probably but a small chapel) ascribed to Pope Calixtus I., who is said to have had it built about A.D. 222, after permission obtained from the Emperor Alexander Severus, through that memorable decision mentioned by Lampridius, which determined in favour of the Christians against the suit urged by the *popinarii* (tavern-keepers) for the right of occupation with intent, on the part of the former, to consecrate the ground in question. "*Quum Christiani,*" says that historian, "*quendam locum qui publicus fuerat occupassent, contra popinarii dicerent, sibi eum debere, rescripsit, melius esse ut quomodocunque illic Deus colatur quam popinariis dedatur.*" But it is doubtful whether either the founding by Pope Calixtus or the date 222 can be assumed as historical with regard to this primitive edifice. The first authentic notice of a church on its site occurs in the acts of a council held by Pope Symmachus in 499, and under the name *titulus, Sancti Julii*, ascribing to Pope Julius I. (337–354) the origin of the Transtiberine basilica, afterwards raised to such conspicuous rank. Another tradition that seems, indeed, thoroughly admissible, is that respecting the preference of the early Christians for this site, under the belief in a legend that, in the time of Augustus, when the *taberna meritoria* (military hospice) stood here,—a building, perhaps, confounded with the *taverns* of later origin,—took place a miraculous event shortly before the birth of Christ; a fountain of oil gushing from the ground, and continuing to flow copiously from hence into the Tiber for one day; this being interpreted, as we find in the pages of Eutropius and Orosius, into a heaven-sent prognostic of his coming, who was pre-eminently the

"anointed," from whom new blessings were to flow for the consolation of humanity; and to this day the legend has its written record in the actual church.

Whether or not this was the first church in Rome dedicated to the Virgin Mary, it may be held certain that in the year 340 Julius I. either founded or rebuilt it; that that earlier edifice was first restored by Gregory II., about 707, and about thirty years later entirely renewed from its foundations by Gregory III., who adorned its interior with paintings; still, it seems on a plan limited to a single nave, for we read that the two aisles were first added later in the eighth century by Adrian I., the tribune and choir raised on steps, and a confessional, or crypt chapel, below the high altar, formed by Gregory IV., about 843, when the bodies of the Popes Calixtus and Cornelius were transferred hither from the catacombs. How defective was the masonry of those ancient constructions, we may infer from the report of Anastasius that, by the year 855, both portico and baptistery had become ruinous, and were rebuilt under Pope Benedict III. The chief restorer of this church was Innocent II., who, in the year 1139, shortly after the death of his rival, the antipope Anacletus—therefore, during one of the brief periods of repose enjoyed in his stormy pontificate—undertook the complete rebuilding, which he did not, however, live to see brought to its accomplishment, though so far advanced as to allow him to consecrate the high altar; the works being subsequently resumed under Eugenius III. (1145–1153), and the entire church for the first time consecrated, perhaps in some details embellished, by Innocent III., towards the end of the same century; and it is the structure of this period that still stands, with its distinguishing features and rich mosaic ornamentation, fortunately preserved from the twelfth century, now undergoing a restoration by the architect, Count Vespignani, whose results, seeing what similar enterprises have led to in the present aspects of Rome's churches, we cannot but fear may prove prejudicial to the olden dignity hitherto characterising the Transtiberine basilica.

The very interesting mosaics on its apse and façade had suffered much, it is reported, before two successive restorations, one in the year 1702, the other ordered by Leo XII., between 1823–1829, and effected under the superintendence of Camuccini. Under Clement XI. had been carried out other restorations of architectural details, among which the most conspicuous modern addition was the actual portico, built in 1702, by Carlo Fontana, who probably preserved some of the granite columns from the antique compartments corresponding, to re-erect them in their present places.

We may, however, consider those treasures of Mediæval art still left, essentially unaltered, to this fine old church. Below the summit of the gable-headed façade extends a very curious series of mosaics, begun either under Innocent II. or Eugenius III., and finished in the latter years of the thirteenth century, by the celebrated Pietro Cavallini;* their sub-

* Cavallini, born at Rome, 1279, was a pupil of Giotto, distinguished both in painting and mosaic, and principally engaged in this city—no fewer than 1,300 pictures being ascribed to him by some writers; his best performances in fresco, and among these to be classed, with honourable mention, two of "The

jects—at the entrance, the Virgin with the child enthroned, and laterally ten females, of stately bearing and richly vested, some crowned, others veiled, all carrying large lamps, and approaching, five on each side, towards the throne of Mary; immediately beside which are, kneeling, two much smaller figures, in pontific vestments, one with a blue, the other with a red chasuble over the priestly alb; probably intended for the two Popes Innocent and Eugenius; this whole composition reminding of the parable of the ten virgins; yet that such cannot be the subject intended, though, perhaps, actually the artist's inspiring idea, seems evident in the circumstance that all the lamps are burning, except three, in the vessels carried by this fair company, and that *all* are alike distinguished by an aspect serenely devout as they draw near, evidently for worship, to the Virgin Mother with her child. Another Madonna and child, in mosaic, of equal antiquity, occupy a space under a marble canopy at the highest story of the tower, one of those fine examples of the square brick-built campanile, with arcade-windows and terra-cotta cornices, of which there are several in Rome, ascribable to periods between the eighth and twelfth centuries. The interior of this church has a sombre majesty, a gorgeous gloom fraught with memories of the past that impress and fascinate; but we speak rather of what it *was* than what it is likely to become in the result of the works now disturbing its consecrated repose. With colonnades sustaining architraves, high attics pierced by narrow arched windows, flat ceiling painted and gilt in coffer, elevated presbyterium and transepts, isolated high altar, and mosaic-clothed apse, where stands the antique episcopal throne of marble with Pagan chimærae chiselled on the arms, the whole interior has hitherto seemed a genuine monument of Rome's Middle Ages. Twenty-two columns of red and grey granite, most different in proportions, with capitals in part Ionic, in part Corinthian, all alike with the basements, inverted to their shafts, divide the nave and aisles; the architrave above surmounted by a frieze of classic fragments, alike arbitrarily pieced together, portions of the cornice being all classic, and of the richest description. On the Ionic capitals are singular details, being the small heads of deities (assumed to be Isis, Serapis, and Harpocrates—which, indeed, seems but conjecture) in relief between the volutes. The pavement, of the time of Innocent II., is among the most beautiful examples of the *opus Alexandrinum* or *intarsio*, in coloured marbles, porphyry, and serpentine the most conspicuous, laid in circles, squares, hexagons, and bands, to be seen in any of Rome's churches; and we much regret to learn that this entire pavement is to be taken up in order to lowering the whole interior levels, even though the assurance is given that its ancient material will be preserved and design reproduced in the proposed renovations. The mosaics of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries still occupy their original place above the tribune arch, within and laterally to the apse, on that higher surface over the vault, representing the four well-known symbols of

Annunciation," on the walls of the atrium of the church above described—both distinguished by grace and feeling; and in one is introduced the figure of a bishop carrying a banner, seated beside the Virgin; this singular novelty in the treatment of such a subject being explained by the supposition that Pope Calixtus I., as the church's original founder, is here intended.

the Evangelists, each holding a jewelled book (details set aside by later art); and at the centre, over the keystone, the cross with A. and W.; at the spandrels, the colossal figures of Isaiah and Jeremiah, each holding a scroll that displays words from their prophecies referring to the birth of Christ. Within the apse is the most striking and splendid mosaic group. The Son embraces the mother with his right arm, and holds in the left hand an open book, showing the words, *Veni electa mea, et ponam in te thronum meum*; while she displays a kind of tablet, with the text from the Song of Solomon—"Læva ejus sub capite meus," &c.; and on either side are figures forming a stately group, of treatment admirable indeed, considering how early the art-period. Innocent II. (pontifically vested, but bare-headed, holding the model of his church), St. Lawrence (in rich deaconal vestments with a backslung cross), Calixtus I. (with a book), St. Peter (with a scroll), the Popes Cornelius and Julius I. (both with books), and Calepodius, a martyr, whose remains are in the confessional chapel below. In this group the pontiffs are alike vested in embroidered chasubles and stoles, but without mitres; St. Peter, in white robes of classic fashion, with the mystic *tau* on the hem of his toga-like mantle. Beneath is another series of mosaics, on a smaller scale, all ascribed to Cavallini, and supposed to be of about the date 1290: their subjects, the Birth of Mary, the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, the Presentation in the Temple (or Circumcision), the Death (or, rather Funeral) of Mary, attended by all the Apostles; at a lower level, within the curve of the apse, another group, comprising the half-length figure of Mary with the Child, SS. Peter and Paul on each side, and below, presented to the Virgin by the former apostle, a kneeling personage, with name inscribed,—*Bertold Filius Pet.*,—this being the portrait of Bertoldo, son of Pietro Stefaneschi, who was major-domo to Pope Nicholas IV. at the time he ordered this *ex voto* picture, as well as all the others in mosaic of Cavallini's execution on the lower walls of the apse. In the foreground to that of the Nativity is the subject introduced as accessorial, of the miraculous oil-fountain, which appears gushing from below a tiny mansion (the *taberna*), and flowing into a river near the foot of a hill, this being explained by one of the lines of the poetic couplets inscribed underneath all those mosaics on the lower range.*

As to types of countenance in these compositions, the larger heads display a degree of individuality and expressiveness remarkable for the period of the work: the Saviour's head, with dark hair and short beard, sternly characterized; the Virgin's, soft and pleasing, with long fair hair escaping from her jewelled diadem.

To report further on the works now progressing at this basilica, the interesting nature of which alone can justify us in bringing a subject otherwise so far from new before our readers: it was in the last winter this undertaking was commenced by order of Government, and with the designs of the architect so much engaged by Roman authorities. Much re-

* Much better than in the originals may these minute details be appreciated, in a series of coloured drawings from the principal mosaics of Rome's churches, done by commission of Cardinal Barberini, in 1610, and now at the library of that family's palace.

mains still to be done, and activity does not seem to flag in the prosecution of the task. Already has the interior assumed quite a new aspect,—less interesting, as it strikes us, than formerly. That beautiful pavement has been in great part removed, and the level lowered; a new lighting has been secured, by enlarging and adding to the number of the arched windows along the attics; and above the portals three such windows, instead of the single one formerly in their place, now contribute to dispel the harmonious twilight that used to prevail. The intervening spaces of the entire attics are divided by fluted pilasters and arched aisles, these to be eventually adorned with fresco painting, not yet in any instance commenced, nor, we apprehend, likely to prove in accordance with the more antique features of this sacred building. The coffered ceiling, one of the most splendid examples of its kind, from designs by Domenichino, is also undergoing some renovation of its profuse gilt and coloured details.

As it is determined considerably to lower the entire pavement, and that fine old *intarsio* work has been already in great part taken up, we now see brought to light an interesting feature of the church anterior to the twelfth century, and at the same time a proof that even at that latter period a modernising taste had begun to sacrifice the distinctive features of Rome's earlier basilicas. Where the inlaid marble surface has been removed, near the present choir, are displayed below its level the foundations of the original chancel, advancing from the high altar nearly to the middle of the nave, with projecting wings on each side for ambones—proof that the construction of this enclosed apartment must have been similar to that preserved to this day, happily unaltered, at S. Clemente, on the Coelian Hill (of the eleventh century), and, no doubt, like the latter, surrounded by marble screen-work with rich chiselling, affording ample space for the *schola cantorum*, in which choristers and clergy were entirely separate from the laity at worship. We may infer that it was in the church of the eighth century these features entered with such conspicuous character into the architectural plan, disregarded, with little of taste or intelligence, indeed, in the restoration of Innocent II.

The actual edifice is rich in sculptured monuments, of dates ranging between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. Especially noticeable among them is one, under a canopy, with recumbent statue and reliefs, to Cardinal Philip d'Alençon, nephew of the French king, Philip le Bel, and deceased 1397. This work, together with a richly-sculptured altar near it, erected by the same D'Alençon, in honour of SS. Philip and James, being given in engraving by Agincourt, and referred by him to the sculptor Paolo Romano, of the fifteenth century; though German critics (see the *Beschreibung Roms*) assume the altar to be the earlier, the monument a later and comparatively inferior art-work. Another monument, of the sixteenth century, has a bas-relief on the summit, the Annunciation, said to be from a design of Michael Angelo; and above this is set into the wall a specimen of very different art, here indeed inappropriate, but intrinsically valuable, two antique mosaics, attached though not belonging to each other; one a marine view with barks, fishermen dragging nets, dolphins, a portico on the distant shore; another representing

aquatic birds, designed and coloured with much freedom and effect; both said to have been found among the ruins, or at least on the site, of the *taberna meritoria*, where invalid soldiers were quartered, and therefore referable perhaps to an early date under the Empire. It is satisfactory to perceive that the various monuments in this church are not likely to be exposed to any danger or disturbance from the works now progressing. St. Maria in Trastevere is a striking example of the somewhat barbaric magnificence and systematic spoliation of the antique, with and by means of which the Mediæval popes raised such splendid temples for cathedral-worship; but it may be doubted whether the edifice invested with its characteristic features by Innocent II. will gain either in religious grandeur or symbolic beauty through the renovations under Pius IX.*

IRISH GIANTS.

The two following are copies from handbills in the Banks Collection, British Museum, A.D. 1784 and 1785:—

1. IRISH GIANTS.—“The most surprising gigantic twin brothers are just arrived in Newcastle, and to be seen in an elegant apartment, at Mr. J. Elliott's, opposite the Nun's Gate, Newgate-street; who have had the honour to be seen by their present Majesties and the Royal Family, in Windsor, in November, 1783, with great applause. These truly amazing phenomena are indisputably the most astonishing productions of the human species ever beheld since the days of Goliath, as has been sufficiently demonstrated from the repeated approbation of the first personages in this kingdom, as well as foreigners of distinction; from several of whom they have the most pressing invitations to visit their respective courts. These modern colossuses are about twenty-three years of age, and very near eight feet high; nor does their amazing size more agreeably surprise the curious spectator than their proportion in every respect to that stupendous height, a circumstance seldom to be found in any extraordinary productions of nature. N.B.—Their stay will be but short, as they are on their way to Edinburgh.”

2. IRISH GIANTS.—“The most surprising gigantic twin brothers are just arrived in this metropolis, and to be seen at the Silk Dyer's, No. 2, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross. These wonderful Irish giants are but twenty-four years of age, and measure very near eight feet high. They have had the honour to be seen by the gentlemen of the Faculty, Royal Society, and other admirers of natural curiosity, who allowed them so surpass anything of the same kind ever offered to the public. Their address is singular and pleasing, their persons truly shaped, and proportionate to their height, and afford an agreeable surprise. They excel the famous Maximilian Müller, shown in London in 1733; and the late Swedish giant will scarcely admit of a comparison. To enumerate every particular would be too tedious; let it suffice to say

* In a modern Italian “Guida di Roma,” by Melchiorri, the theory is fearlessly advanced that the supposed miraculous flow of oil on this site was a mere natural phenomenon; and to the credit of Rome's censorship,—otherwise so utterly indefensible and hopelessly infatuate,—it must be recorded that the voice of reason was thus allowed to make itself heard!

that they are beyond what is set forth in ancient or modern history. The ingenious and judicious who have honoured them with their company have bestowed on them the most lavish encomiums, and on their departure have expressed their sincerest admiration and delight. In short, the sight of them is more than the mind can conceive, the tongue express, or pencil delineate, and stands without a parallel in this or any other country. 'Take them for all in all, we scarce shall look upon their like again.' Prices of admission for ladies and gentlemen, 2s. 6d.; tradesmen, 1s.; and servants in livery, 6d."

Amongst the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum, we find the subjoined certificate:—"I, James Paris, have seen in London an Irishman, born near Dublin, who was seven feet eleven inches high, without his shoes or anything upon his head. Each of his shoes weighed three pounds two ounces. I saw one of his shoes measured, which was one foot three inches long, and ten inches wide. One of his shoes held two quarts of water, and about half a pint over." Also, "I, James Paris, saw a woman in Ireland, in 1696, who was born at Portrush, not far from the wonderful Causeway, in the most northern part of Ireland. She was then twenty-three years old, and stood seven feet high without shoes or head clothes, very well shaped, with a very handsome face. In the year 1701 she was at Montpellier, in Languedoc, in France, at the time of the fair, where I saw her again, being shown for money, as she had been before in London. I, not knowing she was the same I had seen five years before, and though I was something disguised by a periwig, which I did not wear in London, she remembered me perfectly well, and told me when and where I had seen her."

In the *Daily Advertiser* of January the 31st, 1753, we find this announcement:—"Just arrived in this city from Ireland, Cornelius M'Grath, the youth mentioned lately in the newspapers as the most extraordinary production in nature. He is allowed by the nobility and gentry, who daily resort to see him, to have the most stupendous and gigantic form, although only a boy, and is the only representative in the world of the ancient and magnificent giants of that kingdom. He is seven feet three inches in height, without shoes. His wrist measures a quarter of a yard and an inch. He greatly surpasses Cæjanus, the Swede, in the just proportion of his limbs, and is the truest and best proportioned figure ever seen. He was sixteen years of age the 10th of last March; and is to be seen at the Peacock, at Charing Cross, from eight in the morning till ten at night."

Patrick Cotter, born in Ireland, in 1761, was said to be eight feet seven inches in height; his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured twelve inches, and his shoe was more than a foot and a half long. He died in September, 1806, in his forty-sixth year.

Charles Byrne, or O'Brien, the celebrated Irish giant, died in June, 1783, in Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, aged twenty-two. His death was said to have been precipitated by excessive drinking, to which he was always addicted, but more particularly after the unfortunate loss of all his property, saved from the profits of exhibiting himself, and which he had simply vested in a single bank note of £700. In his

last moments he requested that his remains might be thrown into the sea, in order that his bones should be removed far beyond the reach of the surgical fraternity. In consequence of this the body was put on board a vessel, conveyed to the Downs, and sunk in twenty fathoms of water. Mr. Byrne, about the month of August, 1780, measured exactly eight feet; in stature he gained two inches after that period, and when dead his full length was eight feet four inches. The daily papers of June 4th, 1783, contained the following paragraph:—"Yesterday morning the body of Charles Byrne, the famous Irish giant, was carried to Margate, in order to be thrown into the sea, and sunk in twenty fathoms of water, agreeably to his own request, he having been assured that the surgeons would anatomise him." A few days later the *Public Ledger* contradicted the above statement thus:—"Died, Charles Byrne, the Irish giant. Dr. Hunter purchased his body. The skeleton is in his museum. His death was occasioned by drinking to console himself for the loss of a large sum of money. His height was eight feet ten inches." It is quite certain that the skeleton of Byrne, or O'Brien, is in the Hunterian collection of the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where any one may satisfy himself of the fact by walking in as he passes by.

James Clancy, another celebrated Irish giant, was born near Arklow, in the county of Wicklow, 1812. He was seven feet two inches and-a-half high; his middle finger measured five inches and-a-half in length; the palm of his hand four inches; and from the carpus to the end of the middle finger, nine inches and-a-half. Clancy was exhibited at Camberwell Fair in 1832, and at Bartholomew Fair in 1832 and 1833. They said he had grown two inches within the preceding twelve months. He was a young man of tolerable education, and very communicative, but appeared in bad health, arising probably from continual confinement and want of exercise.

From all these statements we may collect that giants are not of much practical use in the working world, except to be exhibited as objects of curiosity or scientific inquiry. They are neither long-lived, numerous, prolific, nor savage; and the social system is not likely to be disturbed or unhinged by their occasional appearance.—*Dublin University*.

THE ROMAN WALL OF LONDON.—A remnant of the Roman wall of London has been exposed to view by the repairing of a house in Castle-street, Falcon-square. The fragment that remains appears to be a portion of a tower in the wall, as the loophole, with its iron bar remains. On referring to an able paper on Roman London, by Mr. G. L. Craik, in Knight's "London," the tower at this point is shown in the map. Mr. Craik, in describing the course of the wall, says, after referring to the remnant at Cripplegate, "From this point the line of the wall turns to the south, and a portion of it, extending in that direction, also remains, dividing the churchyard from the houses in Mugwell (Monkwell) street, nearly parallel to which it has continued its course, passing by the back of Barber's Hall, the front of which is in Mugwell-street, and then descending rather more than half way down the back of Noble-street, when it turned again to the west, and was carried across Aldersgate-street," &c. The portion that remains is in the rear of Barber's Hall.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE GREAT ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE.

The "Venerable" of a lodge in the Department of the Ardennes, in a letter full of expressions that accord only with Pantheism of the worst kind, asks, first, when did Freemasons begin to address God by the title of "Great Architect of the Universe;" next, where can be found the best illustration of such title? To the first question neither memory nor commonplace book enables me to give an answer. To the second question, "In the writings of Sir Isaac Newton," is, in my judgment the fitting answer. These are largely used in some recent treatises of "Philosophie Religieuse." Very many years have elapsed since my perusal of them, but there are sundry passages relating to the Deity and His attributes, upon which I have reflected so often and so long, that they are not even now forgotten. The passage from Sir Isaac Newton's pen which I subjoin, as not inappropriate to the subject of this communication, is not, however, one of the passages just alluded to, as I never saw it until a few months ago, when my attention was drawn to it in a stray number of an English review. "Deus est Ens summe intelligens omnia; voluntate efficiens possibilia; naturæ totius fundamentum et causa, omnia in se continens, tamquam eorum principium et locus; omnia per præsentiam substantialem cernens et regens, et cum rebus omnibus secundum leges accuratas constanter cooperans." In this brief description the Freemason will, if I mistake not, readily recognise his Great Architect of the Universe. The God of Sir Isaac Newton and the God of Freemasonry are one and the same. Such God is not, as a "Venerable" is, I apprehend, abundantly aware, the God of the kind of Pantheism which his manner of writing concerning it makes me think has, from some strange cause, found favour in his eyes.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

EXTINCT LONDON LODGES AND UNITED LODGES.

Can any of your readers inform me which of the following London lodges, in existence in 1811, have been united to others, and which are totally extinct?

- No. 7, Lodge of St. Mary-le-bon.
- " 8, United Lodges Ionic and Prudence.
- " 20, Lodge of Cordiality.
- " 30, Social Lodge.
- " 171, Royal Lodge.
- " 178, Lodge of Constitutional Attachment.
- " 182, Royal Theatrical Covent Garden Lodge.
- " 215, Lodge of Morality.
- " 325, Lodge of Honour.
- " 355, Hiram's Lodge.
- " 387, Lodge of Good Intent.
- " 466, Friendly Lodge.

—INQUIRER.

ORATORIO OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

Has the oratorio of Solomon's Temple, written by Mr. J. E. Weekes, the music of which was composed by Mr. Broadway, organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, for the benefit of sick and aged distressed Masons, and performed in that city, ever been represented in England? and was the music published? —INQUIRER.

K * * * * H LADDERS.

What are the English definitions of the K * * * * H ladders?—K. H.

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.

PROVINCIAL.

CORNWALL.

TRURO.—*Lodge of Fortitude* (No. 131).—The regular meeting of this ancient and large lodge was held on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at the Masonic Rooms, Quay-street, Truro. Although there were candidates for the three degrees, no business was transacted requiring mention, as the members decided to hold a lodge of emergency on the following Friday week. The lodge having been closed with solemn prayer, the W.M. and several brethren proceeded to the Globe Inn, and partook of a substantial refreshment. Five visitors were present, who were most fraternally welcomed. After the usual toasts had been given from the chair, Bro. James Laidlaw, W.M., Prov. G. Steward, was asked to withdraw, when the brethren determined to present their Master with a Past Master's jewel, as they deeply regretted his departure for Liverpool in a few days, and wished to give him a suitable acknowledgment of the respect and esteem felt for him by the members of the lodge and the Freemasons of Truro generally, because of the able manner in which he has attended to the welfare of, and the duties of Master to, the Fortitude Lodge. A goodly sum was soon most cordially promised, and a committee organised to carry out the preliminaries, and arrange for collecting an amount worthy of the lodge and its Master. We hope that the fraternity of Liverpool will give a hearty welcome to the brother who is thus leaving Truro, as he carries with him the best wishes of the Craft in Cornwall.

SUSSEX.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex was held at the Old Ship Hotel, on Thursday, the 10th inst. The lodge was numerously attended by the Provincial Grand Officers and by members of every lodge in the province. Unusual interest attached to the meeting in consequence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England, having conferred the appointment of Provincial Grand Master of Sussex upon Bro. Lieut.-Col. d'Albiac, who had for the last eight years held the office of Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

The ceremony of installation was very ably performed by Bro. Hall, Prov. G.M. of Cambridgeshire.

The newly-elected Provincial Grand Master appointed as his deputy Bro. Edmund J. Furner, P. Prov. S.G.W.

The usual business of the Provincial Grand Lodge was then proceeded with, and the Provincial Grand Master appointed and invested the Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

The customary banquet was subsequently held, and was presided over by the Provincial Grand Master, whose health was drunk very enthusiastically.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

HIGH GREENWOOD CHAPTER SOVEREIGN PRINCES ROSE CROIX.—This was a chapter of emergency convened for perfecting Sir Kut. Wm. Farrar, previous to leaving for California, and admitting S.P.R. ✠ Wm. Greenwood, of Manchester, a joining member. The S.P.R. ✠ assembled on the 6th inst., in the Freemasons' Private Rooms, Bottoms Stansfield, and opened the chapter in form. The Ill. M.W.S., Sir Kut.

Samuel Simpson, occupied the throne, Sir Knts. John Greenwood, Prelate, 33°; Wm. Pilling, 33°; John Hodgson, 33°; Joseph Greenwood, 33°; Joseph Gudhill, 1st Gen.; William Shackleton, 2nd Gen.; Mitchell Helliwell, Raphael; Thomas Scholfield, G. Marshal; Joseph Hodgson, Tyler. Sir Knt. Wm. Farrar was installed a Knt. of the W.C.O.C.A.G. He then retired, and sent in his petition for perfection. The ballot was taken, and, proving favourable, he was constituted a Knt. of the Eagle and Pelican, and perfected in the most sublime degree of a S.P.R. & H.R.D.M., the ceremony being performed by the Ill. S.P. William Pilling, in a most solemn and impressive manner. Business being ended, the chapter was closed, and the Princes adjourned to the banquet, which consisted of all the delicacies of the season, and did great credit to the host and hostess.

COLONIAL.

CEYLON.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

The Festival of St. John the Baptist is a day highly prized among Freemasons. On Saturday evening, June 24th, the Masons of Colombo assembled at St. Peter's Church in goodly numbers and full Masonic costume. Almost every seat was occupied, and very many at the back of the church stood throughout. The service was intoned by the Rev. Brooke Bailey, assisted by the Revs. G. Bennett and Somerville. The sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Bennett, Chaplain of Sphinx Lodge, from the 2nd verse of the 6th chapter of Galatians—"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."

The half-yearly meetings of the brethren of the Sphinx Lodge (No. 107 I.C.), and Serendib Lodge (No. 112 I.C.), for the purpose of installing the W.M. and officers for the ensuing six months, were held at the Freemasons' Hall in the evening. The lodges were attended by sixty-two brethren, and the meetings distinguished by the presence of no fewer than eight Past Masters. The Lodge of Serendib met at half-past seven p.m., and the Sphinx Lodge opened an hour later. The following brethren were duly installed as officers of the two lodges:—The Serendib Lodge—Bros. Gorman, W.M.; G. S. Williams, P.M.; H. C. Buchanan, S.W.; D. J. Scott, J.W.; Evans, Treas.; Bischoff, Sec.; Rains, Dir. of Cers.; Saunders, S.D.; Bois, J.D.; Gibbons, I.G. The Sphinx Lodge—Bros. Maitland, W.M.; Lorenz, P.M.; Bischoff, S.W.; Ferdinands, J.W.; Evans, Treas.; Kriekenbeck, Sec.; Bennett, Chap.; Grindrod, Dir. of Cers.; Larkum, S.D.; W. D. Williams, J.D.; Nicholls, I.G.; Grenier, Org.; Gratian, Steward; O'Halloran, Librarian; Mitchell, Tyler. The lodges having been closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet room of the Freemasons' Hall, where a sumptuous cold collation awaited them, the arrangements of the Club Stewards being most admirable. Bro. Maitland, W.M. of the Sphinx Lodge, presided, and was supported by Bros. Gorman, W.M. 112; Lorenz, I.P.M. 107; Williams, I.P.M. 112; Grindrod, Rains, Joseph, P.M.'s; &c. Justice having been done to the ample fare provided, Bro. Maitland, W.M. 107, rose and proposed the first toast as one requiring neither preface nor introduction in an assembly of British subjects—much less when those subjects are also Freemasons. He called upon the brethren to drink to the toast of "Our Most Gracious Queen, and the Craft ever loyal and true." The National Anthem, led by Bro. Nicholls, followed the toast.

Bro. MAITLAND, W.M. 107, said the next toast was one which would meet with an equally loyal and enthusiastic reception from the brethren. "The Healths of the Prince and Princess of Wales, our future King and Queen." They had already endeared themselves to the British nation by their noble virtues, and have evinced to the whole world the possession of the most eminent qualities that can adorn their exalted position. With the toast of the Prince and Princess of Wales, he would unite the rest of the Royal Family.

Bro. NICHOLLS led "God Bless the Prince of Wales" in an admirable manner.

Bro. MAITLAND, W.M. 107, then gave "The Army and Navy," coupled with the name of a distinguished member of the former branch of the service present that evening—Bro. Tippetts.

Bro. TIPPETTS said he was deeply sensible of the honour which they had done him in associating his name with this

toast, and on behalf of the British Army—an army to which he was proud to belong—he thanked them very heartily for the way in which it had been received. He was very glad, indeed, that they had responded so enthusiastically to the toast, not only because he felt that the British Army and Navy were services in which British subjects might have the fullest confidence, but at the present juncture it was peculiarly gratifying to a military officer in Ceylon to find the army so popular in such an assembly as now surrounded him. He had, however, been quite unprepared for the toast, and he would only therefore thank them once more for the kind way in which they had received the Army and Navy, and his own name in particular. (Cheers.)

Bro. MAITLAND, W.M. 107, then called upon the brethren to do honour to the toast of "The Three Grand Masters, the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Ireland; the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England; and Whyte Melville, of Bennoch, Grand Master of Scotland." Those heads of the Craft were distinguished for the zeal and attention they always paid to the duties of their high offices, and their own Grand Master, the Duke of Leinster, would ever be famous in the annals of Freemasonry, if only one of his many acts for the good of the Craft be remembered; for at the time that all secret societies were sought to be extinguished, their noble Grand Master, in his place in the House of Lords, succeeded in securing the exemption of Freemasons, and in having their ancient and honourable fraternity recognised and tolerated by the law of the land.

Bro. WILLIAMS, I.P.M. 112, proposed the healths of the Worshipful Masters of the three lodges in the island, St. John's (No. 454 E.C.), the Sphinx, and Serendib. He said that he had only just been asked to propose this toast, but, however much time for preparation he might have had, he could say nothing which would make it more acceptable to them than if allowed to rest on its own intrinsic merits. Most of those present were acquainted with the present Masters of the three Ceylon lodges. There was Bro. Hay, W.M. of St. John's, in Kandy, who had been made a Mason in that lodge, and was deservedly respected for his zeal in the Craft. Bro. Maitland, W.M. of Sphinx, they all knew; most of them had worked with him in lodge. Bro. Gorman, W.M. of Serendib, had also been made in Sphinx, and he need not add a word respecting his good qualities. He would propose "The Health of all Three Masters," fully assured that the brethren present would receive it with enthusiasm. (Applause.)

Bro. MAITLAND, W.M. 107, first replied. He felt deeply sensible of the flattering manner in which the toast had been proposed and received, and begged to thank the brethren, on his own behalf, for the high compliment they had paid him in placing him in the highest position it was in their power to confer on any brother. It was exceedingly gratifying to him, and he might feel justly proud of having so gained their confidence and esteem. He had ever received the greatest kindness from all the brethren, and he should strive to continue to merit their good opinion. The Sphinx Lodge had greatly flourished under the talented Worshipful Masters who had preceded him, and relying on the cordial support and assistance of the officers and brethren in the working of the lodge, he trusted the Sphinx would, during the next six months, continue its successful course.

Bro. GORMAN, W.M. 112, also returned thanks; but as it was getting late, he excused himself from making a speech on this score. He said, however, that he had a more pleasing duty to perform in proposing "The Past Masters and Past Officers of the various Lodges." They had all been most diligent and efficient in their attendance at and working of the lodges during the past half-year, and were fairly entitled to a very cordial reception at their hands.

Bro. LORENZ, I.P.M. 107, said he had two duties to perform—first, to thank them on his own behalf as Past Master of the Lodge (the Past Master of the Serendib Lodge would reply for himself), and on behalf of the Past Officers of that lodge, who, he hoped, would enjoy health long enough to be of use to Masonry; secondly, he had to propose the health of a gentleman who had endeared himself to every one of them, and whose name he need only mention to secure for him the heartiest expressions of goodwill. He referred to their excellent Chaplain, Bro. Bennett—(hear, hear)—who had done them the honour to hold that office for nearly two years. And inasmuch as Masonry had to contend oftentimes with the cavils and sneers of outsiders, he thought the adhesion of Bro. Bennett had been of vital importance to the progress of the Craft in Ceylon. There

were a great many who were in the habit of looking upon Freemasonry as mere mysterious nonsense, and he said, therefore, that the open co-operation of a gentleman in the position of their Chaplain was a great and lasting benefit to the Order. Bro. Bennett had been a tower of strength to them, and he would propose his very good health, and long might he live to be an ornament to Christianity and to Masonry. (Cheers.)

Bro. BENNETT said he was very much obliged to the brethren present for having drunk his health, and especially to the brother who had spoken of him in such laudatory terms. He had been a Mason before he came to Ceylon. He had on his arrival attached himself to the members of the Craft here, and he meant to stick to them to the end, for, throughout all his intercourse with Masons and Masonry, he could find nothing to regret. He believed that a Christian Mason was a good Christian, and that Masonry helped them to do that which the law of God inculcated. But he was at a loss to know how to speak to them on such an occasion. If he spoke seriously they might not be inclined to listen—"Yes, we will"—and if he spoke jocularly the *Observer* would be sure to be down upon him. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) As he had not yet discovered the *via media* between these, he would content himself with thanking them once more for their kindness.

Bro. GRINDROD proposed "The Present Officers of the Lodges" in a few words respecting the work they would have to do.

Bro. BISCHOFF replied. He considered it an honour to hold office, and promised for himself and brother officers that they would strive to support the honour of the lodge, by working punctually and correctly.

Bro. WILLIAMS proposed "The Visitors." He said there were not so many present as they could have wished, but the paucity of Masonic visitors was a proof how few Masons there were in Colombo who did not belong to one or other of the lodges. They were also peculiarly fortunate in having two such visitors as Bro. Joseph, the Past Master of an English lodge, and Bro. Somerville, who had assisted their chaplain in the service that evening, and he begged to couple their names with the toast.

Bro. JOSEPH regretted that the reply had not fallen to more able hands. He was very pleased, indeed, to have been present, and very much obliged for the honour they had done him. He complimented the lodges upon their admirable working, and suggested the formation of a benevolent fund in connection therewith.

Bro. SOMERVILLE said, that as a fresh arrival amongst them, it had been a great gratification to him to receive an invitation to attend their St. John's Day banquet. Truly, he said, the sun never sets upon Masonry. I found Masons all over England, of course; I met them again on board ship, and here, in the far East, I find all conditions of the Craft; some, in what may be called, the chrysalis stage of "Entered Apprentices;" some in the transition stage, as "Fellow Crafts," and a number of those full-blown butterflies—the "Master Masons." He had been a Mason for some time himself, and always felt pleasure in associating with them.

Bro. SENDALL said, that without the least notice, preface, or provocation, he had been called upon to propose the next toast by a malicious W.M., who was himself not only a Master of Masons, but of the art of public speaking, of which he (Bro. S.) was not even an Entered Apprentice. That toast was "The Health of the Ladies," and he considered it should take precedence of almost all the others. The Army and Navy were acknowledged to be ruled by the ladies, and the Past and Present Masters and officers whom they had been toasting were similarly situated; thus, though the ladies came last in order, they were by no means least in importance. But where ladies were mentioned, imagination flew at once to two or three in particular; he would therefore propose "The Craft in general, and each Lady in particular." (Hear, hear.)

Bro. H. M. EVANS returned thanks in fitting terms, and referred especially to the debt of gratitude the brethren owed to those ladies who had ably assisted the choir at church that evening.

Bro. GORMAN said that before they separated, there was one other toast he wished to propose. He would ask them to drink to the health of the brother whom a few weeks ago they had hoped would occupy the chief position that evening, a position which he was sure no Mason in Ceylon would dispute him. He was a true, honest, and faithful friend—a thorough gentleman, and a most zealous good Mason. (Hear, hear.) But it was not neces-

sary that he (Bro. Gorman) should eulogise Bro. Col. Sim, P.M. He was well-known, and respected and beloved by most of those present, and he was certain that there was not one who did not sincerely regret his absence. He was sure, also, that wherever Bro. Sim went, he would always look back with pleasure to his intercourse with the brethren in Ceylon. He would give them "Bro. Col. Sim," and may God restore him to perfect health and to us. (Loud cheers.)

After the Tyler's toast had been drunk in solemn silence, the brethren separated in peace and harmony.

INDIA.

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

BOMBAY.

LODGE TRUTH (No. 949 E.C.)—The monthly meeting of this prosperous lodge was held in the Masonic Hall near Baboola Tank, on Monday, the 3rd of April. In the absence of the W.M., the lodge was opened by Bro. H. Wickham, P.M., assisted by Bros. C. E. Mitchell, S.W.; R. Roberts, J.W.; J. Key, S.D.; R. Newton, J.D.; J. J. Farnham, Treas.; F. D. Parker, Sec.; R. C. Stovin, as I.G.; W. G. King, Tyler. Members:—Bros. W. S. Crawford, R. A. Passmore, Dixon, A. Cumming, Hayes, Sykes, and others members and visitors. The lodge having been duly opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Messrs. A. R. Macdonald, C.S., and W. St. Leger, which proved clear. Mr. Smith, who had been balloted for at a previous meeting, being in attendance, was regularly introduced, and initiated into the mysteries of the Order. The lodge was then passed to the second degree, when Bros. Hayes and Sykes were examined as to their proficiency, which, proving satisfactory, they were desired to retire for preparation. The lodge was then raised to the third degree, and the above-named brethren were readmitted, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons. The W.M., Bro. Cornforth, having arrived, assumed the hiram, and the lodge was lowered to the second and first degrees. An allowance of fifteen rupees per month for six months was voted to the widow of a deceased brother. A letter of condolence was directed to be forwarded to Lodge Perseverance, on the great loss that lodge had sustained by the death of its excellent Master, Bro. N. W. Oliver. There being no further business before the lodge, it was closed in harmony, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts having been given and received with all the honours, Bro. Wickham rose, and, in his usual happy style, proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master," under whose auspices the lodge was progressing so favourably. The kindness of heart and generous feeling of their W.M. were too well known to the brethren to need any encomiums from him, and he was sure that the toast would be received with the honours it deserved. (The toast was responded to with great enthusiasm.) The W.M., in acknowledging the compliment, expressed his sincere thanks for the very cordial manner in which the toast had been received. He felt gratified to find that his humble efforts were so highly appreciated by the brethren, and it would be his constant study to promote the honour and best interests of the lodge. The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Officers of the Lodge," and complimented them on the steady and cordial assistance they had at all times rendered him in their several duties, which considerably lightened his own labours. Bro. C. E. Mitchell returned thanks, and expressed a determination on his part, and that of his brother officers, to do their duty to the best of their ability, and to support the W.M. in carrying on the work of the lodge. "The Health of the Newly Initiated" was responded to in appropriate terms by Bro. Smith; and that of "The Newly Raised" by Bros. Hayes and Sykes. The brethren then separated, after having spent the evening in that harmony and good-fellowship which ever distinguish this lodge.

ROYAL ARCH.

CHAPTER KEYSTONE (No. 757 E.C.)—The adjourned regular convocation of the above chapter was holden at the Baboola Tank, on Tuesday, the 18th April. Present:—Comps. J. Anderson, P.Z.; A. King, P.H.; J. J. Farnham, P.J.; H. Wickham, Past P.J.; A. Cumming, Scribe E.; W. H. Walker, P. Soj.; J. Key and J. W. Seager, Assist. Soj.; C. E. Burden, officiating

Janitor. Members:—Comps. E. T. Binks, R. Newton, H. H. Avron, S. Trenn, J. P. Cornforth, H. James, and C. Clifton. The chapter was opened in due form and the companions admitted. The summons convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the last convocation were read and confirmed. The M.E.Z. then notified to the companions that, to be in accordance with the Constitutions, it was his intention to put to the ballot the names of those companions who had been proposed at the regular convocation as office-bearers for the current year, which gave the following result:—Comps. A. King, M.E.P.Z.; J. J. Farnham, V.E.P.H.; J. P. Cornforth, V.E.P.J.; S. Trenn, Scribe E.; C. E. Mitchell, Scribe N.; A. Cumming, Treas.; W. H. Walker, P. Soj.; J. Key, 1st Assist. Soj.; J. W. Seager, 2nd Assist. Soj.; W. King, Janitor. The companions having retired, the Principals were severally installed into their respective chairs by M.E.Z. J. Anderson in a most impressive manner. After the installation had taken place, P.P.Z. J. Anderson presented the newly-elected Principals to the companions, and spoke in very eulogistic terms of the manner in which he felt convinced each would conduct the responsible duties that would now devolve upon them, and at the same time complimented the companions upon the very excellent selections they had made in their newly-elected Principals. Comp. P.P.Z. J. Anderson having been requested to retire for a short time, Comp. Farnham suggested to the companions that, in acknowledgment of the very valuable services rendered by the P.P.Z., a sum of ten guineas be voted from the funds of the chapter, with the view of constituting P.P.Z. Anderson a life governor of one of the Masonic Schools or other Institution, leaving to P.P.Z. Anderson the choice. This proposition having been seconded by the M.E.P.Z. was put to the vote and carried unanimously. Comp. Avron then proposed that, independent of the manner in which the chapter was about to mark its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the M.E.P.P.Z., the companions should be allowed the opportunity of individually testifying the high esteem in which M.E.P.P.Z. Anderson was held by them; and Comp. Avron thought that this could not be done better than by circulating a list amongst the companions, with the view of collecting subscriptions for presenting M.E.P.P.Z. Anderson with a testimonial. This proposition was seconded by Comp. Seager and supported by V.E.P.H., was put to the vote, and carried by acclamation. After some discussion as to the form the proposed testimonial should take, it was decided that the three Principals should hold a consultation on this point, after having ascertained the amount of the subscriptions. Propositions were then put forward for one companion as a rejoining member, and two brethren for exaltation. There being no further work before the chapter it was closed in due form at half-past eight, p.m.

MARK MASONRY.

THE HOLMESDALE LODGE IN THE EAST (E.C.)—A meeting of the above lodge was held on Wednesday, the 3rd of May, at the Freemasons' Hall, near Baboolah Tank—Bros. H. Wickham as W.M., J. P. Cornforth, as S.W., J. J. Farnham, as J.W., W. H. Walker as M.O., H. H. Avron as S.O., J. Lockley as J.O., and H. H. Avron as Tyler *pro tem*. The lodge was opened with prayer. Bro. Wickham, acting W.M., read a dispensation from Bro. Gibbs, empowering him to open the lodge in his absence, and to appoint officers. A letter was also read from the same brother, presenting the fees for the warrant to the lodge; also a donation of 25 rupees towards furniture, &c. The by-laws having been read and confirmed, applications were read from ten candidates for advancement.

There being no further business before the lodge it was closed with prayer.

CHINA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI.

ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE (No. 501).—The brethren of this lodge held their regular meeting at the Masonic Hall, Shanghai, on the 29th of May. Present, W. Bro. Parker, I.P.M. and acting W.M.; Bros. Holdsworth, S.W.; Gibbs, J.W.; Seaman, Sec. and Treas.; Andrews, S.D.; Fellowes, J.D.; Adams, D.C.; Wheelock, I.G.; Phillips, Tyler. Members, Bros. Gould, Gilmour, Croom, Clapp, Canham, Beckfieldt, Kent, Lambert, Whittal, Geary, Bulkley, Stibolt, Penrose, Kilby, Pearson, Endicott, Talbot, Grinnell, Smith, Oppert, King, Lidburn,

Harkell, and Jordan. Visitors, Bros. Donaldson, F.M.; Lewis, Gulchi, Winchurst, Ranlett, Jacques, Day, and Johnson, with some others.

The circular issued for this meeting had communicated to the brethren that the subject of building a new Masonic Hall, which had already been brought before them, and to discuss which with representatives from the other English lodges Bro. Parker had been empowered, would be brought up for final action, and the report of the conferences on the subject be communicated to the lodge.

Accordingly, as soon as the preliminary business—reading of circular and confirmation of last minutes—had been concluded, the W.M. said that he would bring the question of the New Hall at once before the brethren. He said that as the representative from the Royal Sussex Lodge he had carefully discussed the subject, in all its bearings, with the representatives appointed by the other lodges—Bro. R. Guild, from the Northern Lodge of China (No. 70), and Bro. Gundry, from the Tuscan Lodge (No. 1027), and that the three had conferred with as many of the members of their different lodges as could be consulted conveniently, and had come to an unanimous conclusion that it was extremely advisable to carry out the scheme. The most advantageous way, they thought, of executing the plan, would be to form an agreement between the several English lodges, make the property entirely lodge property, and not that of any individual member, and place the entire execution of all details in the hands of certain brethren to act as representatives. After much consultation and consideration between them, an agreement had been drawn up which appeared to cover the above-mentioned grounds, and this agreement they had submitted to legal opinion on every point, to leave no chance of any misunderstanding in case the lodge should vote to accept it. For himself, he said that the proposed movement was one which he considered in every way advantageous, not only to the Royal Sussex Lodge, but to Masonry generally in Shanghai, and he could not too strongly recommend it to the brethren. The joint action of the several English lodges, he felt, would form a bond of strength and harmony, the interests of one would be the interests of the other, and in the place of two buildings which had already been suggested, he thought it most desirable that the meetings of all the bodies should be brought under one roof. He then proceeded to read the agreement which had been drawn up, the principal features of which are as follow:—

"That the Royal Sussex Lodge, Northern Lodge of China, and Tuscan Lodge, shall agree to certain rules and regulations for the establishment in Shanghai of an English Freemasons' Hall, binding themselves one lodge to the other, by the signatures of the W.M. and Wardens of each lodge.

"That the capital for the proposed undertaking shall consist of 40,000 Shanghai Sycee, divided into 40 shares of 1,000 Sycee each, and be taken up by the Northern Lodge of China, 20 shares; Royal Sussex Lodge, 15 shares; and Tuscan Lodge, 5 shares; with the understanding that any time before December 31st, 1870, any lodge holding a smaller number of shares could ask, at the par value, from the lodge holding the largest number, as many shares as it could pay for, such shares to be transferred by the W.M. on application."

The method of transferring shares appears at detail in the agreement providing for new lodges forming in Shanghai, the object being eventually to give to each English lodge in the place an equal interest in the property.

"That the management of the property in all its details, as well of building as of subsequent management, be vested in an executive committee, composed of one representative from each lodge, such representatives electing another to their number to act as their president, entrusted with five votes and one casting vote. The period of office of the representatives and president is arranged in such a way as to secure rotation of election, and to avoid the formation at any time of an entirely new committee. Due provision is also made for sale of property, income, and erasure of lodges."

Having finished the reading of the agreement, the W.M. said, that before putting any question to the lodge, he would wait to hear whatever remarks might be offered on the subject, and to explain the manner in which he would propose to obtain the 10,000 Sycee necessary for the Royal Sussex Lodge to enter into the agreement. He said that should the brethren vote to accept the agreement, he should bring forward another proposition to the effect, that the lodge should loan from its members the sum required, agreeing to pay eight per cent.

per annum interest on the same, and set apart each year a portion of its income to pay off the principal.

Bro. GUILD then rose, and said that he concurred entirely with what had just been said by Bro. Parker, and thought the increasing necessities of the fraternity at Shanghai, with the great prospect of a Provincial Grand Lodge of Northern China being ere long established at that port, rendered it imperative that more commodious accommodation should be provided for the meetings of the different bodies; at the same time the engaging each lodge in the undertaking would materially tend to strengthen, by consolidating their interests, the bond of union existing.

Bro. JORDAN suggested that, as upon the adoption of the agreement the lodge and all its members would be bound to carry it out, some limitations might be placed as to the liabilities of each member.

The W. MASTER replied that this would rather affect the second proposition which he had mentioned it was his intention to make, than the one as to whether the lodge should enter into the agreement, and that he should be happy to second a proposition such as that mentioned by Bro. Jordan, should it be decided by the lodge that the work was to go on.

Bro. JORDAN said he would defer making any proposition until after the agreement had been submitted to the lodge.

The W. MASTER then proposed that "the Worshipful Master and Wardens be hereby empowered, in the name of the lodge, to sign the agreement just read binding the lodge to its provisions," which being seconded by Bro. Seaman, was unanimously carried.

The W. MASTER then asked Bro. Jordan to kindly bring forward the proposition suggested by him, when Bro. JORDAN proposed, and Bro. SAWKER seconded, "That in the case of any difficulty being experienced in raising the money necessary for the work, any brother by the payment or free gift of 100Ts. should be exempted from all further assessment or liability on account of it," which was carried unanimously.

The W. MASTER then made a proposition to the effect "That the Treasurer be and is hereby authorised to issue certificates of indebtedness or scrip in the name of the lodge in sums of 25Ts. each, to an extent in the discretion of the Worshipful Master sufficient to enable him to pay the amount of capital voted by the Royal Sussex, such scrip to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and a certain portion of the income to be set apart each year towards the principal," which being seconded by Bro. SEAMAN, was unanimously carried.

Four brethren were then examined and passed to the second degree, and two candidates were initiated. Propositions of two candidates for initiation were received, and nothing more offering for the good of Masonry, the lodge was closed in due form.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The new comedy-farce of "Uncle Sam," which Mr. Sothorn is preparing at the Haymarket, is written by Mr. John Oxenford.

The *Glowworm* says that an A.D.C. (Amateur Dramatic Club) will shortly be established in Oxford. The Dean of Christ Church favours the scheme.

Madame and M. Sainton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss, have declined accepting the reduced terms offered them for the Gloucester Festival by the conductor, Dr. Wesley; and in their place have been engaged Miss Wilkinson, Miss L. Pyne, Herr Gunz (in the place of Mr. Sims Reeves), and Mr. Santley and Mr. Lewis Thomas, in the room of Mr. Weiss.

Miss Lucy Rushton, late of the Haymarket and Astley's Theatres, sailed for America on Saturday, the 5th inst., in the *China*.

Miss C. Lucette and Mr. Morton Price, with several members of their late company at Sadler's Wells, have commenced an Operatic and Dramatic Season at the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield, and have received well-deserved patronage.

Her Majesty's Theatre attaches celebrated the close of the season on Monday evening, the 7th inst., by a jovial meet. "Song and Supper," both of excellent sort and kind, accompanied the evening's revelry; loyal toasts, honour-

able mention of employer, and also of those under whose direction they are placed, Messrs. Cowan, Raper, and Nugent. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Gibbens and the vice by Mr. Lewis. This pleasant gathering shows the cordiality and good feeling existing amongst the men, who, as a body, form an important adjunct to the excellent arrangements in front of the curtain as displayed at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The operas talked of for the Limited Liability Company's season are "L'Africaine," possibly a version of "La Reine de Saba;" Mr. Henry Leslie's "Guardian Stork;" and Mr. Osborne's opera.

It is said that Mr. Tom Holler, the tenor who has lately been much talked about in our amateur world, has been engaged by Mr. Gye for the Italian season of 1866.

There is again talk of a new theatre to be built in Holborn, in which, it is said, Mr. Sothorn will have an interest.

It is said that Madame Grisi will appear again at Her Majesty's Theatre next year; if so, possibly also Signor Mario. There is obviously a storm, portending change, brewing in the Opera atmosphere; would that it would bring down a new composer; meanwhile, the event to be looked to is M. Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet."

There is to be operetta at the New Royalty Theatre, with Miss Susan Galton as the leading lady.

A young tenor singer of whom good things are said, Mr. Brewster Wylic, has taken a very advantageous engagement in America.

Poetry.

PATERFAMILIAS ON THE PRICE OF MEAT.

My wife and my children, we must eat;
We can't reduce our diet,
But oh, the awful price of meat!
Who can afford to buy it?
Alas, the good old days gone by!
I say to their decrier;
Our venison then, indeed, was high,
But now our beef is higher.

You won't consent to try "charqui,"
Or any preparation,
Important from beyond the sea,
Of flesh in preservation.
Have butcher's meat alone you will,
Heavy as he may weigh it,
The bill and nothing but the bill
For you—and I must pay it.

The bill and nothing but the bill,
My children and their mother;
Ah yes!—if that your wants will fill,
The butcher's and no other;
Except the grocer's bill, of course,
The milkman's, and the baker's;
But spare me with a moral force,
The draper's and dressmaker's.

Away, at least, indulgence cast
Of vanity's poor passion,
And try to make your raiment last,
Without regard to fashion.
Bestow less care on the outside,
Spend much less money on it,
And don't expect me to provide,
Each quarter that new bonnet.

Then be, my love and dears, content
With finery in reason,
Or we must keep a constant Lent,
And fast in every season:
In something we must pinch and pare
To make both ends just button,
The tarlatanes and glacés spare,
For love of beef and mutton.

ROYAL ARCH.

(From the Scottish Freemasons' Magazine.)

O THOU, our great HIGH PRIEST!
Kindle the SACRED FIRE,
Let every heart in LOVE increase,
And BURN with pure desire.

While to our heavenly KING,
We bring hearts filled with love,
Let every tongue unite to sing,
And praise the WORD divine.

May SCRIBE, and PRIEST, and KING,
And true COMPANIONS join,
In harmony thy love to sing,
And praise the WORD divine.

Let each a tribute bring
Unto the sacred WORD;
And every heart responsive sing,
HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

Honours to God belong.
Let us unite in praise,
And fit our hearts by praise and song,
The Royal Arch to raise.

THE CREATION.

Throughout the vast immeasurable space,
O'er which in after times the universe should spread,
Chaotic darkness cast its gloom around.
Then through the depths was heard the awful voice,
When from the shapeless and confused mass,
With power supernal the Almighty called
The world into its course, and sent it forth
Illumed by heavenly light, ere yet the sun
Had shot his rays through the black void between.
Then the dry land stood forth, the waters rolled
Back on themselves, obedient to His word,
And beauteous verdure covered all the earth.
The sun ruled o'er the day, and the pale moon
Reflected his bright beams upon the earth at night.
At His command, appeared in varied forms
Creatures with life and motion, peopling
The rustling woods, the seas, and rippling streams;
The dreadful lion, and the bright gazelle,
And all the monsters of the unknown deep,
Yet harmed they not each other. Then love dwelt
Upon the earth, and ruled the hearts of all;
Then the Great Architect of the Universe
Commenced His noblest work: in His own form
Was man created, o'er all the rest to rule,
And with his mate enjoy the peaceful earth.

—F. C.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

SANSON'S DOMICILE.—There was then no criminal under sentence of death, "only," Sanson said, "as you, gentlemen are interested in such proceedings, you shall, if you like, have an opportunity of seeing all the details. I will have an *homme de paille* got ready, and if you do me the honour of visiting me at my domicile, where the *mecanique* is kept, I will have my assistants ready, and everything shall be done that would be done at the Palace de Grève, so that you may have the means of seeing how efficiently the work is effected." Such an invitation was not to be rejected—to witness a bloodless execution performed by so distinguished a functionary. Our party consisted of the late Earl of Durham, Mr. Edward Ellice, Mr. Dawson Damer, M. Appert, and the writer of these lines. Sanson lived in one of the suburbs of Paris. We went to it along the Canal de l'Ourcq. We reached a very pretty cottage, standing alone in a garden kept in high order, full of flowers. The house and windows were painted in gay colours, principally of a bright green, and we were introduced into a well

furnished, nicely-adorned-apartment, when the host came to welcome us. He told us that his emoluments, once large, had, from the diminished number of capital punishments, been much reduced, and though he had *de quoi vivre*, wherewithal to live, his *état* was very different now from what it had been in other—query better (P) days. This may have been an apology for our finding no repast prepared in return for M. Appert's hospitality. He repeated to us that the office had been for generations hereditary in his race. Marriages had been generally confined to families connected with the same profession, of which there were several in the provinces.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

A "SINGLE" CONSPIRATOR.—About thirty years ago, when those atrocious crimes were committed which made the name of Burke a generic title for such murders, an old woman entered the shop of a surgeon-apothecary in an Irish county town and offered to sell him a "subject." He was quite ready to complete the contract, but he desired to learn some details for his guidance as to the value of the object in question, and put to her for this purpose certain queries. Imagine his horror to discover that "the subject" was at that very moment alive, being a boy of nine or ten years of age, but of whom, the bargain being made, the old woman was perfectly prepared to "dispose," she being so far provident as not to bring a perishable commodity to market till she had secured a purchaser. Determined that such atrocity should not go unpunished, he made an appointment with her for another day, on which she should return and more explicitly acquaint him with all she intended to do, and the means by which she meant to secure secrecy. At this meeting—that his testimony should be corroborated—he managed that a policeman should be present, and, concealed beneath the counter, listen to all that went forward. The interview, accordingly, took place; the old woman was true to her appointment, and most circumstantially entered into the details of the intended assassination, which she described as the easiest thing in life—a pitch plaster over the mouth and a tub of water being the inexpensive requisites of the case. When her narrative, to which she imparted a terrible gusto, was finished, the policeman came forth from his lair and arrested her. She was thrown at once into prison, and sent for trial at the next assizes. Now, however, came the difficulty. For what should she be arraigned? It was not murder—it was still incomplete. It was, therefore, conspiracy to kill; but a single individual cannot "conspire;" and so, to fix her with the crime, it would be necessary to include the surgeon in the indictment. If they wanted to try the old woman, the doctor must share the dock. Now, all the ardour for justice could scarcely be supposed to carry a man so far; the doctor "demurred" to the arrangement, and the old hag was set at liberty.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Walter Montgomery is steadily carrying out the programme of his brief summer season, and presenting the best attractions he can obtain as an inducement to the public to support his bold enterprise. "The Lady of Lyons" has been successfully repeated, with Miss Heath as *Pauline*. and Mr. Walter Montgomery as *Claude Melnotte*. Shakspeare's play of "King John" has also been the means of employing to advantage the talents of the company. To add to the attractiveness of the bill, Mr. F. C. Burnand's popular classical extravaganza of "Ixion," which enjoyed such a protracted run on the boards of the New Royalty, has been revived as an after-piece, many of the original representatives re-appearing in the cha-

acters with which they had become so closely identified, and a particular interest being imparted to the performance by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield making his *debut* in public as *Minerva*. Miss Clara Denvil personates *Leion*; Mrs. St. Henry looks and plays most carefully the part of *Juno*, which is said to have been originally intended for her; Miss Helen Howard made a very graceful *Cupid*, and Mr. F. Hughes was energetically funny as *Mars*. The remaining portion of the cast is in no respect different from that of the piece when produced. Miss Rosina Wright still brightens the burlesque with her graceful dancing, well supported by the ballet company under her direction. Miss Harriet Pelham resumes her part of *Jupiter*, Miss Ada Cavendish is again the bewitching *Venus*, Miss Lydia Maitland the lively *Apollo*, and Mr. Joseph Robins the robust *Ganymede*. The revival is elaborately supplied with the adequate pictorial and decorative accessories, and it is very cordially received by excellent audiences.

Shakspeare's play of "King John" is revived, with a *tout ensemble* and completeness which speak well alike for the resources of the house and the efficiency of the company enlisted under the banner of Mr. Montgomery. That gentleman himself undertakes the character of *King John*, and by his rendering leaves very little to be desired. His elocution, as usual, is excellent, his bearing sufficiently majestic, and his reading marks the true artist and student. Mr. Fernandez plays *Faulconbridge* with great care, and well supports Mr. Montgomery throughout the piece. Mr. Raymond, as the *King*, and Mr. A. Nelson, as the *Dauphin of France*, sustain their rôles so as to add greatly to the strength of the cast, whilst a better *Cardinal Randolph* than Mr. Voltaire we do not recollect to have seen for some time. The *Herbert* of Mr. Sinclair is amongst the most noticeable of the other impersonations, whilst Mr. John Neville preserves the importance of the speeches belonging to the chief *Citizen*. Mrs. Henry Marston enacts the *Dowager Queen Elinor*, and we need not say does full justice to her part, as she does to anything she undertakes. Miss Emma Atkinson sustains the character of *Constance* with marked effect, and Miss Madge Robinson, as *Blanch*, looks and plays it as nearly perfect as could well be. *Prince Henry* is efficiently represented by Miss May Travers, and *Arthur* by Miss Louisa Moore, who is making rapid way in her profession. The house is nightly crowded by a highly appreciative audience, and the performers have no reason to complain of the warmth of their reception.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

MR. GERMAN REED'S OPERA DI CAMERA.

The third season of this chamber opera commenced on Monday night, when two new operas were produced. The first performed, called "The Widows Bewitched," is composed by Miss Virginia Gabriel, and may be described as a very pretty piece of musical patchwork, being an echo, if not an absolute plagiary, on the style and method, and in many instances of the airs, cadences, and phrases of the popular modern masters. It is very nicely sung by Mr. Whiffin, Mr. J. A. Shaw, Miss Emily Pitt, and Miss Augusta Thomson. There are in it some lively songs, which are far the most pleasing; and both Miss Pitt and Miss Thomson sang very nicely and effectively. The libretto is of the usual inane kind, and consists of two ladies of quality, who having retired into the country are followed by two admirers, who assume the dress of an abbé and a professor of languages. A duet by Mr. Whiffin and Miss Thomson received and deserved the most applause, and a merry song at the conclusion and a farcical duet brought the curtains together with some applause.

The second piece is a Chinese farce, entitled "Ching-Chow-Hi," in which the fun consists in the wildest nonsense being sung as Chinese. A quartet in this jargon was about the most original piece of music, which is by

Offenbach, and therefore has some dramatic force in it. The close imitation of all the absurdities of an Italian opera are well parodied, and doubtless those acquainted with the originals and their monstrous violations of actuality were amused by the clever musical imitation. The libretto of this opera makes no pretension to anything but to afford a vehicle for a variety of absurdities of singing and acting. Mr. J. A. Shaw, who is the buffo of this establishment, distinguishes himself in both pieces, and seems to be a favourite. Miss Augusta Thomson, the only lady in the Chinese piece, sang with great freshness and spirit, and showed much taste and facility in some of her passages. Mr. Whiffin and Mr. Wilkinson were the chief male singers.

The scenery and dresses are picturesque and brilliant, and the management is very carefully conducted.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge and Major Teesdale, left Marlborough House at noon on the 10th inst., for Gravesend, *en route* to the Continent. Her Majesty the Queen arrived at Coburg at eight a.m. on the 11th inst., and immediately proceeded to Rosenau. Having arrived at Rosenau, she was received at the railway by Prince Alfred and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Her Majesty's stay at Rosenau will, it is expected, be prolonged until the commencement of September. According to the present arrangements the ceremony of unveiling the memorial to the late Prince Albert will take place on the 26th inst., at four o'clock in the afternoon. The monument is near completion, the statue having been cast at Nurnberg (Leuz Herold), and the base and pedestal at Weissenstadt, in Bavaria. The tower of the Coburg Town Hall, which was burnt down on the 2nd of May last, has been rebuilt of a more handsome shape, in the square where the memorial will be erected.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality in the principal towns in the kingdom last week was 2,938, or at the rate of 27 in the thousand. Hull stood extraordinarily high, being 44. London was three below the average. Dublin was the lowest on the list. The deaths in London were 1,374, or about 60 above the average. The births in all were 3,830, of which 2,042 were in London, or about 77 above the average.---Our Foreign Office has at last taken action with the view of inducing the Governments of the cattle exporting countries in the north of Europe to adopt measures for preventing the transmission of diseased stock to this country. To effect this object Earl Russell urges the institution of a careful inspection at their outports of all cattle shipped for any British port. Accompanying the noble lord's despatch is a letter from the Privy Council, pointing out that it is as much for the interest of foreign governments as for our own to adopt such measures of inspection, and possibly of detention of cattle at their ports, and hinting that, whilst to prohibit importation altogether would be highly inexpedient, yet in the absence of the precautions suggested, restrictions might have to be placed upon their importation that would tend greatly to cripple the trade. This exactly hits the nail on the head.—Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was entertained on Thursday, the 10th inst., at a public dinner, given in his honour by his late constituents at Horsham. There were upwards of two hundred gentlemen assembled, who accorded their distinguished guest an enthusiastic and most flattering reception. Major Aldridge presided, and Mr. Fitzgerald, in acknowledging the toast of his health, referred at some length to the general result of the late election, and insisted that it afforded no evidence whatever of a reaction adverse to Con-

servatism. On the contrary, it tended to show that Radical doctrines were not the creed of the nation. For many a Liberal had been returned upon a profession of Conservative principles, whilst it was not the extreme section of the Government to which the country gave its support, but the party of Lord Palmerston, whose Toryism was denounced by a considerable portion of the Liberals themselves. The meeting was also addressed in a spirited speech by Mr. Cave, M.P. for Shoreham, and the whole of the proceedings went off in the most satisfactory manner.—The Conservatives of North Warwickshire entertained their two members to a banquet on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. Mr. Newdegate made one of his usual solid Tory speeches; Mr. Bromley attempted the humorous; and both were elated by the existence, as they said, of Conservative opinions in the Liberal ranks.—Inquests were held on the 11th inst. on the bodies of the three children murdered in Holborn and the woman and her daughter killed by the same man at Ramsgate. The inquest in London was adjourned, after a few witnesses had been examined, in order that the result of the *post mortem* examination might be given. At Ramsgate there was little excuse for adjournment. The evidence made it painfully clear that Southey *alias* Forward had shot his wife and child. Inspector Tanner applied to the coroner, however, for an adjournment. He said he made the request at the instance of the Home Secretary. He desired that Southey should be brought to London and tried for the murder of the three children in Holborn. If this course were taken the prisoner might be tried in September, whereas if the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, the prisoner could not be tried till the March assizes. The coroner, however, declined to accede to this, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Southey. He seems to regard himself as a deeply injured man.—A meeting of dealers in foreign cattle was held on the 11th inst. at the Salutation Tavern, Newgate-street, in reference to the cattle plague. They very strongly resent the imputation that the disease has been brought into this country from abroad, and declare that the watchfulness exercised at the ports of shipment and arrival make it all but impossible that diseased animals should be brought in. They seem to agree that the disease is mainly to be attributed to a want of care and cleanliness in the cow-houses, and to the abominable manner in which cattle are carried from one point to another.—Benjamin Taylor and Henry Kelly were brought up at the Mansion House the other day charged with conspiring to defraud the Birmingham Banking Company. The conspiracy consisted in a plan by which bills drawn on imaginary firms were presented to the bank for discount. Several witnesses were examined, and the prisoners were remanded.—The Government have, at length, determined upon putting in force the powers vested in them under Act of Parliament for the purpose of preventing the spread of the cattle contagion, which has attracted so much attention, and created such alarm during the last few weeks. In a supplement to the *London Gazette*, published on Saturday last, an order of Council appears, minutely describing the symptoms of the affection, empowering inspectors to enter upon and inspect premises in which they have reason to believe diseased animals are to be found, laying down the regulations for the management, cleansing, ventilation, and disinfection of the premises, and directing that any person offending against the order shall, for every offence, forfeit such a sum, not exceeding £20, as the justices before whom he is convicted may think fit to impose.—An important meeting of Norfolk farmers was held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on Saturday last, at which the princi-

pal landowners of the county were present, and over which Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., presided, with the view of taking steps to prevent the spread of the cattle disease in that district of the country. On the motion of Mr. Howes, M.P., seconded by Sir T. Beauchamp, it was unanimously resolved that the meeting, having heard of the alarming spread of the cattle plague, recommend to the consideration of the public the means suggested by Professor Symonds in his lecture, to arrest the progress of the disease, and that no farmer should purchase store stock in any market for the period of six weeks. A committee was appointed to promote the objects of the meeting, and a subscription opened, which the Earl of Leicester headed with the liberal donation of £500, followed by Sir T. Beauchamp and Mr. R. Chamberlain with £100 a piece.—Major De Vere, who was shot by a sapper in the Royal Engineers, named Currie, at Chatham, on Friday last, still survives the injuries inflicted upon him by his would-be assassin, and some slight hope is entertained that he may recover. If he does so it will be almost miraculous, seeing that the ball passed completely through the left lung and just above the heart. Currie, since his arrest, exhibits the utmost callousness at the act, and freely expresses his regret that the bullet he fired did not more effectually accomplish its mission. His motive for committing the crime is stated to be some imaginary wrong he had suffered at the hands of the injured gentleman, whom he denounces as a military tyrant.—At Guildhall Police-court on Saturday last, Charles Austin, sen., and Charles Austin, jun., cow-keepers, at Peckham-rye, appeared before the presiding alderman, charged at the instance of the Commissioners of Sewers with having sent to Newgate Market a quantity of beef diseased and unfit for the use of man. They were convicted upon the clearest evidence, and fined £10 a piece, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment; but they paid the fine.—The assassin, Southey, *alias* Forwood, was brought up on remand before the magistrates of Ramsgate on Saturday last, charged with the wilful murder of his wife and child. On being placed at the bar, the prisoner commenced taking notes, unmindful of the uproar created by the excited audience with which the Town Hall was filled. When the charge was stated against him, however, he at once applied for permission to engage legal assistance. The request was acceded to by the bench, and Mr. Gold, jun., from the firm of Gold and Son, Serjeant's-inn, and who Southey said had been sent down by the only friends he possessed in the world, was admitted to act as his adviser. Subsequently, whilst one of the witnesses was under examination, the prisoner interrupted the proceedings by drawing attention to the fact that his photograph was being taken through one of the windows, protested against it with energy, at the same time exclaiming that he was an innocent man. He then handed in certain documents, upon which he based an application for a remand, and which he said fixed on others the crimes with which he stood accused. In vain Mr. Gold counselled him not to persist in this course. He insisted upon his right to a remand in the name of truth and justice, declared that he would act on his own judgment alone, and said that his conscience would teach him best what was best for his good. He was then committed to Sandwich gaol, to take his trial at the next Maidstone assizes, but had to be removed by force, and in the midst of another attempt, which he accompanied by much gesticulation, to show the magistrates that society not he was at fault.—In the Central Criminal Court on Monday the trial of Mr. R. Waters Lord Shaftesbury's late steward, was postponed till the October session. The application for postponement was made by defendant's counsel.—Jones, the plaintiff in the action lately

tried against Fay, a chemist, and in which he recovered £100 damages for injuries by having been improperly treated by the defendant, has died, as was predicted at the trial. The jury who sat on the body found that he died from natural causes, accelerated by weakness caused by excessive salivation.—At the Mansion House on Monday Mr. Heath, the Consul-General for Italy, waited on the Lord Mayor to make a statement respecting an impudent attempt of some swindlers in London to cheat a number of Italian prelates and persons of eminence out of sums of money. These chevaliers of industry send letters, written in detestable French, and dated from some imaginary "expedition agency" in an outskirt of London, stating that they had received a valuable box from Valparaiso, or elsewhere near the El Dorado, addressed to the person whom they thus favour, and requesting a remittance of £8 for carriage, when it should be forwarded. Mallet and Co., which is the title of this peculiar firm, seem to have been traced, but condemnatory evidence was wanting.—The British iron-clads arrived at Cherbourg on Monday afternoon, and were at once assigned the place of honour inside the breakwater. There will not be nearly so many French ships of war of the same class present at these naval manœuvres as was at first supposed.—Notwithstanding the raw, wet, and generally inclement state of the weather on Tuesday, an immense number of Foresters attended at their annual *fête* at the Crystal Palace. They all enjoyed themselves better than the skiey influences seemed to promise.—The ship *Margaret Kerr* was lost in February last on Croker's Reef, off the coast of Florida, and the official report on the subject just presented to the Board of Trade states that James Macdonald, the captain, was drunk at the time the vessel was lost, and that it was lost in consequence of his being drunk. His certificate has, therefore, been suspended for three years.—The Board of Trade, at the urgent request of the Lords of the Privy Council, have written to the various railway companies, requesting to be informed what steps have been taken to guard against the infection of cattle while being conveyed in railway trucks. Directions for purifying these cattle trucks were issued on the 7th inst., and the Government shows prompt attention in thus already asking to know what has been done.—Another local exhibition of art and manufactures was festively opened on Wednesday at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. It is called the North East London Exhibition. The ceremony was honoured by the presence of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Mayor, and several lesser notabilities were on the platform. Lord Cranworth opened the exhibition in a graceful and sensible address.—A large seizure of very bad meat was made on Wednesday at Whitechapel. The cows, the carcasses of which were condemned, came from Walthamstow, ostensibly to a knacker's, but were in reality driven to a licensed slaughterhouse, and there killed for the purpose of being sold to the poor of the neighbourhood for food. From what was stated in Worship-street Police-court, a vast number of diseased cows have recently been slaughtered in that neighbourhood for consumption. Quite a panic prevails there.—Contrary to all the fears of the surgeons, Major de Vere, who was lately shot by a soldier at Chatham, is likely to recover. The officer shows a genuine Christian sentiment in expressing his forgiveness of his assassin; but the scoundrel Currie, who has thus failed in perpetrating the murder, only expresses regret that he did not succeed.—The trial at the Central Criminal Court of the Frenchman Lafourcade, charged with perjury in the famous cause of Bouillon against Valentin, which has occupied the Court two days, terminated in a verdict of

guilty, and Lafourcade was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.—Colonel Waugh has now got fairly out of the hands of his creditors. He was discharged on Saturday last by the Court of Bankruptcy, but he was nevertheless detained by creditors on three several writs of *capias*. At judge's chambers, Baron Martin decided that, as the debts were gone, the detainers must go with them; and the colonel is free.—The arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Crookhaven puts an end to the prolonged suspense as to the fate of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The cable is a failure, at least for the present, but there are still some grounds for hoping that it may yet be made the means of electric communication between this country and America. The conjectures—the probability of which has been so often pointed out in our columns—as to the cable having been snapped while the cause of the loss of insulation was being sought out, prove to be correct. It was while hauling in to search for faults that the severance took place, and the cable disappeared beneath the surface of the Atlantic. Buoys moored with hundreds of yards of rope mark the locality where the end of the cable was lost. The *Great Eastern* was obliged to discontinue her efforts to recover the cable after the 4th inst., in consequence of continued bad weather, until the 7th, when a second unsuccessful attempt to raise it by means of grapnels failed. On the 10th and 11th other attempts were made with like result, and the stock of rope on board being then exhausted, the vessels commenced their return voyage, with the object of procuring more rope. On the whole the news is better than many persons expected, as it does not altogether exclude hopes that the end of the cable may once more be got above the water, and the link to Newfoundland completed.—Mr. Tidd Pratt attended before the Lord Mayor yesterday, in order to put the working classes on their guard against a certain friendly society which was called the Garibaldi Mutual Life Assurance and Sick Fund Friendly Society. He quoted largely from its prospectus statements which he said were not founded on fact, and added his belief that the society was constituted not to benefit the working classes, but to put money in the pockets of the promoters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Emperor Napoleon left Plombières on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., for the Camp at Chalons. The Paris correspondent of one of our morning contemporaries, records the following strange rumour now prevailing in Paris, and which, in all probability, has originated more in the dearth of interesting news in that city than in any leaking out of political secrets and arrangements. In the event of the present Emperor of Mexico having no offspring, Napoleon III. has decided upon offering the succession to the Transatlantic throne to a son of King Leopold, the King on his part agreeing to a transfer of Belgium to France, and the removal of the French frontiers to the Scheldt.—In view, it may be presumed, to the ultimate withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, the Pontifical Government has decided upon increasing the strength of its army. One thousand men, it is said, have already been engaged in foreign countries.—Satisfactory news is published from Mexico by the official organs in Paris. It is stated that the French have retaken Urnpau; overthrown Publita's band of guerillas, killing the chief and a large number of followers; routed Arelaga, and, generally, broken the neck of the opposition to the Imperial rule in the southern provinces of the empire. It is added that Negrete was deserted by half his soldiers during his retreat.—Owing to the increasing illness of the King of Spain the court will return soon to Madrid, and consequently the intended interview between Queen Isabella and the Emperor Napoleon will have to be abandoned.—A few days since a grand ceremony took

place at the capital of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Prince Alfred of England, who is heir to the duchy, having attained his majority, the event was solemnly celebrated. The Prince, his uncle the reigning Duke, and other celebrities, were present.—A circular of the Italian Government calls upon the doctors in that kingdom to come forward and enrol themselves as volunteers against the new enemy the cholera, which is, we regret to say, extending its ravages. The doctors will no doubt cheerfully respond, as, whether English, French, German, or Italian, there is not a more disinterested and devoted class of men in Europe.—In consequence of the recognition by Spain of the Kingdom of Italy explanations have taken place between the Court of Madrid and that of Rome. They have resulted in an amicable understanding, the Spanish Government undertaking to protect the rights of Catholicism within her borders.—It is now quite certain that the Emperor Napoleon will not visit Cherbourg or Brest to witness the naval evolutions. He will remain at Chalons till the end of the month, where he has already been joined by the Prince Imperial, and the Empress will speedily follow.—The accounts from Germany tend to the conclusion that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia on the Schleswig-Holstein question are progressing favourably.—The people of Barcelona appear to be wild with affright at the approach of cholera, and are leaving their town in large numbers. In Constantinople the disease is reported to be on the increase.—On Tuesday the Emperor's *fête* was celebrated in Paris. No business was done upon the Bourse; not even newspaper staffs worked; the day was given over to amusement and the night to gazing upon the gorgeous illuminations for which such extensive and costly preparations were made.—A telegram from Gastein reports that an understanding is believed to have been brought about between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia in relation to the Duchies. The King will leave Gastein on the 19th. Baron von Beust, the Saxon Minister, who has always acted as a sort of advocate of the rights of the Duchies, has arrived in Gastein.—The cholera alarm continues to grow all along the Mediterranean shores.—At a banquet given at Cherbourg, the Duke of Somerset proposed as a toast "The Emperor Napoleon and the French Navy," and the French Admiral replied with one a little more expressive—"Queen Victoria, the English Navy, and the *entente cordiale* between the two Governments."—The open-air amusements, and the illuminations of the Emperor's *fête* in Paris, were much marred by heavy rain on Tuesday evening. This is the second time within the last three years that rain has proved a spoil-sport at the imperial *fête*.—The cholera appears to have disappeared almost entirely from Alexandria, Damietta, Rosetta, and other quarters where it was lately prevalent.

AMERICA.—A New York correspondent thinks that a war between the United States and Mexico is inevitable. His letter contains some very valuable information as to the feelings of the people and the policy of the American Government on the subject, as well as to the relative forces the two parties could bring to the conflict. The *Peruvian* brings intelligence from New York to the 5th inst. President Johnson was reported as still indisposed, but improving. In Nashville, Tennessee, the Union candidate had been defeated; but in other parts of the state "loyal" men were returned. An order has been issued at Washington to muster out of the service all white troops in Tennessee whose services could be dispensed with. Nothing is said as to the coloured soldiers, of whom there are a large number in the state. General Grant is on a visit to Quebec. Advices received at New York from New Orleans report a

defeat of Cortinas by Lopez, the Imperialist. Cortinas had retreated to the Texas side of the river, doubtless, in time, to organise another raid in conformity with the general tenour of his wild and desperate career. It remains to be seen how the Imperial Government will view this system of making use of a neutral territory for purposes of aggression.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Melbourne news to the 25th of June contains the information from New Zealand that the chief known as William Thompson surrendered to Brigadier Curry on the 25th of the previous month, and that the war with the natives was considered at an end. The attempt to capture the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Volkner had failed.—From China we have the intelligence that the rebels threatened the Imperial city—by which Peking must, it may be presumed, be understood. If so, the rebellion must have made vast strides since the last accounts from that quarter. The Peking authorities are stated to have asked for the assistance of British officers. Burgevine still remained in the hands of the Mandarins, and an application for his surrender made by the American Consul had been refused. Instead of the rebellion of the Taepings having been crushed, it appears to be growing more formidable than ever. In North China the rebels have become so threatening that the imperial authorities at Peking have applied for the assistance of British military officers. The China papers contain some further details respecting the new rebellion in the northern provinces of the empire. It is known by the name of the Nyen-fei rebellion, and one of the first achievements of the rebels was to defeat the well-known Imperial General San-ko-lin-sin, who was, moreover, killed in the encounter. Affairs are complicated by the revolt of twelve Imperialist battalions at Hankow. It is a prevailing habit with many Chinese generals not to pay their soldiers, but to leave them to plunder the inhabitants. This renders the people disaffected and the soldiers reckless. We have a mail from the Cape of Good Hope with news to the 14th of July. The intelligence is of painful importance. A cruel and devastating war had broken out between the boers of the Orange Free State and the Basutos under Moshesh, their well-known chief. As is usual, the cause of hostilities is the aggressive conduct of the boers in trespassing beyond the treaty frontier. Moshesh took the initiative of resistance by invading the Free State, which he ravaged, killing a great number of the boers and driving some 100,000 sheep and many herds. It is said he can bring 20,000 warriors into the field, and, if necessary, prolong the war *pro agris*, indefinitely. He declares this to be a war of defence, and it appears to be so. A very shocking feature of these fierce border wars is that neither party gives quarter, but slay all. So it is in this case. The Governor of the Cape Colony had issued a proclamation warning the colonists not to interfere; but a strong disposition to do so on behalf of the Free State was manifested in the Legislative Council. The State of Transvaal had sent to the assistance of the Free State people; and a report was current at Cape Town just before the steamer left that the Basutos had attacked Natal and that British troops were moving to the frontier; but this seems in the last degree improbable, because Moshesh had declared that he desired to respect the rights of the Queen, and not to make war on Englishmen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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H. T. E. (Suez).—Amount received with thanks,