

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

A special meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of this school was convened for Wednesday last, to consider some important alterations in the rules, the notices for which we published in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE of Saturday last; but we regret to say that business could not be proceeded with, the meeting being brought to a close, we will not say upon a technicality, but upon a miserable quibble, worthy only of a lawyer of the last century, before it was thought necessary that law should sometimes be combined with common sense. By one of the rules of the Boys' School, it is provided that, in the absence of the President—the M.W. Grand Master—the chair at the general meetings shall be taken by the Treasurer, if present; and consequently it was so taken on Wednesday by Bro. B. B. Cabbell, who, after allowing the meeting to be duly opened, proceeded to declare it illegal, on the ground that sufficient notice of the motions to be brought forward had not been given—and here we take objection to the ruling. In the first place, rule 23 says:—"A special general court shall be called by the Secretary at any time, upon the request in writing of the President, the Treasurer, or one of the Vice Presidents, or any five Governors or Subscribers; and the time at which such Court is required to be held shall be specified in such request—not being less than ten days from the delivery of the requisition to the Secretary, and of which seven days' notice shall be given by advertisements in three at least of the daily newspapers."

This rule was strictly complied with; the requisition for a meeting on Wednesday, April 10, was presented to the Secretary on Thursday, March 28, and was duly advertised on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 1 and 2; and on the following Saturday, April 6, notice of the resolutions to be brought forward was given at the meeting of the General Committee, in compliance with the provisions of rule 26:—"No motion for any new regulation or law, or the abrogation or alteration of any existing regulation or law, shall be made at a General Court, unless notice thereof shall have been given at a previous General Court or General Committee, nor shall the same become a Law of the Institution until it shall be confirmed at a subsequent Quarterly General Court."

Now, it will be seen that notice was given of the resolutions to be brought forward at the meeting of the 10th, at a meeting of the General Committee of April 6th; but Bro. Cabbell contended that the word *previous* applied to the giving notice of the meeting to be held, and not to the resolutions to be brought forward, though there is nothing in any part of the rules to warrant such a conclusion. He further contended that notice of the business to be brought forward ought to be given in the requisition calling the meeting. We do not mean to argue that it would not be better were it so; but such is not the law, and no man, be he ever so dignified,

has a right to stretch the law to meet his own opinions, and that, we contend, Bro. Cabbell has done on the present occasion, in the face of one of the largest and most influential meetings of Governors of the Institution we ever saw. If the law is incomplete, let it be amended; but whilst it is law, we have a right to expect that it shall be strictly abided by. The result of the determination of Bro. Cabbell is, that resolutions, which, if allowed to be discussed on Wednesday last, might have been brought forward for confirmation on Monday next, must now stand over until July, as no resolution, altering a law, can be confirmed at any other than a Quarterly Court. We shall not encumber our columns by a discussion of an hour and a half, which was all on one side met by direct assertions, without argument from the chair, and which may be summed up in the words of the song—

He said he could; I said he couldn't;
And of the two ways, he had his'n.

Indeed, according to Bro. Cabbell's ruling, it would be impossible to have any alterations of rules considered at a special meeting at all, as supposing notices were handed into the chairman at any meeting of the Committee for a special meeting on any given day, he would refuse to receive it, as he knew nothing of any meeting to be held on that day; and should the notices be given without mentioning a day, they would be taken only for the Quarterly General Court, and then it would not be competent for any brother to call a special Court to consider them, and if time would not allow their consideration at the Quarterly Court they must either become dropped notices or be brought before an adjourned meeting.

But the most curious part of the whole proceedings was an offer of Bro. Cabbell to assist in rendering what he contended to be an illegality legal by the committal of a further illegality, proposing that every facility should be given for discussing motions given for a meeting of the 10th at the Quarterly Meeting on the 15th, and that a special Court might be called to confirm any resolutions then passed, and that in face of a law which states distinctly that they can only be confirmed by a Quarterly Court—alleging that it would be a more pardonable infraction of the law than that which he stated had been attempted that day. A pretty doctrine truly for a lawyer and a purist! The resolutions have been defeated for the present; they cannot now be legally confirmed before July, and the brethren who gave notice of them will bide their time, and take care that due notice be given to the governors and subscribers of the institution of the period at which they will be brought forward. The truth is that, though probably there is no brother in the Craft better adapted for the office of Treasurer, or whose name for that office would command more general respect than that of Bro. Cabbell, there is no one so little adapted for a chairman, his views being of the narrowest and his obstinacy the most unbending.

But for this last piece of pettifoggery we do not even give Bro. Cabbell the credit. We feel we know who were the instigators of it, and it was their duty, if the brethren through whose instrumentality the meeting for the 10th was called had erred, to have warned them of it at the meeting of the Committee at which the notices of motion were given. A secretary who holds certain views neither does his duty to the Institution or the committee if he allows a wrong to be done without expressing his opinion that it is so. A secretary has no right to endeavour to control a committee, but he is bound to warn them if he believes they are overstepping the limits of the law.

If the proposed alterations in the law must be postponed for a time, there is one thing that can and ought to be proceeded with. The Secretary has resigned his situation, and the General Committee ought at once to take the necessary steps for filling it up, as no institution can flourish whilst its affairs are held in uncertainty. The discussion of the proposed alterations in the rules can wait, and so may the retiring Secretary for his pension; and we warn his friends that, the more delays are interposed in the way of settling it, the less he will be likely to obtain.

Bro. H. Greene, has given notice of his intention to move:—

"To amend Rule 44, by omitting all the words that follow after the words 'to be accompanied by;' on the fifth line as far as, and including the words 'beyond his own control,' and inserting instead thereof the words following:—

1. A certificate of the parents' marriage.
2. A certificate of the registry of the candidate's birth and baptism.
3. The Grand Secretary's certificate of the father having been duly registered, and for what period, on the books of the Grand Lodge of England.
4. A certificate from the Master and Wardens of the lodge or lodges to which the father is or has been a regularly contributing member for five years, and (should he be deceased) had continued so up to within five years of his death, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the General Committee that his not having continued to subscribe for the entire period of five years, or until within five years of his death (if deceased) or the presentation of such petition (if he be alive) should have arisen from altered circumstances, which precluded his remaining a subscribing member of a lodge.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from page 262.)

In 1786, we find there were at Naples no less than seven lodges under the Grand Lodge of Germany; and about this time the Baron de Hund arrived there, and established an order called *Regime de la Stricte-Observance*, which occupied for several years so prominent a place in the secret societies of Germany. This French adventurer appeared first in Germany, with a patent under the sign manual of Prince Charles Stuart, appointing him Grand Master of the Seventh Province, which, he affirmed, had been made over to him by the Earl Marischal on his death-bed, and with a plausible tale of the antiquity of his Order, which he said he derived from Scotland. The chief seat of the Templars, he asserted, was Aberdeen; and the delusions on the

subject took such a hold in Germany, that they were not dispelled until a deputation had actually visited Aberdeen, and found no trace among the brethren of any Templars, or even of any Ancient Freemasonry. The Neapolitan Masons, however, proud of having these high degrees conferred upon them without much trouble to themselves, were easily led by their false friends to join the Illuminati; by so doing, they contradicted the fundamental principles of a Mason.

"It is sufficiently in proof," says the *London Review* for August, 1797, "that the founders of different conspiracies, aware of the secrecy permitted to the proceedings of the Fraternity of Masons, have assumed that character, and availed themselves of the credit given to that institution, in order to render unsuspected the tendency, and undetected the progress of their own abominable machinations. From what we have heard and read, we are persuaded that the fundamental principles and practices of Freemasonry are as opposite to those of the Illumines, of the Propaganda, or of any other sect in hostility to good order and government, as light to darkness, or good to evil."

"It is possible," says Dr. Oliver, "that the artful and daring heads of 'the anti-Christian, the anti-monarchical, and the anti-social conspiracy,' about whom so much has been written and said, may have assumed the name of Masons, and professed to shelter their secret meetings for plots and cabals, under the pretence of holding a lodge. But God forbid that the innocent should be confounded with the guilty, or that Freemasonry should be accountable for projects, or condemned for practices which it could never countenance. Long and deeply shall we have to regret that the opinion which the public had entertained of a peaceable and undesigning society should be thus abused. But the candid observer will do us the justice to acknowledge that the harmless fold are not accountable for the mean duplicity, the base designs, or the bloody ravages of the wolves in sheep's clothing."

"The visionary fancies which modern philosophists may have annexed to Freemasonry, the absurd and extravagant errors they have attempted to father upon it, are foreign and illegitimate. We disavow and disown them. They bring discredit upon those who would incorporate such vanities with our system; but they debase not the purity of our original constitution. They can be urged only to show the art and wickedness of intriguing men, and impeach not the natural tendency of an establishment whose every precept, form, and ceremony inculcates virtue, assists order, and disposes to peace. We are assured that genuine Freemasonry will long survive the imitations of imposture and the attacks of misrepresentation."*

The French Revolution was now beginning to develop itself, and secret societies were formed in every country, under the garb of Freemasonry and Illuminism, though in many instances in no way connected with one or the other. The chiefs of the revolution began by operating on the population of the German States on the right bank of the Rhine. The celebrated George Forster, the naturalist, who had accompanied Captain Cook on one of his expeditions, was one of the ardent Secretaries of *Propagandist* Illuminism. He was at Mayence when Reubell was sent with the French army to besiege it, in his quality of representative of the people; and, together with Merlin de Thionville, they organised

* *The Rise and Progress of Freemasons.* By G. Oliver, D.D. 1847.

secret societies in all those countries. Forster died at Paris some time afterwards.

From this time Illuminism rolled on like a vast stream from the north to the south of Europe. Count de Séabra, Minister of Portugal, organised it at Lisbon. Kosciusko, Madolniski, and Droubrowski were the most forward chiefs of the Illuminés in Poland.

In Holland, Schimmel-penning, Van Goëns, and Rusper Mayer, during many years Ambassador at Paris, were zealous Illuminati.

In our own country this sect made little progress. The Masons despised them and their actions; but they found a firm supporter in the Marquis of Lansdowne, who expended a large portion of his fortune in keeping himself acquainted with the political and moral movements of Europe. Horne Tooke was also one of the initiated.

In Bavaria, M. de Mongelas was an ardent Illuminati. In Prussia, the system counted a great number of this sect; amongst the most celebrated were Werner, and his Secretary, Beyme. The minister Haugwitz was also of the number, and a wealthy Prussian bookseller at Berlin, named Nicolai.

The universities were under the special influence of Illuminism. Those of Halle, Leipsic, Jena, Gottingen, Heidelberg, supplied the names of Weishaupt, Niedmayer, Ethardt, Schottzer, and Posselt, the publisher of the once celebrated journal, *Welt Annalen*. This republican publicist was so grieved, so annoyed, and disappointed in all his expectations and hopes on learning that Buonaparte had ascended the imperial throne, that "he would not survive the French Republic;" and in a fit of despair, terminated his existence, by throwing himself out of the window of his apartment.

It is not to be wondered at, considering the formidable organisation of this and other secret societies, which met solely for political purposes, that the Freemasons of Germany should take alarm at the position in which they were placed by members of these societies, proclaiming themselves Masons; and Robison and Barruel, attacking them with their pen, endeavouring to prove that the Masons were the instigators of the movement.

A lodge was therefore held at Berlin, in which it was unanimously resolved to disown the brethren of any lodge who should hereafter be known to belong to any secret political society; and to expel any lodges under their superintendence who should favour such societies.

Notwithstanding the fabrications with which Barruel and Robison calumniated the lodges of Germany, Freemasonry still flourished, and is still in the ascendant—respected by the most virtuous and scientific members of the community, and patronised by the most distinguished princes of the empire. There, at the present day, the qualifications for a Freemason are great and numerous. No person "is initiated into the Order without the consent of every member of the lodge; and it frequently happens, that even a German is excluded by a single dissenting voice. On this account the lodges are now filled with persons of the first rank and respectability, everything being conducted with the greatest decorum and solemnity; and an Englishman will obtain an easier introduction to the nobility and literati in a Freemason's lodge than in any other place, and will never repent having been initiated into the Order.*"

We have thought it necessary to speak at this length of the Illuminati, because it is from their connexion with this society that the Freemasons in Naples were discountenanced, and disunited first from the Grand

Lodge of England, and afterwards from the Grand Lodge of Germany.* These political societies caused a revolutionary feeling to exist everywhere, and brought further persecutions to the Freemasons, of which we shall treat hereafter.

But to return to Naples: in the year 1785 the country had become tranquil; the miseries caused by the earthquake, disease, and death, had passed away; already had towns and villages been built upon the ruins of the buried ones; already had the fields become fertile, vineyards and orange-groves flourishing, and abounding with fruit; whilst the Queen and the Ministers of State gave encouragement to men of learning; already had happiness taken the place of misery; all nature seemed to smile in and around Naples.

The Freemasons held their weekly lodges without fear. Amongst their members were two of the principal Ministers, Caracciolo and Galliani; the minds of the people were greatly improved from the writings and lectures of Pagano and Conforti, both of whom were Masons, the latter being W.M. of one of the lodges. Academies, meetings, and even conversations all exercised their influence for the good of their fellow creatures. The objects pursued by the Freemasons were the study and investigation of science, mutually communicating lessons of morality, and practising the exercise of brotherly love; praying that truth might prevail amongst them, and from thence be extended to society in general.

It was now that the secret emissaries of France and Germany induced many of the brethren to join the Illuminists, Jacobins, or Carbonari (for all were alike in their doctrines), and, to the disgust of the firm and faithful Mason, politics were even introduced at their own lodge meetings. These facts being represented to the Grand Lodge of England, they refused to acknowledge any member initiated at Naples. As we before observed, one lodge only remained firm to their principles, and continued on the list of the Grand Lodge. The remainder attached themselves to the Grand Lodge of Germany.

Freemasonry, however, flourished at Naples until the year 1790, for there were many high and noble characters attached to this one remaining lodge. They practised all those acts of charity and benevolence which distinguished those in their early career, whose heroic virtue we have recorded in the Calabrese catastrophe. It was believed that the French Revolution had been caused by the secret societies in Italy, France, and Germany, and thus attention was drawn to the meetings of these societies in Naples. An edict was immediately issued, ordering the severest punishment upon all members of secret societies holding meetings, and rewards offered to any persons giving such information as should lead to their conviction.

Although a representation was made to the Queen that certain lodges of Freemasons were peaceably disposed, and never introduced political matters at their meetings, her Majesty, to whom all matters of importance were submitted, refused to exempt them from the Royal edict, and in this she was supported by General Acton, an Englishman, who was all powerful at Naples at this time.

The Government thought it necessary to provide open as well as secret measures for the internal security of the country. The police appointed a commissary in every *rione* of the city as inspector and judge, with sub-

* The Italian Carbonari differed in no way from the Illuminists, but were called by the latter name at Naples, because of their connexion with the German Lodge.

* Dr. Rendu's *Tour through Germany*.

ordinate officers and men; and over all was placed the Chevalier Luigi de Medici, with the ancient title of Regent of the Vicaria. Agents were appointed over the secret actions of the subjects, some in public places and others in private houses. The Queen conducted these affairs herself, and held conference with the spies at midnight in a saloon of the palace called *Oscuro*, the dark; in this office she was assisted by magistrates, priests, and nobles, amongst whom was the Prince of Castelcicala. The clergy, hoping to recover their lost power, joined in acts of espionage, and sixty-two bishoprics were given as a reward. The prosecutions fell first upon the Freemasons, because it was reported by the spies that philosophers and men of learning had done more to cause the revolutionary feeling than any other persons. In Sicily the works of Filangieri were forbidden, and burnt; Pagano, Doctor Cirillo, Delfico, and Conforti, men of the highest talent and the most patriotic character, were looked upon with suspicion, and watched; foreign books and newspapers were prohibited; the meeting of men of letters forbidden; the appearance of the city was suddenly changed; a universal gloom seemed to hang over it; the people were afraid to speak, or even to look. The police were ordered to increase their vigilance; and, in order to improve the system of espionage, the actions, domestic or otherwise, of every family in Naples had to be recorded in books kept for that purpose. There were at that time 10,000 condemned persons, and 12,000 prisoners in the dungeons of Naples and Castellamare. The guilt of each was either proved by the spies, or the inquisitorial researches of the *Scrivani*. The leader of the latter was a man named Pietro di Falco, who, professing himself to be a member of three different secret societies, betrayed his associates, and revealed the names of its members; he was not virtually a Freemason, but had been admitted to what was termed a Masonic lodge, though they were even ignorant of the secrets of the Order. This man became aware of a private meeting of the only legitimate Freemasons lodge; many of the most distinguished men in the kingdom had there assembled. Amongst the rest was the Duke d'Accadia. By his means all the members were taken prisoners; the elder brethren quietly submitted to their fate, but some of the younger ones resisted the authorities, and for this three promising young men were condemned to die. Their names were Vincenzo Vitaliano, twenty-two years of age; Emanuele di Deo, twenty; and Vincenzo Galliani, only nineteen. They were all of gentle birth, of modest and unpretending virtue, and patriotic sentiments. After they had been condemned, the Queen sent for Guiseppe Deo, the father of Emanuele, and bade him go to his son with a promise of life and full pardon, if he would reveal the secrets of his Order and the remaining members of his lodge. The old man found Emanuele receiving the last consolation of religion; and, left alone with him, as the Queen had directed, he tremblingly embraced his son, and delivered his message, urging him to accept the proffered boon. He dwelt upon his own grief, and on that of his mother, and on the misery of his family, and proposed, after he had recovered his liberty, to retire with him to some distant spot, never to return till they should be free to think and act as they pleased. Emanuele silently listened to all his father had to say, and he, supposing his son was about to yield, threw himself at his feet, and in tearful accents entreated him to save himself and his friends. Emanuele hastily raised his father from the ground, and after tenderly embracing him, cried, "My father, it is fearful to add infamy to our afflictions; they can take

my life, but I can preserve my honour—would any, who respect honour or virtue, wish me to preserve my own life at the sacrifice of the liberty of hundreds. And what is the existence you propose for your own son and for yourself? Where should we hide our diminished heads? I should have to fly from all I value most on earth—my country and my kindred, and I should lose that which I have never yet forfeited—'my honour,' and you would blush for a heretofore respected name. My dear father, be calm, soothe the grief of my poor mother, and both of you look for comfort in the remembrance that I retain my honour unsullied to the last. And, dear father, teach all my friends to bear present afflictions and this temporary suffering, and when your son is dead you will then speak of him with pride!" The noble bearing and amazing courage of the youth deprived the father of the power of speaking, and, ashamed of being surpassed in virtue by a mere boy, he covered his face with his hands, and overcome with emotion and feelings of admiration for the heroic virtues of his son, rushed from the trying scene, not daring again to tempt him with further entreaties.

The day following Emanuele's interview, the three noble youths were led to execution. They courageously walked to the scaffold with a fearless aspect, and apparently resigned to their fate; they made no dying speeches such as criminals were accustomed to use, but, attended by their spiritual advisers, their minds seemed fixed upon the mighty change that awaited them, and having neither malice nor revenge, but freely forgiving others, as they hoped to be forgiven, they met their deaths with a serenity of mind unknown to their persecutors. It was rumoured that 50,000 members of the various secret societies in Naples were ready to rise and rescue these heroic young men, and put the heads of the government and their adherents to death. The scaffold, therefore, was erected in the square of Del Castello, under the guns of the fortress; the place was surrounded with soldiers, the artillery were planted at the opening of the streets, and numerous bodies of troops collected in and about the city; the people were also informed by proclamation that the cannons of the castle should be discharged on the slightest movement on the part of the mob. Police officers in disguise, as well as in uniform, and swarms of government spies mingled with the crowd in every shape and form; but after all these measures of safety had been taken, the royal family remained at the Palace of Caserta in a state of greater anxiety than the three poor youths who were dying as martyrs. Real terror was produced in the city by these outward signs, and the square would have been empty, had not that morbid taste that the mass in all countries inherit, of looking on scenes of horror as holiday festivals, induced a multitude of people to assemble. We will not dwell upon the harrowing scene of the execution; an occasional cry for pity was sometimes heard in the crowd, tears and sobs were general. Galliani and Deo were soon executed, when the fainting of an old man, and the wailing cry of a female, caused a sensation that was not perfectly understood, and just as Vitaliano was ascending the scaffold there was a great movement in the crowd, and an occasional murmur was heard which caused menacing preparations from the over-hanging bastions; a general panic ensued, and the spectators in their haste to quit the scene were many of them wounded, and others suffocated in the hurry of their flight—the square was soon emptied, and the executioners finished their work without witnesses.

(To be continued.)

STRAY THOUGHTS ABOUT BOOKS.

BY DIAGORAS.

The inks used by the ancients consisted chiefly of soot, lamp-black, &c., in combination with various gums. This ink had a deep black shade, and was very durable, remaining fresh as long as the material written upon endured; but as it did not penetrate the substance of the paper or parchment, it was capable of easy and entire removal by erasure, and even by the application of a wet sponge. An immense number of manuscripts have been lost through the effects of damp or wet. Ink has deteriorated much in point of colour in modern times, so that the colour of the ink forms a poor guide to the age of any manuscript; for some of the Saxon MSS. in the British Museum, written about the 6th century, are in a more perfect state of preservation and legibility than those of the 17th and 18th centuries. Various coloured inks were used by the ancients for ornamental purposes. Some of the books in the 4th century were written with golden ink, on purple parchment. The ancient manuscripts in form were different to our modern books. The sheets upon which the production was written were fastened end to end, and wound like our maps around a wooden cylinder, forming a *volumen* or roll. The adaptation of the square form is traditionally ascribed to one of the Kings of Pergamos. Cæsar folded his letters to the Senate like a pocket-book, with distinct pages; but before his time such documents had always been transmitted in the form of the *volumen*. The paper was usually too thin to admit of being written on on both sides. Juvenal, ridiculing the authors of tedious productions, cites a tragedy, which, although unfinished, occupied both sides and the margins of the paper. In some countries, as among the Orientals, the writing proceeded from right to left; while amongst the northern and western nations a contrary practice prevailed. The Greeks followed both directions, writing the first line from right to left, and returning from left to right in the next line. The writing on a *volumen* or roll was at first only divided into lines, and it was not until a long time after that they were parcelled into words, while punctuation is a comparatively modern invention. Great care was, therefore, required to guard against errors; and the Rabbis were so anxious to secure and perpetuate the purity of the sacred text, that they knew how many letters a book should contain. Certain formulæ were fixed to the beginning or end of a manuscript—thus, at the end of Leviticus, Numbers, and other books, were the words "Be courageous." Their falsification was attempted to be prevented by imprecations, as in the Apocalypse; and the Mahomedans placed the sacred name of God as a protection at the beginning of all their books.

When bookbinding, as a distinct art, was first practised is unknown; but its utility was appreciated at an early period. After the various skins or rolls were attached to each other, by artisans solely employed in pasting them together, they were given into the hands of a superior class of workmen, for the purpose of binding. A piece of strong parchment, sufficiently long to envelope the whole *volumen* when closed, was attached to the first skin; the roll, when closed, being fastened with ribbons. This outer covering was usually coloured. Purple was the favourite colour, although the colour sometimes was adapted to the subject; as a red colour for the *Iliad*, as relating to war, and a blue for the *Odyssey*, as relating to travels. The title, written sometimes in golden letters, on a finer piece of parchment, was affixed to the corner; a knob or button terminated the

roll or cylinder, and on this much ornament was lavished. It was occasionally made of ivory, silver, or gold, and adorned with precious stones. This knob, shining prominently from the centre of the roll, gave the volumes an exceedingly brilliant appearance; but ornaments like these were only found in the libraries of the wealthy. From the end of the cylinders of the common volumes depended a piece of parchment, on which the title of the book and the name of the author was inscribed. In the middle ages, bookbinding was a common employment amongst the monks, although there were also persons who specially employed themselves thus, and others who sold only the covers. The most common binding was a piece of rough, whitesheepskin, pasted upon boards, and frequently overlapping the edges of the book. Books were sometimes bound by means of two or three fly-leaves of older, and not unfrequently more valuable manuscripts. Several instances of this have been discovered. A gradual improvement in binding took place, more care being taken in covering the boards with leather; various devices being stamped upon it. Velvet bindings do not occur till about the 14th century; the bindings of books about this time sometimes were of a highly ornamental and expensive description, being decorated with silver, gold, relics, and precious stones. The monks were frequently reproached for their extravagance in this respect. Some of the ornaments, such as crucifixes, were placed in a recess within the covers, which only opened on touching a spring. About the beginning of the 16th century, the sides of books were lavishly ornamented, while the backs were left plain and even unlettered. The practice of ornamenting manuscripts with drawings of figures, portraits, &c., is very ancient; Pliny says that it was a prevalent custom amongst the Romans and Greeks during the first and second centuries. Illuminated manuscripts constitute some of the most valuable treasures of European libraries, not only an account of their own beauty, but from the information they afford concerning many manners and customs often otherwise buried in oblivion. The occupation of transcribing manuscripts, before the invention of printing, was of paramount importance, and gave employment to vast number of copyists. The scribes employed amongst the Jews, in keeping the national records and transcribing the law, held a very honourable office, and it is questionable if they ever copied manuscripts for sale. The Jewish copyists were remarkable for regular and beautiful writing, but their labours have been chiefly confined to their own religious books and genealogies. The Roman authors seldom wrote their own works, or even private letters, but dictated them to an educated slave or freedman. The copyist, therefore, amongst the Romans was originally a servile officer, but many of them rose to wealth and power, especially under the emperors, when the *librarii*, as they were called, were enrolled into a company, with numerous privileges. They were employed at a fixed rate in the transcription of new works, or old ones whose reputation was established. A great trade in manuscripts was carried on at Alexandria, but Strabo complains of the errors and interpolations of the copyists.

GERMAN PRECEPT.—Honour the fathers of the state; love thy country; be religiously scrupulous in fulfilling all the duties of a good citizen; consider that they are become peculiarly sacred by thy voluntary Masonic vow; and that the violation of them, which in one not under such obligations would be weakness, would in thee be hypocrisy and criminality.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.*

The eleventh century forms a very important era in the history of architecture, and yet it is one which has been commonly overlooked. We have long been in the habit of considering building as either Roman or Early Saxon, of the time of Bede and Augustine, or else Norman; but there is strong ground for believing that the usual habit of the Anglo-Saxon people was to build in wood only, and that stone buildings before the 11th century were extremely rare. The language itself affords good evidence of this: the Anglo-Saxon word for building of any kind is *tymbre*; and to build is *getymbereca*.

There is also good ground to believe that the inhabitants of Gaul were very little in advance of those in England at the same time.

During the 10th century the general belief in the Millennium is supposed to have exercised considerable influence, and made people averse to any substantial building. In the words of Dean Milman:—"In many parts of Christendom there prevailed a deep and settled apprehension that with the 1000th year of Christ the world would come to an end. Men hastened to propitiate the coming—almost present—Judge, by the sacrifice of their ill-gotten, now useless possessions. The deeds of the time, the donations of estates, and of all other gifts to the Church, are inscribed with the significant phrase, 'the end of the world being at hand.'"[†]

Rudolphus Glater, who wrote in the early part of the 11th century, records under the year 1003 that, "All over the world, but especially in Italy and Gaul, the number of new buildings that were being erected of stone was so great that it appeared as if the world were clothing itself with a new white robe. In every town and village, churches, monasteries, or bishops' seats were in the course of erection; and even in the hamlets small oratories."

From the beginning of the 11th century the history of Mediæval architecture really begins. Whatever the cause was, whether the disturbed state of all the countries of Europe, during the two previous centuries, in which we read of nothing but warfare and pillage everywhere, or whether the general belief in the Millennium and the prophecies of Bernard the Hermit really had much influence,—the fact is certain that we have scarcely any remains of buildings of the ninth and tenth centuries in Europe, and very few records of any having been built during that period. At Rome itself we do not find a single building recorded, from the middle of the 9th century to the beginning of the 12th, the great revival being there a century later than in France and England. In all the rest of Italy we have only two on record of the 9th century, and two of the 10th.

In France, the examples of this dark period are scarcely more numerous, and from the time of Charlemagne to the beginning of the eleventh century is almost a blank.

In England, where our records are more perfect than in any other country, we have just seven churches recorded to have been built of stone during the same period, in terms which show that the building a stone church was an event to be recorded. But we find no mention of the building of castles, or palaces, or houses; and many other churches are mentioned in such terms as to show that they were built of wood only. In 1032, Canute's charter to Glastonbury is dated from the *wooden church* there. As this was one of the most wealthy and important abbeys in England, situated in one of the most fertile and peaceful districts, the case is rendered particularly strong by this evidence, that such was the general custom.

It follows that when a people had been accustomed for two centuries or more to build almost entirely of wood, the arts of quarrying stone, of cutting it smooth, and still more of carving it, must have been almost lost. The appearance of the buildings which we find coincides exactly with what we

are thus led to expect, both in England and France. All the buildings of the early part of the eleventh century are a rude imitation of such Roman buildings as were then standing; and in particular parts of France a provincial character was formed, during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, from the imitation of the particular Roman buildings in each province. In England the Roman buildings had been so generally destroyed, that, when the fashion of building in stone was revived, there was a difficulty in finding models to copy from, as well as workmen capable of executing them.

The long-dreaded year 1000 having passed, it was concluded that the world had been granted a new lease, and the people now become anxious to build in the most substantial and permanent manner. In England, their efforts were, at first, very rude, and the work appears more like that of carpenters than of masons; some of the early towers, such as Earls Barton, look as if they were copied from timber buildings; and one of the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon buildings, technically called long-and-short-work, in which one long stone is placed up the angle and another through the wall as a bond, is more like carpentry than masonry.

Our fathers called all our Norman buildings Saxon, and, by a natural reaction, we have gone to the opposite extreme, and called everything of this style 11th century. There are, however, a numerous class of buildings which really belong to the 11th; and the gradual development of the skill of the workmen from their first rude efforts when the building movement commenced, at the beginning of this century, to the consummate science of the 13th, affords a remarkable interesting subject for study.

At first, from ignorance of the quality of their building material, stone, they thought they could hardly build their walls thick enough, or make their pillars heavy enough; the masonry, also, is very rough, and the joints of mortar very wide. A gradual, slow improvement takes place in all these respects, and before the end of the 11th century we have very good masonry, and walls and pillars of more moderate thickness, as the workmen gradually acquired more confidence in their own skill, and in the strength of their material.

These general remarks apply to France quite as much as to England. In some part of France, the progress was more rapid than in others; and during this century Aquitaine and the western provinces appear to have taken a decided lead, probably from their more intimate connection with Byzantium, one of the high roads of commerce being at that period through those provinces; and a settlement of Byzantine merchants appears to have been established at Limoges and Perigueux.

The inhabitants of England were actuated by the same spirit as their neighbours on the Continent, and were equally anxious to erect substantial buildings of a permanent character, but, for want of models, were driven more upon their own resources and invention, and soon developed a style of their own, the idea of which being taken chiefly from the wooden structures to which they were accustomed; their towers are of a more lofty character than the buildings of the corresponding period in Normandy, although the masonry is not so good.

The Norman masons had the immense advantage of an excellent building stone, easily worked, and found in the cliffs of the navigable river Orne, so that it was easily transported by water carriage, and a good deal of it was brought over to England even before the Conquest.

In a great part of Aquitaine these early masons had the same advantage. The stone of Angoulême and some other quarries is as good and as accessible as the better-known Caen stone.

Considering the comparative disadvantages with which the English had to contend, their buildings of this period are remarkably good, and have an original character which we find nowhere else. Their towers have been compared to the campaniles of Italy, but the resemblance is very slight: both are tall and slender, but that is all. In Italy they are all of brick and all of one stereotyped pattern, and not one of them is of this period: some may possibly be earlier; many are certainly later; and all, from the earliest to the

* Read by Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., at the Architectural Museum, on Wednesday, April 3.

† Millman's *Latin Christianity*, book v. chap. 13.

latest, are almost exactly alike, even to minute details. The Italians were such admirable copyists, that it is almost impossible to tell which are early and which are late.

Of our English towers, on the contrary, no two are alike, and there is an evident steady progress in them quite as rapid as we could reasonably expect. They have not yet been sufficiently examined and compared with each other to arrange them in strict chronological order, but I have no doubt that it may be done and will be done.

The towers of this period have more commonly been preserved than the other parts of the churches; being used for the belfry, it has been convenient to preserve them when the rest of the church has been rebuilt or altered.

We have not a single perfect church of this period remaining, but we have enough remaining, by taking different parts from different churches, to make out satisfactorily what these churches were like, which is more than we can say of an earlier period.

One of the characteristics of the buildings, the long-and-short-work for the groins on the angles, has been already mentioned. Another is the use of a kind of stone *baluster* to divide the windows in a place of a shaft or a mullion; these balusters have evidently been turned in a turning lathe, which is just what we should expect a carpenter to do, but what a mason would never think of doing. The construction of the walls is rude and coarse, either of rag or rubble, or sometimes partly of herring-bone work, and often plastered on the outside.

The use of what we call pilaster strips on the surface of the wall instead of buttresses, is another imitation of wood-work. There are sometimes several tiers of these used as ornamental arcades. What is called the straight-sided arch, or the triangular head to an opening, as at Barton-on-Humber, and Earl's Barton, is also obviously derived from placing two pieces of timber to meet at the point. The windows are usually placed in the middle of a thick wall, and the opening splayed or spread out, both outside and inside, as at Caversfield; and when there are two lights to the window, a long stone is carried through the wall, and supported in the middle by the baluster, as at St. Benet's, Cambridge.

The frequent use of Roman tiles in the masonry, or rather in the rubble walling, is hardly to be considered a characteristic. The use of old materials is not confined to any style, and the earliest builders in stone would naturally use the remains of Roman buildings whenever they could find them, as they did in all countries. The use of plain square blocks of stone for imposts is, I believe, peculiar to the earlier specimens of this style, and belongs obviously to the rudest kind of construction.

The peculiar moulded imposts, as at Barnack, are quite as much like pieces of wood let into the wall horizontally for bonding, as they are like Roman mouldings, of which they are supposed to be a rude imitation. In the later examples, such as St. Benet's, Cambridge, Corhampton, &c., the moulded imposts are of very decided Norman character.

I cannot find any special peculiarity in the plans of these churches and the circular staircases, which Mr. Rickman considers one of the features, appear to me to be even more common in Norman work.

They have no buttresses. The arches are quite plain, square in section, and not recessed, except in the later examples. They are often formed of tiles or thin stones used edgewise, like tiles, as at Britford, Wilts. When there is any carving, it is rude and shallow, and an unskillful imitation of Roman.

One of the most perfect churches of this century that we have remaining has only recently been noticed; it is at Bradford-on-avon, in Wiltshire, and stands side by side with the present church, a part of which is Norman, though late. The two churches stood originally in the same church-yard, but a road has been made between them.

It was not an uncommon practice to build the new and larger church by the side of the small old one, in order that divine service might not be interrupted; and the old church was sometimes retained for a school-room, the purpose to which a part of the one at Bradford is now applied.

This church is built of ashlar masonry (that is, of cut stone, as distinguished from the rubble walls of the earlier work), and is more ornamented than usual in this style,

having an arcade cut on the surface of the stone along the upper part of the exterior. There is a large porch on the north side, which is unusual; but this position was probably dictated by convenience, as the church stand on the slope of a steep hill. The chancel arch is very small, which is commonly the case in all Early churches, and may be considered one of the characteristics of the 11th century, though sometimes found afterwards. The doorways, and imposts, and pilaster-strips are of the usual Anglo-Saxon character, as at Corhampton and Sturton Lacy.

In the first year of the 11th century "King Ethelred gave the monastery and village of Bradford to the nunnery of Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, to be always subject to it, that the nuns might have a safe refuge against the insults of the Danes, and, on the restoration of peace, return to their ancient place; but some of the family to remain at Bradford if it should be thought fit by the prior."

We usually find that, when any manor or village was given to a monastic establishment, the church was rebuilt within a few years afterwards. Each monastery usually had, as we know, a gang of workmen in their regular employ, as part of the necessary establishment; and, by always doing a little each year, great things were ultimately effected. As the country was in a very disturbed state at that time, it is hardly probable that a stone church would be begun until things had settled down under Canute, which was twenty years after the donation; and as such a church was an important work for that period, it would require some years to build it, so that it was probably near the middle of the 11th century before it was completed. The masonry is unusually good for that time; but Bradford stands on a bed of fine building stone, and was, therefore, likely to be in advance of other places in its masonry.

It is remarkable that of the churches that have been described by Mr. Bloxam and others as Anglo-Saxon, and which amount to nearly a hundred, fully one-half are in that part of England in which the Danes were settled, and they are far more numerous in Lincolnshire than in any other county. This was, as we all know, pre-eminently the Danish county.

It seems probable that the churches burnt by the Danes in their piratical incursions were almost all of wood, and that those which they built under Canute to replace them were of stone, and are for the most part the earliest churches we have now remaining, or rather, of which we have any parts remaining, for none of them have been preserved entire.

We must remember that Canute was the greatest of the Scandinavian kings; that he was not king of England only, but of Denmark also; he was a man in advance of his age, and justly called the "Great." Under his firm sceptre England had breathing time, and enjoyed more tranquillity than she had for a century before; and in such circumstances we might naturally expect the arts of peace, and especially architecture, to revive with new life and vigour.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the exterior of Worcester Cathedral the south-eastern transept which had reached a dangerous state of dilapidation, has been restored. Internally the same transept has now the true character of a transept: the three Italian arches which closed it up like a chapel, which were introduced at some time or other to support the tottering masonry, have been removed; and the transept arch is open from the pavement to the apex. Two of the transept walls have been rebuilt and all the windows restored. The latest restorations run from the easternmost transepts to the east end, and comprise the whole of the walls, piers, and windows of the lady chapel, except those in the east, which had before undergone restoration. In taking off the plaster from the walls several blocked-up ambries and a staircase in the wall have been discovered. A memorial window is in preparation, for the east window of the north aisle of the lady chapel. New contracts will shortly be entered upon for carrying the repairs westwards from the lady chapel to the principal transepts.

St. Andrew's, Worcester, has for some months been under repair. The improvements consist in nearly rebuilding the east end, putting in an Early Decorated east window, and new roofing the chancel. It is in contemplation to put in a painted window at the east end.

A great portion of the restoration of Malvern Priory Church has been completed, but much still remains to be done. The operations have ceased in the nave for the present, and this part of the church is used for Divine service. It is closed from the tower by hoarding, which fills the arch on the nave side of the tower, and from the north transept in the same manner. The expense of completing the restoration will be considerable, and there is room for renewed appeals for further assistance. Upwards of £4000 have already been spent in the present restorations.

The plans and specifications for the new Corn Exchange, Newbury, have been sanctioned by the Home Secretary, for the raising of the sum required, which is £3400. The design is Italian. The front is to be of Bath stone, with pilasters and Corinthian capitals. The principal entrance is in the centre, and on each side are circular-headed windows. The roof, a great part of which is to be covered with glass, will be constructed with circular wooden ribs in one span, springing from moulded stone corbels, and the spandrels filled in with ornamental ironwork. Ventilation is provided by means of louvre boards running the whole length of the exchange. The internal dimensions of the building are 160 feet long, 50 feet wide, and nearly 50 feet high.

The chief stone of the new schools in connection with Brunswick Wesleyan Chapel, Pendleton, has been laid. They are to be erected in Gardner-street, near to the Mechanics' Institution, from plans drawn by Messrs. Hayley and Sons, Manchester, architects. The building will be only one storey high, in the Gothic style, and of red brick, the ornamental work and tracings to the windows being of stone. The roof will be of open timber. There will be accommodation in the schools for 650 Sunday, and 420 day scholars. The school will include a mixed or juvenile school, with four class-rooms, lavatories, and lobbies. A master's house, costing about £380, is also included in the estimates. The estimated outlay will be about £3200, which includes £700, the cost of land and law charges.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

"M. C. G. C. ✠" corrects my assertion that the Templars were regulated by the rules of the Augustinians. My authority is Elias Ashmole's *History of the Order of the Garter*. The passage is as follows:—

"At the council held at Troyes, in Champagne, anno 1127, they had certain rules drawn up by St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux (a French gentleman, Lord of Fontaines, a village and castle distant about half a mile from Dion), by the appointment of Pope Honorius II. and Stephen, patriarch of Jerusalem; in the presence of which patriarch they made their vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, and to live under the rules of *Canons Regular of St. Augustine*. They were also enjoined to wear a white habit, to which (but not till the time of Eugenius III.) they assumed the red cross, and of the same form that the *Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem* wore (though Favin saith it was a patriarchal cross), and sewed it on the left shoulder of their mantles, to distinguish them from the Knights of other Orders in the Holy Land; and thus as by their white habits their innocence was notified, so by the Red Cross their resolution to shed their blood in defence of the Christian faith."

Would "M. C. G. O. ✠" kindly give his authority for stating that the Order was not so regulated.

Permit me to thank "M. C. G. O. ✠" for the information supplied. The paper appended is highly interesting, and I hope every Knight of the Order will "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." Unfortunately no action has, I think, been taken upon it, though it has been issued upwards of four years. "In union is strength," and such union is a thing dear to the heart of many; suffer me, therefore, to throw out a few crude hints, in the faint hope that it may induce some one among us to take the matter up in a more able

manner, and work it out to a successful issue. As the French branch of the Order claims to possess a regular succession, I would suggest that we endeavour to induce our Grand Conclave to set the example, and to solicit an alliance with them, forming a union on some such terms as follows:—

1. The power of the Grand Master to be limited, each langue or country being allowed to form its own laws with his approval, our present Grand Master taking the title of Grand Commander.

2. In accordance with the system of that Order, I would suggest, if it is necessary, the formation of a superior and inferior militia, the difference to consist in the appointment of the former by patent from the Grand Master, countersigned by the Grand Commander (this would leave any Knight who did not approve of the union in the same position as before), such patent to be obtained on petition of the Knight and recommendation of his encampment or commandery, after he had been twelve months or so a member of the Order, for which an extra fee should be paid. The petition to set forth the arms the candidate was entitled to bear; such Knights to wear the proper tunic of the Order, and the girdle or belt, in place of the Masonic apron, the ring of profession, and spurs, and, if desirable, a different cross; or, in case two classes should not be thought advisable in our democratic countries, then—

3. The whole to reject the apron (*worn only in the French inferior militia*) and adopt the tunic, girdle, or sword belt of the colour of the Knight's sash, the ring, and spurs. (*This alteration I would even recommend as we are, in order to bring the English dress and equipments near to that of all other countries.*) All patents to be signed by the Grand Master, and countersigned by the Grand Commander and Grand Chancellor of the country.*

4. The place of holding the General Chapter to be left to the Grand Master (as anciently), but it ought occasionally or alternately to be held in each country.

If from any causes we could not form a union with France, we might bring about a union of British and perhaps American Templars alone, omitting the suggestions in No. 2 as inapplicable and unnecessary, the system of government being almost identical, with the exception of that of Ireland, which would require modification. In Scotland the Order appears to be well carried out on the ancient system, the Duke of Athol being Grand Master, and they claim to have maintained the dignity of the Order since the suppression of religious houses.

If we could only lay aside party jealousy, such a union appears feasible; and what a glorious thing it would be to unite this Brotherhood of Christian Masons in one mighty bond as of heretofore.

I have also to thank "K. T." for correcting me on a point of law. No doubt he is right, but I must say it appears anomalous, that while the Grand Master is elected triennially, the inferior dignitary should be appointed for his life. My own impression was, that on the death of a Grand Master, a new, or reappointment, must take place. I am glad to see "K. T." has taken the bull by the horns; and I would say, in all those cases where the appointment has been a dead letter, and where neither enthronement has taken place nor the Past Grand Commander held a meeting, let the New Grand Master take the matter into his own hands, and appoint a more worthy Knight to succeed him.—I.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The earliest introduction of Freemasonry into this country appears to have been by the influence of priests and bishops; and the Masons of the seventh century are said to have greatly improved the architecture of the kingdom. The society kept themselves a distinct body from other artificers, and preserved their scientific knowledge secret from those not admitted to the Order, by means of their peculiar signs and tokens. Passing on to the 12th century we find it recorded that many bishops and priests were members of this fraternity, and they encouraged the building of churches and other religious edifices by offering pardons and indulgencies to those who were builders. In the 13th century, the science still improving, and the demand for builders

* It is said that formerly Knights could only be installed by permission of the Grand Master.

being great, the Popes, in order to encourage them, granted many indulgences, by means of their Bulls and Charters, of which one is stated to have recited in its preamble, "the precedent of the chief builder of Solomon's Temple having incorporated a body of architects, with the power of regulating the prices of their labour," &c. This being frequently recited was afterwards taken for the record of a fact, as if the society had existed, uninterrupted, from the time of King Solomon. Among the privileges granted to them by the Popes were those of setting their own prices; of taking apprentices; and of admitting and accepting approved Masons into their corporation. In consequence of these advantages, the Fraternity called themselves *Freemasons*, claiming to be exempt from the laws which regulated common houses. In the 13th and 14th centuries, still under the protection of the Pope, a considerable number of churches and other ecclesiastical structures were built, including several of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge; and it is possible we may ascribe the history and building of all the principal religious structures in this country to the Freemasons. On the 24th of June, 1502, a lodge of Master Masons was formed in Westminster Palace, at which King Henry presided as Grand Master; who, having appointed John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, and Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of the Garter, his Wardens for the occasion, proceeded in ample form to the east end of Westminster Abbey, where he laid the foundation stone of that rich masterpiece of Gothic architecture known as Henry the Seventh's Chapel. Henry VIII. succeeded his father in 1509, and appointed Cardinal Wolsey Grand Master. Under his superintendence Hampton Court Palace, Christ Church College, Oxford, and several other noble edifices were built. We next find the Protestant Bishop of Winchester, John Poquet, Grand Master of the lodges from 1542 to 1553. And from the time the English Reformation commenced the Popes of Rome have thundered their Bulls from the Vatican against the society and its members. In 1737, the Pope (Clement the Twelfth) issued a decree against the Order, which was further coerced by the Edict of the following year (1738), of Cardinal Firrao, and the punishment therein awarded for attending a Masonic meeting was confiscation and death; and not to be outdone by former edicts, Philip V., in 1740, declared the galleys for life or punishment of death, with torture, the award for Freemasons in his own dominions many of whom he had arrested and sentenced, as he had determined; and those who were not under the Pope's civil control, were to be excommunicated. Benedict XIV. filled the Papal throne in 1751; he revived the Bull of Clement, but never put it in force,—he was said to have been a Freemason himself. After him the successive Popes have endeavoured to suppress Freemasonry every where: it is therefore scarcely probable there should be many brethren of this persuasion in holy orders.—R. M. HAYLEY.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

In your last issue, page 206, "K. T." says, "that the patents of the Prov. G. Commanders are for life, or," &c. Now, if he will refer to the Statutes, p. 13, he will read with regard to that office—"1. Prov. G. Commanders shall continue in office during the pleasure of the Grand Master." Out of twenty-four Prov. G. Commanders, now reduced to twenty-three by the lamented death of Sir Knt. Dawes, it is to be hoped that more than seven have been duly inaugurated, and that Sir Knts. Vernon, Stafford, Cruttenden, *cum multis aliis*, will forward you the dates of their inauguration.—J. P. G. C.

THE COVENTRY MYSTERIES.

What had the Coventry Mysteries to do with Freemasonry?—S. F.—[Nothing. These Mysteries were plays, or pageants acted by the Guilds of the City. Freemasonry does not belong to every mediæval custom that is called a mystery, though there is much similarity between it and the early classical mysteries. No one supposes our Craft to have anything to do with the Art, Craft, and Mystery of the Cordwainers.]

PAMPHLET SENT US.

[We have seen the pamphlet, and as it is totally beneath the notice of those to whom it is addressed, we decline inserting its name in these columns, or replying to it. The interested

parties may vapour as they please, both in license of speech and print, as their statements will not injure the Craft in the minds of any reflective men. Law, reason, and common sense are all against the writers.]

PARTICULARS OF BRO. H. MOODY WANTED.

Who was Brother H. Moody, when did he live, and what Lodge did he belong to?—C. MOODY.

VEXILLUM BELLII.

Looking over the *British and Colonial Masonic Calendar*, under the head of "Chapter General of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple," I see there is an officer called the "Bearer of the Vexillum Belli." What is it, and what are its uses?—R. G.

QUOTATION FROM ADDISON.

"The religious man fears, the man of honour scorns to do an ill action. The latter considers vice as something beneath him; the other, as something that is offensive to the Divine Being; the one as what is unbecoming; the other, as what is forbidden." No doubt the foregoing passage is familiar to many readers. I found it in a miscellany of choice thoughts, with Addison's name appended to it. Wanted the reference to any production of his in which it occurs?—Ex. Ex.

OLD MASONIC BOOK.

I have now before me a book, published in the year 1738, which was discovered amongst a lot of old books and papers recently purchased at a sale in this neighbourhood by a friend and brother. I enclose a copy of the title page, and should be glad to hear through the medium of your valuable journal, whether it is a work known to the Craft as having been in extensive circulation, and also whether a copy of the pamphlet therein referred to, *Masonry Dissected*, can be obtained.—*The History and Constitution of the most ancient and honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons: Containing an Account of Masonry.*—I. From the Creation throughout the known Earth, till true Architecture was demolished by the Goths, and at last revived in Italy.—II. From Julius Caesar to the first Arrival of the Saxons in Britain.—III. From the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland in the Person of King James the First to the present Time. To which are added—I. The List of the Grand Masters or Patrons of the Freemasons in England from the coming in of the Anglo-Saxons to these times who are mentioned in this work.—II. The old Charges of the Masons, collected from their earliest Records at the Command of His Grace the Earl of Montague.—III. The Manner of constituting a Lodge.—IV. The general Regulations of the Free and Accepted Masons, both ancient and modern, in distinct Columns.—V. The Constitution of the Committee of their Charity.—VI. A List of the Lodges in and about London and Westminster, with the Deputations of several Grand Masters for the forming of Lodges in Wales, the remote parts of England, and in Foreign Realms.—VII. The Songs sung at the Lodges.—VIII. A Defence of Masonry occasioned by a Pamphlet called "*Masonry Dissected*." With Bro. Euclid's Letter to the Author against unjust Cavils. By JAMES ANDERSON, D.D. London: Printed and sold by J. Robinson, at the Golden Lion, in Ludgate-street. In the vulgar year of Masonry, 5746.—M. M., King's Lynn.

LECTURES AND THE SECTIONS.

When did the present system arise of working the Lectures and Sections? It appears to me that the designation lecture is incorrect as applied to that which is strictly of a catechetical form, and I am inclined to think the term lecture was continued after the real geometrical lectures had ceased to be given in our lodges. Be this as it may, I am sure the subject is one worthy of discussion, and that amongst your readers you have many who can give the required information.—J. D. E.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE HIGH GRADES.

An inquiry was recently made as to a balance-sheet of the high-grades? Meeting one of those brethren lately, I was informed that there is a statement submitted, to certain classes of them, every April, and that last year it showed about £600 in hand. Can this be the fact? I thought they were very rich, seeing they have been in existence in this country since 1837, and give no money to charity, nor do

their members call upon them for assistance. It seems impossible that their receipts should only have averaged some £26 or £27 per annum.—Ex. Ex.

THE EARLIEST LODGE RECORDS EXTANT.

Which lodge can boast the earliest records extant?—P. S. E.—[St. Mary's Chapel, No. 1, Edinburgh. The Lodge was founded in 1518, and its present collection of documents commence with the year 1598.]

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE BANNERS.

Who can tell an inquirer what are the devices which Provincial Grand Lodges display upon their banners, and how they came by them?—ROUGE DRAGON.

THE MARK DEGREE.

The Mark Degree seems carefully excluded from "Masonic Notes and Queries," and so little seems really known of its history that I venture to make a wholesale query, to the effect of, what is known of the history of the Mark Degree?—A MASTER OVERSEER.—[Masonic intelligence has always been freely given, and as freely inserted, in this department of THE MAGAZINE, and neither the Mark Degree, or any other legitimate subject has been excluded. If so little has been said about the Mark, it is because our querists appear to think it of very small importance, and from the sweeping question mooted by "A Master Overseer" we shall soon have the means of judging whether our opinion is founded in act, or error; for if the latter, so comprehensive is the inquiry, that we shall be inundated with matter in the course of a few days.]

THE CRAFT-BUTTON.

A brother tells me, on all occasions, if I ask for any explanation—"Wait 'till you get the Craft-button," what does he mean?—R. G.

GRAND LODGE PAPERS.

Has any brother a perfect set of papers issued by Grand Lodge since the Union in 1813, and, if so, would he allow me to consult them?—X.

ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA.

Is the author of the article "Masonry," in the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*, known?—S. E.

DUMAS THE NOVELIST.

Is Dumas the Novelist a Mason?—H. H.

THE LATE BRO. ———.

[How F. C. could expect us to insert such a query we know not. He should take to heart Spenser's saying:—

"Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold;
And envy base to bark at sleeping fame."]

MASONIC JEWELS.

By Bro. G. CAWTHORN, 1796.

Our jewels or ornaments imply that we try our affections by justice, and our actions by truth, as the workmanship is tried and adjusted by the square.

We regard our mortal state, whether dignified by title or not, whether opulent or indigent, as being of one nature in the beginning and of one rank at its close. In sensations, passions, and pleasures, in infirmities, maladies, and wants, all mankind are on a parallel; nature has given us no superiorities; for real superiority only wisdom and virtue can constitute. From such maxims we make estimates of our brother, when his calamities call for our counsels, or our aid; the works of *charity* are from sympathetic feelings, and *benevolence* acts upon the level.

To walk uprightly before Heaven and before men, neither inclining to the right nor to the left, is the duty of a Mason, neither becoming an enthusiast nor a persecutor in religion, nor bending towards innovation or infidelity. In civil government, firm in our alliance, yet steadfast in our laws, liberties, and constitution. In private life yielding up every prosperity, inclining neither to avarice nor injustice, to malice or revenge, to envy nor contempt, with mankind; but uprightly and with integrity should the Mason carry himself towards the world, as the builder rises his column by the perpendicular or plumb.

To rule our affections by justice, and our actions by truth, is to wear a *jewel* which would ornament the bosom of the highest potentate on earth. Human nature has her impulses from desires which are often too inordinate; love binds with prejudices, and resentment burns with fevers; contempt renders us incredulous, and covetousness deprives us of every generous or human feeling. To steer the bark of life upon the seas of passions, without quitting the course of rectitude, is of one the highest excellences to which human nature can be brought, aided by all the powers of philosophy and religion.

Yet merely to act with justice and faith is not all that man should attempt; for even that excellence would be selfishness. That duty is not relative, but merely proper; it is only touching our own character, and doing nothing for our neighbour: for justice is an indispensable duty in each individual. We were not born for ourselves alone, only to shape our course through life in the tracks of tranquillity, and solely to study that which should afford peace to the conscience at home; but men were made as mutual aids to each other. No one among us, be he ever so opulent, can subsist with the assistance of his fellow creatures. Nature's wants are numerous; our nakedness must be clothed, our hunger satisfied, our maladies visited. Where shall the proud man toil for sustenance, if he stands unaided by his neighbours? When we look through the varied scenes of life, we see our fellow creatures attacked by innumerable calamities; and were we without compassion, we should exist without one of the finest feelings of the human heart. To love and to approve, are movements in the soul of man which yield him pleasure; but to pity gives him heavenly sensations; and to relieve is divine. *Charity* there has its existence; its rise is from the consciousness of our similarity of nature; the level on which morality was created in the beginning; its progress in sympathetic feelings, from the affections of the heart, breathing love towards our brother, coupled with the touch of original estimation in our minds, which proves all our species to be brethren of one existence. Its conclusion is, from comparison producing judgment: we weigh the necessities of our suffering fellow-creatures by our natural equality, by compassion, our sympathy, and our own abilities, and dispense our gifts from affection. Pity and pain are sisters by sympathy.

To be an upright man is to add still greater perfection to the Mason's character. To do justice and have charity are excellent steps in human life; but to act uprightly gives a superlative degree of excellence, for in that station we shall become examples in religious, in civil, and in moral conduct. It is not enough that we are neither enthusiasts nor persecutors in religion, neither bending towards innovation or infidelity; not to be in the passive only, but we should appear in the active character; we should be zealous practisers of, and steadfast members in religious duties. In civil matters, we should not only submit to, but execute the laws of our country; obey all their ordinances, and perform all their precepts; be faithful to the constitution of the realm, and loyal to our Sovereign; true soldiers in the defence of our liberty, and of his crown and dignity. In morality it requires of us, not only that we should not err, by injuring or betraying, or deceiving; but that we should act uprightly in all things, in that station of life wherein Providence has placed us.

By such tests let the Mason be proved; and let him testify that his emblematical *jewels* are ensigns only of the inward man; thence he will stand approved before heaven and before men, purchasing honour to his *Masonic profession*, and happiness to himself.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

An authorised translation of Count De Montalembert's *Monks of the West, from St. Benedict to St. Bernard*, is on the eve of publication.

Mr. James Blackwood has the following works in preparation:—*Memoir of the Life and Writings of William Tennant, LL.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of St. Andrew's*; by M. F. Conolly, Town Clerk of Anstruther; and *Biographical Portraiture, or Sketches of the Lives and Characters of a few Illustrious*

Men, by John Leaf. Mr. Leaf, we know, has been for many years an anonymous contributor to the magazine literature of this country.

A School of Art is about to be established at Sunderland.

The Venerable Edward Churton, M.A., Archdeacon of Cleveland, the well known author of *The Early English Church*, and other works of great research, has, in the press, *The Latitudinarians: a Chapter of Church History from the Accession of Archbishop Tillotson, in 1691, to the Death of Archdeacon Blackburne, in 1787*.

Mr. Henry Mayhew has in the press *The Footsteps of Martin Luther*.

Professor Tyndall will commence a course of thirty-six lectures on Physics, at the Government Schools of Mines, Jermyn-street, on Monday next, the 15th inst.

The following excellent remarks on "the morality of advocacy" are from the *Cornhill Magazine* for the present month. We are always glad to see the beauty and advantages of truth under all circumstances boldly inculcated.—Truth being one of the grand pillars of the Masonic temple:—"The notion that disregard to truth is an advantage to a barrister is, of all the spiteful commonplaces which people take a foolish pleasure in repeating upon the subject, the most absurd. The silly jokes about brieflessness which were certainly threadbare twenty, and probably a hundred, years ago, appear to have created an impression that a barrister is a sort of educated beggar, absolutely dependent on all his clients, jointly and severally, with no character to lose, and bound down to an abject subservience to every one who gives him a brief, in respect of every brief which he receives. Such notions, childish as they are, afford the only possible explanation of the impression as to the advantage which a barrister is supposed to derive from acquiring a reputation for falsehood. In fact, such a reputation is, apart from its infamy, a most serious calamity. A man suspected of that vice is never trusted, either by the Judges or by the bar; and no one who does not know by practical experience how much the dispatch of business depends on the existence of such confidence, can estimate the loss which the want of it inflicts. Suppose a man has promised an attorney that he will personally attend a particular case, and leaves it at the last moment to his junior, is that likely to prolong their connection? Suppose a judge detects him in mis-stating the effect of an affidavit, and on all subsequent occasions insists on his reading his affidavits straight through, is that likely to make him a pleasant person to deal with? Suppose that, after giving a promise to the counsel on the other side to produce a particular witness, or to make a particular admission, he refuses to do so, is he likely to be trusted with confidence in return? The simple truth is, that advocacy is neither more nor less moral than other professions. It is a practical expedient devised as the best mode of doing a very difficult thing, namely, administering the law. It shares with all other human pursuits the reproach of doing harm as well as good, though on the whole it does good. It possesses a high and strict standard of professional morality, which is, however, evaded by a noisy and conspicuous section of its members; and it gives its prizes to those who have the intellectual and physical strength to win them; but in attaining them the possession of the principal moral virtues are a considerable, though not an indispensable assistance."

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is engaged on a *History of Industrial Exhibitions*, the first of which took place, as Charles Knight observes, "during the stormy period of the first French Revolution, when the bonds of society seemed to be snapped asunder, and when peril surrounded all the institutions of that country." They have since become of such importance to the civilisation of the world, that a good history of them is much to be desired.

Mr. William B. Scott, Head Master of the Government School of Design at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has just issued his *Half-Hour Lectures on the History and Practice of the Fine and Ornamental Arts*, in which he makes the following remarks on Tempera painting:—"Tempera, however, is very permanent; it has had the longest trial, and nothing is more certain than the fact that many of the earliest pictures in Italy are better preserved than the majority of later works. In tempera, gums of various kinds, glue or size made from parchment, or even flour-paste, were all used. Cennino Cennini, who wrote a treatise on painting about the end of the fourteenth century, professes to give the exact method of Giotto. Egg beaten up with water seems to have been preferred by him, except where the yellowness of the mixture injured the purity of the colour. Oil or albumen was used to go over the surface afterwards, and, as far as my limited means of observation enable me to see, I conceive it is very difficult, at this distance

of time, to say which are in tempera, and which fresco, or even oil, among the early wall-pictures in Italy. The surfaces of all of them are equally hard and smooth, but the true fresco may, unhappily, be most frequently distinguished by its dilapidation, the plaster having at first been put on piecemeal, and the last coating, the *intonaco*, or fine and white lime, on which the artist has to work, being added at his convenience, and irrespectively of the condition of the wall below. If fresco has its attendant evils in a southern climate, how much are they increased in northern countries! In Munich, the out-of-door frescoes done about twenty-five years ago are falling to pieces, and in our new Houses of Parliament, where the process is upon its trial, retouching has been already resorted to; some of the artists employed, however, are wholly wanting in the sureness of hand and precision of the 'inspired workmen,' as the great masters have been called, their execution of easel pictures even being painfully uncertain and laborious." And he adds:—"If we compare the wall-paintings by Giotto, those in the Arena Chapel in Padua especially, with later works, either in fresco or oil, we should say that the method pursued by him is the most permanent of all. But, happily, this chapel has scarcely ever been used. Tempera painting is not now sufficiently estimated as a method adapted to elaborate subjects of an elevated character. The scene-painter has full possession of it, and he has brought it to great perfection, the truth of imitation in some of our best theatrical scenery and panoramic pictures being absolutely startling. It was in this way that the less accomplished, but the higher-thinking, Byzantine and Gothic artist worked, whether on his illuminated page or chancel-wall. Until Giotto's time the vehicle was used very thick, and the paint laid on with a small brush. That great master painted in a broader style, thinning his colours with egg in water and the milky juice of young shoots of the fig-tree, an excellent medium, not easily affected afterwards, either by water or oil."

T. F. Ellis, Esq., Recorder of Leeds and Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster, died on the 5th inst., in his 66th year. He was the associate of Mr. Adolphus in editing the Queen's Bench Reports, and the friend and literary executor of the late Lord Macaulay. Mr. Ellis, we believe, has been suffering from ill-health for many years.

We are sorry to learn that one of the most popular and polished poets which this country can boast, Mr. Charles Swain, has been for the last ten weeks seriously indisposed; so much so, indeed, as to be unable to leave his house in Prestwich Park, near Manchester, or to write a letter to a friend. We sincerely trust that the fine weather, which really seems coming at last, will aid in restoring the gifted bard to health again; so that he whom the *Literary Gazette* has declared to be "the author of as fine compositions as the English tongue can boast," may once more be enabled to retune his lyre; for, as Robert Southey well remarked, "Swain's poetry is made of the right materials; if ever man was born to be a poet, he was; and if Manchester is not proud of him yet, the time will certainly come when it will be so."

The next meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England is to be holden at Leeds, from the 15th to the 19th of July.

Barker's picture of Garibaldi, said to be the best portrait of the great Italian liberator extant, is now being exhibited in London.

The copyright of Mr. John Timbs' works are to be sold by auction next week.

Mrs. Bayly has a small book in the press, on *Workmen and their Difficulties*.

Professor Arnold has, in the press, *The Popular Education of France, with Notices of that of Holland and Switzerland: a Report to the Royal Commissioners on Popular Education*. Besides occupying the chair of poetry at Oxford, Mr. Arnold is one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Mr. Walker White's *Mouth in Yorkshire* has reached a fourth edition.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Ethnological Society will be holden in London on the 15th of May.

The annual dinner at Stratford-on-Avon, in honour of Shakspeare, will take place on the 23rd inst. The chair is to be taken by Sir Robert Hamilton, and one of the great dramatist's plays is to be read by the Rev. Julian Young, rector of Honington, and son of Mr. Young, the once popular actor. New Place, where Shakspeare

died, is that day to be sold by auction; but, as all Shaksperians well know, the house of the poet was pulled down by Gastrell, in 1759, so that the ground on which the present house stands is all that can be said to have any connection with Shakspeare.

A terra-cotta bust of William Hogarth, modelled by Roubiliac, has been added to the National Portrait Gallery. Lord Granville has also presented to the same institution a marble bust of the Hon. William Pitt, executed by Nollekens.

The Rev. George Oliver, a Roman Catholic priest at Exeter, on whom Pope Gregory XVI. conferred the title of D.D. in 1844, has recently died at the age of eighty-one years. Dr. Oliver was the author of several antiquarian works, chiefly relating to the local history of the county in which he has resided for upwards of half a century; his *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*, and a *History of the Cathedral*, having only been delivered to the subscribers just before his death. Some of the papers seem to have mistaken the announcement of his death for that of our Bro. the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., author of the *History of Beverley*, and of numerous eloquent works on Freemasonry.

The Chemical Society now numbers 342 fellows, thirty foreign members, and ten associates.

Mr. J. R. Clayton's statue of "St. George slaying the Dragon" has been fixed on the column in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster. The column is decorated with the shields of the Westminster scholars who fell in the Crimean War.

A cheap mode of transferring photographs to glass has been perfected by M. Joubert, by means of which we can have correct views of places of interest, or portraits of illustrious men or dear friends, placed in our windows, which may be cleaned without injury to the picture, and which will not fade with exposure to the light. For staircase and library windows, the new invention will be of great value; so that the dream of a Lancashire poet, Bolton Rogerson, will be realised, who sung:—

"And I would have one spirit-haunted room,
Fill'd with the thoughts of great and glorious men,
Those glorious minds which have outlived the tomb,
And shine as stars above a gloomy fen,
Cheering our hearts with pure and holy light—
The beacon-fires by which we steer aright.

"Dyed should its casement be with many a stain,
Limning the features of th' illustrious dead;
And every sunbeam shining through the pane
Should shed its glory on a hallow'd head;
So that I could not look upon the skies
Unless I gazed through some immortal eyes."

Wilson's painting of Shakspeare, and Gainsborough's painting of Bro. David Garrick, have been taken from their frames in the Town Hall of Stratford, and "cleaned" by the genius who has been paid twenty guineas for daubing Shakspeare's bust red and black. Surely the Stratford municipal and church authorities must be taking leave of their intellects just now. As the vicar of Stratford is a Freemason, we are sorry that the disfigurement of the poet's monument should have taken place whilst under his care.

The new edition of *Shakspeare*, of which only two parts have yet been issued by the Messrs. Chambers, seems likely to bring down on the heads of the editors (Robert Carruthers and William Chambers) as much odium as Archdeacon Bentley's edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost* did upon the meddling churchman. *The Critic* of last Saturday remarks:—"No man, or woman either, who has any real love for our great dramatist, will content himself or herself with a Bowdler edition of his works. But if Bowdler be bad, we have no hesitation in saying that Carruthers and Chambers are far worse. The former editor did not venture to tamper with the text of *Shakspeare*, but confined himself to the simple task of expurgation. He edited *Shakspeare* by means of a pair of scissors, and not a goose-quill; and though many of his omissions serve to prove the truth of the remark, that the nicest people have often the nastiest imaginations, the reader has the consolation of reflecting that he is reading the writings of William Shakspeare, and not of Thomas Bowdler. This is not so, however, with the learned Thebans whose names adorn the title page of this new edition of *Shakspeare*. . . . These gentlemen have expurgated with such diligent heartiness,

that if we hold with them we must at once drop all acquaintance with about a third of the English language."

John Coke Fowler, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Stipendary Magistrate for the Merthyr Tydfil District, Glamorganshire, has on the eve of publication a work entitled *Collieries and Colliers: a Hand-book of the Law and the leading Cases relating thereto*.

Poetry.

THE GAME OF LIFE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

With eager hand hope deftly weaves
The mantles that our pride would don,
While busy-fingered Care unreaves
The garments as we put them on.
We rear our palaces of joy,
And tread them with exulting shout,
Till, crumbling round, 'tis plainly found
Some corner-stones have been left out.
And thus we play the game of life,
Shadow and substance ever blending;
'Mid flowers of peace and tares of strife
Gaily beginning, sadly ending.

The cooing infant's rosy mouth
Aptly receives the sweeten'd potion;
When waves are calm, and winds are south,
None see the death-rock in the ocean.
The rich man toils to "gather up,"
Meaning to bask in fortune's clover,
And while he pours into his cup,
Perceives not it is running over.
And thus we play the game of life,
Now simply snared, now wisely brooding,
Now bribed by smiles, now spreading wiles,
Living deluded and deluding.

The poet prattles to the stars,
Philosophers dissect the thunder,
But both are stopp'd by crystal bars,
And stand outside to watch and wonder.
We moralise on battle-plain,
Where blood has poured, and fame was won,
We turn and see the baby's glee
Over his mimic sword and gun.
And thus we play the game of life,
'Twixt holy thought and fearful deed.
Some only stay to work and pray,
And some but live for crime and greed.

RAIN IN SEPTEMBER.

BY MORTIMER COLLINS.

(From the *Dublin University Magazine*.)

O sweet September rain!
I hear it fall upon the garden-beds,
Freshening the blossoms which begin to wane;
Or 'tis a spirit who treads
The humid alleys through—
Whose light wings rustle in the avenue—
Whose breath is like the rose,
When to the dawn its petals first unclose.

Swift, swift, the dancing lines
Flash on the water, brim the dusky pool,
Brim the white cups of bindweed, where it twines
Amid the hedgerows cool.
Eastward cloud-shadows drift
Where the wet Autumn breeze is flying swift—
Bending the poplar tree—
Chasing white sails along the misty sea.

Drenching the dry brown turf,
Softening the naked cornland for the plough,
Fretting with bells of foam the eddying surf,
Loading the heavy bough
With moisture, whose relief
Slakes the hot thirst of every porous leaf—
O sweet September rain!
We welcome thee across the Western main.

This earth is very fair,
Whereon with careless thankless hearts we stand:
A sphere of marvels is this coiling air,
Girdling the fertile land;
There the cloud-islands lie—
There the great tempests do arise and die—
The rain is cradled there,
Falls on the round world, makes it green and fair.

Unfelt, unseen, unheard,
The rain comes sudden from the concave sky:
Even so the human spirit oft is stirred
Most imperceptibly:
Rustle as if of rain
Heard in the chambers of our heart's lone faen—
Breath as of freshened flowers
Whose odour perished in the sultry hours.

A mystery lurks within
Our hearts; we live a false, factitious life.
Earth trembles with inexpressible sin:
Wherefore its outer life
Falls gross upon our ears,
Deadening the delicate music of the spheres—
Seems unto us the best
So that we know not love, we know not rest.

Only sometimes we lie
Where Autumn sunshine streams like purple wine
Through dusky branches, gazing on the sky,
And shadowy dreams divine,
Our troubled hearts invest
With the faint fantasy of utter rest—
And for one moment we
Hear the long wave-roll of the Infinite Sea.

THE MAIDEN'S LOVE.

"Woo me not with sighs and tears,
Woo me not with vows," she said,
"Tell me not of doubts and fears;
Deeds, not glowing words, I wed.

"Passion-pale I see thee stand,
Let Love speak, but not in sighs;
Passion but unnerves the hand—
Drains the heart to wet the eyes.

"Who would win me must have won
Rule right royal o'er his heart;
Wholly true, from sun to sun,
So he'll love me not in part.

"Who would win me must have found,
For his deep and manly love,
Other vent than empty sound—
Vows protest but do not prove.

"Nobly, as old legends tell,
Rode the knight from land to land.
Sin and wrong before him fell,
Conquered by his stalwart hand.

"Glorious legends, were they true!
Make them true if me you'd win;
Win for me and thee a new
Triumph over death and sin.

"If thou languish at my side,
I shall mock thee in my scorn;
Up, be doing—so thy bride,
On I pass till Death's dark morn.

"If around thy spirit gather
Rust of sloth and lustful ease,
Though I love thee, I would rather
Thou wert dying on my knees."

Swift he turned—that flashing face
Woke a new-born love to life;
Then he knew her, all her grace:
Won her nobly for his wife.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

CONSECRATION OF THE ST. MARK'S LODGE. (No. 1159.)

TO THE REPORTER OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am quite sure that you would not wilfully misrepresent anything that might take place at a meeting on which you were expected to make a report; but on reading your account of the above-mentioned occurrence in THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR of the 30th ult., it seems to me that I must have been misunderstood in my reply to the observations made by the Worshipful Master, Bro. Thomas, on the subject of our ceremonies and lectures, when proposing my health at the banquet. In order to make the subject clear it will be necessary for me to recapitulate the Chairman's remarks:—

The W.M. was pleased to say "that although I might make some few differences, and was at times *crotchety*, that I had a peculiar mode of my own, and no brother was more conversant with the working; that I was a great authority, and had been so for upwards of thirty years, and was always ready to teach others, and that, *crotchety* as I might be, my mode of working was genuine and right; that he had watched me for some time, and the more he saw of my work, the more he was pleased, in despite of there being some deviations from the strict system of Peter Gilkes; but the deviations were improvements, and reflected great credit on myself, and he thought there were many more improvements that could be made; but, that the working should be uniform throughout the Craft. He would not say which system was right, but that Bro. S. B. Wilson's was the best."

Judging from your report, my reply seems to have been misunderstood; this may possibly have been my fault, as I may not have made myself quite intelligible. What I did say, or intended to say, was this:—"I hardly know in what way to take the observations made by the W.M., whether as a compliment or rebuke. He has alluded to some alterations and deviations made by me from Bro. Peter Gilkes; I beg, however, to say that I have made no alteration whatever in the rituals, and but four in the lectures; these alterations are, two in the seventh section of the first lecture; one in the third section of the second lecture, which also embraces the tracing board; and one being the Rise of the Five Orders of Architecture, which occurs in the fourth section of the second lecture." The differences in the first, second, and fourth instances I fully explained; the difference in the third section of the second lecture I could not explain, on account of there being an entered apprentice present. "The two first of these differences are of a practical nature, and any one conversant with the subject must admit that I am right. The other two are matters of history, and can be easily disproved if I am incorrect; my version of the latter, viz., 'The Rise of the Five Orders of Architecture' may be seen by a reference to THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE for 1849."* I further said that I perfectly agreed in all that the W.M. had said about the advisability of there being but one standard of working; that at the time of the Union it was resolved that there should be but one method throughout the whole of our constitution, and that the M.W.G.M., in order to carry out this resolution, appointed Bro. Dr. Hemming to collect the scattered elements, and bring them into a regular system; but, although he commenced the undertaking, he never finished it, for after a long delay his mind failed. Bro. Williams, the then Prov. G.M. for Dorsetshire, was next appointed, and he concocted the system disseminated by the late Bro. Gilkes, better known as the Gilkes' working, and from whom I received the *whole* of my Craft Masonry, and which I have strictly adhered to with the exceptions above mentioned. It seems, however, according to Bro. Thomas's statement, that I am considered *crotchety*. If a desire that every obscure passage should be made intelligible, and properly and clearly explained, a regard to purity of language (which unfortunately is to be met with in few Lodges of Instruction), and an utter abhorrence of hearing the vowels aspirated (as is the habit of some even when they may occur in the middle of a

* I ought to have said 1850.

syllable) will subject me to be called *crotchety*, I must plead guilty to the charge. Those who have heard me, and are capable of judging, are best able to determine how far I merit the epithet. The opinions of the illiterate and would-be stars I do not value.

This letter being an explanation of what I conceive to have been a misapprehension on your part of what I intended to say, ought perhaps in strict justice to be made known; you are therefore at liberty to publish it in the forthcoming number of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

I am, my Dear Sir and Brother, yours truly and fraternally,
S. B. WILSON.

[The report in question appears to us to be only a fair abbreviation; as, were we to publish a paper daily, as large as *The Times*, we could not find room for all the speeches delivered amongst Freemasons. The letter should properly have been addressed to the Editor.]

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I am happy to inform your correspondent, Brother C. Bennett, that a remedy is about to be applied to the evil of which he justly complains, and which has been almost universally deplored by the Craft.

A Committee has been actively engaged during the past three weeks in making preliminary arrangements for the formation of a Masonic Club, to be called the "The City of London Freemason's Club," open to the fraternity at large, but of course restricted to Masons.

The origin of this association (which already numbers nearly two hundred members) is attributable to the constantly expressed wishes your correspondent has so ably elaborated. Accordingly, it has been decided to engage private premises, and fit up rooms in a superior manner, for the constant practice of Masonry; the proceedings to be conducted upon the model of the existing Lodges of Instruction.

It is intended that these meetings shall be held almost every evening throughout the year, so that every brother Mason, whether a resident in London or a visitor from the provinces, will always find the door of Freemasonry open, and the "feast of reason" awaiting him.

To render the association as useful as possible, the acting Committee have adopted the plan of a Club, and will endeavour to provide all the usual conveniences implied by that title.

The annual subscription of members will be one guinea. This, it is calculated, will be sufficient for the working expenses.

A fund must, however, first be raised to provide furniture and other necessities. For this purpose an address is being issued to all the parent lodges, asking for donations; and it is hoped that, as the whole Craft are invited to participate in the advantages of the Institution, a prompt and liberal response will enable the Committee to commence operations without delay. Of course it is equally open to individuals, as well as lodges, to contribute to this Foundation Fund.

I enclose you a copy of the general prospectus, and the address to the lodges, with a list of the promoters and members appended.

I remain, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
WM. SOUTHALL, *Honorary Secretary*.
109, Bishopsgate-street Within, April 3, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Will you kindly insert in your next MAGAZINE that I have this day handed over to Bro. Farnfield, the sum of £340 10s., the amount collected by myself, in aid of the Fund for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For the Widows	116	16	0
Males	213	14	0
Sustentation of Building	10	0	0
Total	£340	10	0

Yours very fraternally,

CHAS. ISAACS, Steward from the
Province of Kent.
April 3, 1861.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

The South Middlesex Lodge (1160) will be consecrated at Beaufort House, Walham Green, the head-quarters of the South Middlesex Volunteers, by Bro. J. Havers, Chairman of the Board of General Purposes, on Monday, April 22, when Viscount Ranelagh will be installed as W.M.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A Quarterly Court of the Governors of this School was held at the offices, Great Queen-street, on Thursday, Bro. Head in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, it was resolved to present Miss Soutar with £50 on retiring from the office of Governess, accompanied with the best wishes of the Governors for her future prosperity.

It was then moved by Bro. Symonds, "that in consequence of the deplorable and serious calamity which has befallen our esteemed Secretary, Bro. Crew, and by which the institution is deprived of his valuable services, rendering it improbable that he can again return to his duties, this Court, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Committee, resolve that a retiring pension, equal to his full salary and gratuity of £200 (two hundred pounds) per annum, be granted to him, payable quarterly, to commence at and from Lady-day, 1861, and that the office of Secretary be declared vacant."

Bro. Norris seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Treasurer was then re-elected, thirty subscribers elected as members of the General Committee, and some formal business having been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

At the Committee Meeting of this institution on Wednesday, the accounts of the quarter were presented, showing that the receipts on the Male Fund had been £1336 2s. 6d.; the general expenditure, £406 5s. 3d.; and the purchase of £600 Three per cents., £553 10s., leaving a balance in the hands of the bankers of £376 7s. 3d. For the Widows' Fund the receipts had been £1142 3s. 4d.; the general expenditure, £198 16s. 6d.; the purchase of £500 Three per cents., £459 7s. 6d.; leaving a balance in the bankers' hands of £653 4s. For the Sustentation Fund the receipts were £23 4s.

METROPOLITAN.

EGYPTIAN LODGE (No. 29).—The lodge met at six o'clock on Thursday, April 4th, at the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, and in the absence of the W.M., Bro. Butt, P.M., presided, and initiated two gentlemen into the Order; also passed Bro. J. May to the second degree, and raised Bros. Corbould and Chance to the degree of Master Masons. The lodge business being concluded, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, when the W.M., Bro. Geves, presided; and after the usual and loyal toasts, the brethren adjourned. The visitors were Bro. Collington, W.M. of No. 164, and Bro. Brown, of No. 1082.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—The last meeting for the season of this lodge was held on Monday evening, April 8, at the Masenic Hall, Fetter-lane—Bros. George Moore, W.M.; Russen, S.W.; Wilson, J.W.; H. Thompson, S.D.; Osborne, J.D.; Meekham, I.G. The Past Masters present were, Bros. J. Smith (Treasurer), Elmes (Secretary), Carpenter, Snow, and Brett. The lodge having been opened in the first and second degrees, Bros. Wiffen and Cole (the latter of the Westbourne Lodge), were severally raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge was resumed to the first degree, and it was proposed and agreed to, that a guinea be voted from the funds of the lodge towards the fund raising to purchase an annuity for Bro. Watson. It was agreed that the votes of the lodge for the Aged Widows' Fund be given to the widow of Bro.

Paradise, formerly a member of this lodge. The votes of the lodge for the Aged Freemasons were agreed to be given to Bro. Peterson, P.M. The W.M. then brought under the notice of the lodge the question of the Summer Festival; and after a short discussion, on the motion of the W.M., it was resolved that the Summer Festival should be held at the Crystal Palace, on the second Tuesday in July, and that the ladies of members should be invited to attend. Nothing further occurring for the good of Freemasonry, the lodge was adjourned until the second Monday in September. The brethren then retired for refreshment, and, after it had been disposed of, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. The next toast was that of "The Visitors," for which Bro. Bruton returned thanks in a very humorous speech.—Bro. Smith, P.M. and Treasurer, said he had great pleasure in proposing "The Health of the W.M.," and he was proud to find that every night he appeared before them the better he got, and he doubted not by the end of his year of office they would greatly regret parting with him. He hoped that their W.M. would be well supported at the Festival, and that every brother would bring his lady, and if he had not got one, that he would borrow one for the occasion. (Loud laughter.)—The W.M. briefly returned thanks, and said he hoped to see many smiling faces around him at their next merry meeting at the Crystal Palace on the second Tuesday in July. The W.M. said, the next toast he had to propose was that of "The Past Masters of the Domestic Lodge," who were always at their post to carry out the duties of the lodge.—Bros. Elmes and Smith severally returned thanks.—The W.M. proposed "The Officers of the Lodge," and referred to the able manner in which they had supported him in performing the duties of the chair.—Bros. Wilson and H. Thompson returned thanks.—The W.M. proposed "The Healths of Bro. Smith, Treasurer, and Bro. Elmes, Secretary," for which Bro. Smith responded, and said he trusted they would always be deserving of the same honour. The Tyler's toast brought the evening's proceedings to a close, and the brethren adjourned before ten o'clock. The business had been agreeably diversified by some excellent singing by Bro. Bruton and other brethren.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE (No. 1044).—The opening meeting of the season of this Lodge was held on Thursday evening, April 4, in the old Dining-room, at the Crystal Palace. Bro. Handford, W.M., presided; Bro. Palmer, S.W.; Bro. H. T. Thompson, J.W. The following visitors were present:—Bros. Muir, Prov. G. Treas. (Scotland); Thos. Tyrrell, P.M. 168; T. Tunstall, Globe (23); J. Funge, Unity (82); J. Emmen, P.M. Old Concord (201); H. Wilde, 201; Hayne, Camden. (1006; H. Thompson, S.D. Domestic (206). The lodge having been opened, Bros. Fowkes, Trotman, and Tate were in a most able and impressive manner admitted to the sublime degree of M.M. Messrs. E. S. Pryor, H. Mattheson, John Nash, George Cook, and William Mallett (five out of nine candidates), were severally introduced, duly initiated, and entrusted with the secrets of ancient Freemasonry. The next business was the election of a W.M. for the year ensuing, and the votes of the brethren being unanimous in favour of Bro. Palmer, he was declared to be duly elected. Bro. Hill and Bro. Crawley were also unanimously re-elected as Treasurer and Tyler to the lodge.—Bro. H. T. Thompson gave notice that at the next meeting he should move that five guineas be voted from the funds of the lodge in aid of the fund now raising to purchase an annuity for Bro. Watson. The brethren were then called from labour to refreshment, which was served in the Saloon in Bro. Strange's usual style. When the cloth had been drawn, the W.M. gave the usual preliminary toasts. On that of "The Health of the Earl of Dalhousie and the rest of the Grand Officers" being given, Bro. Farmer, Asst. G. Purst., responded, and said it gave him great pleasure to have to return thanks for the Earl of Dalhousie and the Grand Officers. That would be the last time they would have the opportunity of drinking Lord Dalhousie's health as Deputy Grand Master, as he was about to retire on account of ill health; but he would be succeeded by Earl de Grey, a most energetic Mason, who would most efficiently perform the duties of the office.—Bro. Smith, P.M., also acknowledged the compliment paid to the Grand Officers.—The W.M. said, the next toast he had to propose was, "The Health of Bro. Muir, Prov. G. Treas. of Scotland," whom they are most happy to see amongst them, and should be equally so on any future occasion, whenever he might come that way. He gave "The Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland" coupling with it the name of Bro. Muir. The toast was drunk with great cordiality.—Bro. Muir said he rose with feelings of pleasure, which he could scarcely express, to return thanks, as, being a stranger amongst them, he never anticipated that his name would have been mentioned in the prominent manner in which the W.M. had brought it forward. He came, as the W.M. had stated, from a Scotch Lodge, being the Prov. G. Treas. of the Western Division, and of which Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, was the Prov. G.M. As he did not anticipate such a notice, he was quite unprepared to express himself in the manner that he ought to do, but should sincerely thank them for the honour

conferred upon him.—The W.M. said, the next toast was one of which every W.M. was very proud, especially when they had got the full number, as he had that evening. He was gratified to see five gentlemen come forward and join their lodge, and he believed that they would never repent of having done so, but would endeavour to carry out the genuine principles of Freemasonry. He gave "The Health of their Brother Initiates."—Bro. Pryor returned thanks for himself and brother initiates, and said, he felt assured he should never regret having joined Freemasonry.—The W.M. next gave "The Visitors to the Lodge," and expressed the pleasure they had in receiving them that evening.—Bro. Tyrrell, P.M. 168, responded for the visitors, and said the working of the lodge was highly gratifying; and from what he had seen of the conduct of the officers, he felt certain that, for the next six years at least, they would never want an able W.M. to preside over them.—Bro. Purbrook, P.M., said, he was placed in a very proud position that evening, as he had to propose the health of their W.M.; and he was sure the admirable manner in which he had conducted the business of the lodge would entitle him to the highest praise. They had every reason to be proud of Bro. Handford, for the able manner in which he had presided over them, and he was sure they would have great pleasure in drinking the health of the W.M.—The W.M. thanked them kindly for drinking his health, and, if he had given them satisfaction, it afforded him great pleasure. The W.M. said, the next toast was "The Past Masters of the Lodge."—Bro. Purbrook briefly acknowledged the compliment.—Bro. Blackburn congratulated the brethren on the state of prosperity which the lodge was then in, for in the past year they had received the highest number of initiates which the law allowed, and had the law been more extensive, their initiates would have been more numerous. He was pleased that their P.M. Purbrook had introduced a gentleman who was a member of the sister lodge of Scotland, and his health demanded something more than a passing observation, for, if not under the Grand Lodge of England, they were pleased to receive their brethren under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, Ireland, or any other part of the globe. They were, in that spot of the county of Kent, glad to receive any of her Majesty's subjects, but especially their brethren of the Craft.—Bros. Watson, Anslow, and Stewart severally returned thanks.—"The Health of the Officers of the Lodge" was afterwards given, for which Bro. Palmer, S.W., responded. The Tyler's toast was given, and the brethren separated at ten o'clock in the true spirit of Masonry.

PROVINCIAL.

BERKS.

MAIDENHEAD.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1097).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Friday last, the 5th inst., at the Orkney Arms Hotel, Maidenhead Bridge, Bro. C. Venables, W.M., presiding. After the minutes of the last lodge had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for two candidates—Mr. Florentin Delmas, of London, and Mr. Clement Stephens, of Woburn, when the ceremony of initiation was well gone through. Bros. Jas. Olliff Griffiths and Charles Hunt, both of the Enoch Lodge (No. 11), and Bro. Lewis Henry Isaacs, of the Yarborough Lodge (No. 812), were, on ballot, admitted joining members of this lodge; Bros. Gammon and Beagle, having undergone a satisfactory examination as to the progress they had made in the science, were severally passed to the degree of F.C.; Mr. John Webb Shackel, of Maidenhead, was proposed as a candidate for initiation at the next meeting; and Bro. Thos. Brookes, of London, was nominated as a joining member. In accordance with a motion, whereof due notice had been given, it was unanimously resolved to hold the future meetings on the Tuesday nearest full moon in the months of February, April, June, August, October, and December. The labours of the evening being ended, seventeen brethren sat down to refreshment, which was served in Bro. Skindle's wonted excellent style.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

RYDE.—*Ryde Lodge* (No. 999).—The members of this lodge met at their Masonic Hall, John-street, Ryde, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of installing Bro. John Farnery Ollard, J.W., the W.M. elect, and other business. The brethren present were, the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Hyde Pullen; Bros. D. McLachlan, W.M.; Dr. B. A. Kent, P. Prov. G.M. South Australia; Rev. J. G. Fardell, P. Prov. G. Chap.; J. H. Hearn, P.D. Prov. G.M.; Capt. Gilbert Howard Sanders, W.M. 176; George Wyatt, 176, P. Prov. S.G.W.; G. Fellows Harrington, Prov. S.G.W.; Capt. T. H. Helby, P.M.; Charles Cavendish Clifford, M.P.; Rev. R. K. Edwards, J. F. Ollard, J.W.; Capt. R. B. Hunte, G. Bridgstocke, J. Butler

Fellows, B. Pinnidger, S.D. 204; J. T. Trekell, J. Paul, W. E. Ratcliffe, F. Newman, P.M. and Sec; Charles Holmes, J.D. 176; Rev. J. J. Spear, 176; H. Strickland, 176; Dr. G. E. Burr, 204; C. F. Fisher, J.D. 809; E. Thurlow, I.G. 204. The lodge was opened in due form by Bros. Hyde Pullen, D. Prov. G.M. (W.M., *pro tem.*); G. Wyatt, P. Prov. S.G.W. (S.W. *pro tem.*); J. F. Ollard J.W. Bro. C. C. Clifford, M.P., being in attendance, was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., after which Bro. J. H. Hearn, P.D. Prov. G.M., took the Junior Warden's chair, and the ceremony of installing the W.M. for the ensuing year was proceeded with. The W.M., Bro. D. McLachlan, with kind commendation, presented his successor for the benefit of installation. Bro. Ollard having been duly placed in the chair according to ancient custom, the brethren saluted the new W.M. in the several degrees. The W.M. and brethren having been impressively addressed by the installing Master, the ceremony concluded, and the brethren appointed to office for the ensuing year were duly invested:—Bros. Le Marchant Thomas, S.W.; Rev. R. K. Edwards, J.W.; Rev. J. G. Fardell, Chap.; Hyde Pullen, Treas.; F. Newman, Sec.; Hunte, S.D.; W. E. Ratcliffe, J.D.; J. Paul, I.G.; Brading, Tyler. The W.M. immediately commenced his official duties by initiating into Freemasonry his friend Mr. J. N. Cooper, and from the manner in which he performed the ancient ceremony, it may well be asured that he will prove himself to be an efficient Master and ruler in the Craft, and in every way deserving the high honour which has been conferred upon him by the brethren of 999. The Rev. Bro. J. G. Fardell was elected a joining member of this lodge, and Bro. Dr. B. A. Kent, P. Prov. G.M., stands proposed for admission. The business of the day being ended, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned at 6.30 to the York Hotel (Bro. Alf. Oldfield's), where, by the kind invitation of the W.M., Bro. Ollard, the brethren banquetted with him, and the toast and brotherly sentiments intermixed and effervesced with the sparkling wines around the social board until the hour of farewell.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTH SHIELDS.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 624).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, on Easter Monday, the 1st inst., the W.M. Bro. Edward Shotton, presiding, assisted by his officers, together with Bros. J. W. Mayson, P.M. 624, P. Prov. G.S.W.; T. Fenwick, P.M. 624, P. Prov. G.R.; Wm. Twizell, P.M. 624, P. Prov. G.J.D., and J. G. Tulloch, P.M. 624. The W.M. of St. Hilda's Lodge (No. 292), Bro. J. N. Buckland, and his officers, Bros. J. Roddam, S.W.; W. W. Fernie, S.D.; T. G. Buchanan, J.D.; and J. Chambers, I.G., together with other brethren, honoured the meeting by their presence. Ballots were taken for the admission of candidates, and several applications for charity disposed of, after which the W.M. called upon Bro. J. W. Mayson (the Deputy Mayor of Tynemouth), to present a testimonial to Bro. Thomas Fenwick, P.M., the late borough surveyor on his leaving the town to become a partner in a firm at Leeds. In presenting the testimonial, Bro. Mayson delivered a delightful Masonic oration, tracing the origin and progress of Freemasonry, and illustrating its principles. He also described the progress of Masonry in North Shields, and the great assistance Bro. Fenwick had rendered since he became a Mason, more particularly during the four years he held the chair of W.M. After passing a high eulogium on Bro. Fenwick's sterling integrity and truly Masonic character, and expressing the sincere wish of the brethren for Bro. Fenwick's future prosperity and happiness, Bro. Mayson concluded by presenting the testimonial, which consisted of a beautiful silver ink-stand, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the W.M., Wardens, and Brethren of St. George's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons (No. 624), North Shields, to P.M. Bro. Thomas Fenwick, as a token of sincere esteem, and in appreciation of his valuable services to the Lodge.—April, 1861." Bro. Fenwick, in very feeling terms, thanked the subscribers for the beautiful testimonial, and the brethren generally for their good wishes. The W.M. intimated that, as the evening was so far advanced, he would postpone conferring the degrees on the candidate eligible, but that he would call a lodge of emergency for such purpose at an early day. The lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to Bro. Manning's, Albion Hotel, and the evening was spent with that harmony which usually distinguishes the meetings of the Craft.

SUSSEX.

CHICHESTER.—*Lodge of Union* (No. 45).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Council Chamber on Friday, April 5th; Bro. W. H. Cottell, W.M., in the chair. The lodge having been opened to the third degree, Bros. Gibbs and Benham, who had previously given

proofs of their proficiency, were raised by the W.M. in a masterly manner. We congratulate the brethren of the Lodge of Union on possessing so able a Master as Bro. Cottell proved himself to be on this occasion; also on the correct and efficient working of all the officers. On resuming the first degree, Bro. C. S. Jones, J.W., proposed, and Bro. T. Purchase seconded, "That a sum of ten guineas be voted from the lodge fund, to be added to the subscription being raised by the W.M. towards the Cathedral Restoration Fund." After an animated but amicable discussion, in the course of which Bros. Cottell, W.M., and Jas. Powell, P.M., expressed their intention of contributing two guineas each in addition to their contributions as private individuals, Bro. C. S. Jones, in deference to the expressed desire of several brethren, postponed the further consideration of the subject until the lodge to be held in May, by which time we doubt not that the response to the appeal made by the W.M. in a circular to the brethren, soliciting their aid in raising a handsome sum to be paid in the name of the lodge, will warrant the voting of even a larger sum than that proposed by Bro. C. S. Jones.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BAILDON, NEAR BRADFORD.—*Airedale Lodge* (No. 543).—At a regular meeting of the lodge held on Wednesday, March 27th, there was a very full attendance, notwithstanding the continuous rain the whole day. Few of our brethren have any idea of the tremendous hill intervening between the town of Baildon and the nearest railway station; notwithstanding this, it has never been found to impede the progress of business, the hearty goodwill of the brethren perseveringly overcoming every obstacle, and long may they maintain the same firmness of purpose. There being no special business, the question of the charities had full discussion, and the intention of the brethren to make the W.M. for the time being Life Governor of the Male Annuitants was determined upon, without trenching upon the funds of the lodge. A long discussion took place respecting the place of meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of installing the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master elect, the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon. A circular was read from Leeds requesting the votes of the brethren for their town, which found great favour, from the very rapid communication by rail as well as the rooms of the splendid town hall; yet it was contended that there were other considerations at stake, such as the probable removal of the annual meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge to a more central position. One brother contended that as many of the votes for the charities took place at the annual meeting, it was desirable that all large towns should have a central neutral ground to meet upon to decide on these important questions, and that no large town should be able to carry everything, simply by attending for an hour whilst these questions were discussed, and others had to spend their whole day at considerable expense in representing their lodges. After the question had been further discussed, it was decided to leave the matter to the decision of those qualified to vote at Provincial Grand Lodge, and not to fetter them by a vote of the lodge. It was the unanimous wish of the brethren that the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, supported by the Officers of the Grand Lodge, should preside on the occasion of the installation, and that, wherever the meeting was held, a hearty welcome would be given to them.

HARTLEPOOL.—*St. Helen's Lodge* (No. 774).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., at which there was a numerous attendance, including several visitors. The W.M., Bro. James Groves, initiated Messrs. Wm. Sutton Draper, of West Hartlepool, and Thomas Swindon, master mariner, of Hartlepool, into the mysteries of the Order; Mr. J. Emra Holmes, of Her Majesty's Customs, Hartlepool, was balloted for, and unanimously accepted; Mr. S. Lindhard, shipbroker, of Hartlepool, and Captain Ohlsson, of Sweden, were proposed as fit and proper persons to be made Masons; Bro. Wm. Donald, merchant, of Hartlepool, was proposed as a joining member. Business being ended, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts being disposed of, "The Health of the Visiting Brethren" was proposed, and responded to by Bros. Muers, of No. 1066, West Hartlepool, and Captain Rasmussen, of the Kosmos Lodge, Elsinore, the latter Bro. making a few telling observations on the value of the Order.—"The Health of the Initiates" was ably responded to by Bro. Sutton, who bids fair to become a very useful member of the Craft.—Bro. Hammer-bom gave the health of a brother, who had been long absent on account of sickness and misfortune, and whom he, with the whole of the brethren, rejoiced to see present, and expressed a hope that he might be long spared to meet the brethren in restored health and more prosperous circumstances. The evening was spent in a most pleasant manner, and the brethren, being called from refresh-

ment to labour, the lodge was closed in due form with solemn prayer. We are pleased to see that the present year promises to be a prosperous one for St. Helen's Lodge, not only as regards mere numbers, but more particularly as regards the acquisition of good working Masons.

BATLEY CARR, DEWSBURY.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1129).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Lodge-room, Saw Inn, on Monday, the 4th instant. Bro. R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec., W.M., presided; Bro. Abraham Wilson, S.W.; Bro. John Wilson, as J.W.; and the other officers and members of the lodge were present. The business being concluded, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, the W.M., presiding at the festive board; the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received in a truly Masonic spirit, when the brethren left for their homes, feeling assured that a Freemason's Lodge is the most moral institution in existence.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

The following circular was recently sent to every resident member of the Craft at present attached to a lodge:—

“St. Helier, April 1st, 1861.

“SIR AND BROTHER,—You are earnestly solicited to meet the brethren at La Pomme d'Or Hotel, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at seven o'clock p.m., to take into consideration a plan which will be laid before the meeting for the purchase of a piece of ground, and the erection of a Masonic Hall thereon, by means of shares; as it is very desirable that the ancient society of Free and Accepted Masons should possess a respectable and comfortable building, wholly devoted to Masonic purposes.

“By request of many brethren, fraternally yours,

“A. SCHMITT, P.M. 860.”

In compliance with the preceding summons, upwards of fifty of the brethren assembled, when Bro. Schmitt proposed, and Bro. Hocquard seconded, that the chair be taken by Bro. H. L. Manuel, which was carried by acclamation. Bro. SCHMITT read a letter from Bro. Thomas Saumarez, *R.N.*, expressive of great regret at his unavoidable absence, owing to a sudden and unexpected call to the exercise of his profession in a distant quarter of the world; expressive of his hearty concurrence in the object of the meeting, in which he had hoped to be able to take an active part; assuring the brethren that his heart was with them, and that his interest in the undertaking undiminished; and finally stating his hope that he may be able to return to participate in the satisfaction of having a suitable edifice for the performance of Masonic duties and ceremonies, with extended means of carrying out the noble principles of the Order. Bro. Manuel, the Chairman, then read the above circular. He could have wished that his place were filled by a Master or Past Master of a lodge; nevertheless he felt the compliment that had been paid to him. He was glad to see around him so many brethren obedient to call, and ready to sympathise in the object proposed. It had long been a reproach to the Craft in Jersey, that it possessed no permanent temple duly consecrated, dedicated, and set apart for the performance of their rites, which, in a moral point of view, were not less important than the objects sought by the various religious bodies of different sects and creeds, all of which had their settled places of worship. The Freemasons of Jersey had assembled at one time in a tavern, at another in a private room, and to-morrow they might be wanderers without a location. The desire to put an end to so anomalous and unenviable a position had long existed, and several attempts had been made to obviate it, especially by Lodge *La Césarée*. About two years ago the sum of nearly £200 had been raised with this object, as the nucleus of the necessary funds, which amount was still in hand, and available for the promotion of the design. The project had, however, failed in being brought to completion. Since that time another plan had been proposed, and measures had been taken for carrying it out, but this had likewise proved abortive. He believed that the earnest wish of the members of *La Césarée* was now shared by all the lodges, and he presumed that the present united meeting, attended by representatives from each, was called for the purpose of giving tangible form to a settled opinion. The definite question to be determined on this occasion were—how, when, and where, the temple should be built.

Bro. HOCQUARD proposed and Bro. PEAGAM seconded the following proposition:—“That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is urgently desirable that a piece of ground should be purchased, for the purpose of constructing a respectable and suitable Masonic Hall thereon, by means of shares of £5 each.”

Bro. DIXON LE COUTEUR, at the request of Bro. Goupillot, mentioned another plan for raising the requisite funds, which by some

was considered preferable, inasmuch as it avoided the necessity of collecting a large sum of money, and could be carried out under the Jersey laws, though impossible elsewhere. It was that which was generally followed in the erection of chapels for public worship in the island, and consisted in the issue of £1 notes, ultimate payment for which was secured by the building. Under such an arrangement it was calculated that the temple might be free in about twelve years, with a very limited expenditure in the first instance.

Bro. BINET was adverse to this proposition for three reasons; first, because the shareholders, having a pecuniary liability, would feel a greater interest in the building, all being Freemasons, than they could do otherwise; secondly, because it would be necessary to appoint a person to change the notes, who must have a commission, and thus useless expense would be incurred; and thirdly, because the notes must ultimately be paid off, in which difficulties might possibly arise; the building might in consequence slip out of their hands, and all the time, labour, and anxiety be irrevocably lost. For these reasons he preferred the formation of a company, with shares of £5 each.

Bro. LE SUEUR thought that, before passing the resolution, the meeting ought to be informed of the result of the negotiation for the chapel in Grove-place.

The CHAIRMAN explained that, as that was undertaken by Lodge *La Césarée* on its own responsibility, the decision could not affect the present scheme proposed to be effected by a union of all the lodges. He was, however, willing to state the details briefly, which it is not necessary to report, beyond the fact that unexpected circumstances in the position of the existing proprietors had intervened, from which considerable difficulties arose, of a nature to prevent, or at least greatly delay a successful issue. The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Bro. GALLICHAN stated that, at the request of some of the promoters of the measure in hand, he had examined and measured several plots of ground which were considered eligible. Of these, two were deemed especially appropriate, one belonging to Mr. Bryant, in Bath-street, and the other the property of Mr. Brown, between the Stopford and Oxford-roads. The former was preferable, as in a more central situation, but measured only 70ft. by 40ft., which he considered too limited to meet all the requirements. The latter was a little more distant from the present centre of the town, but possessed other advantages, especially that of having entrances from two roads, and that of being in the midst of houses of a higher class; its dimensions were 200ft. by 180ft. The price of the two was nearly the same, namely, about £300.

Bro. GALLICHAN proposed and Bro. DUNELL seconded the following proposition:—“That the piece of ground belonging to Mr. Daniel Brown, situated along the Oxford and Stopford-roads, be purchased, provided the amount of purchase money do not exceed sixteen quarters.” After a short discussion it was carried unanimously.

Bro. Dr. HOPKINS proposed, and Bro. F. MAET seconded, “That, to carry out the above resolutions, a Provisional Committee be appointed, consisting of Bros. Charles J. Hocquard, H. L. Manuel, Geo. Vickery, Thos. Gallichan, Philip Le Sueur, Thos. C. Le Gros, Thos. Dorey, John Thomas Du Jardin, John Durell, and the Masters of the different local lodges, with power to add to their number, five being a quorum.” After a short discussion and one or two alterations, it was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Bro. DIXON LE COUTEUR, seconded by Bro. Dr. HOPKINS, and carried, “That the Committee be hereby empowered, in the name of the shareholders, to purchase the plot of land selected by the brethren; to cause a draught of the intended building to be prepared, with its approximate cost; to draw up rules, as well as to take all other necessary measures for the carrying out of the projected scheme; and when all arrangements shall have been completed, to convene a general meeting of brother shareholders, and to receive their instructions.”

Proposed by Bro. DU JARDIN, seconded by Bro. DONALDSON, and carried, “That the brethren who may not feel inclined to become purchasers of shares in the projected hall be nevertheless invited to give it all their moral influence and support.”

Bro. BINET proposed, Bro. GRIMMOND seconded, and it was carried, “That Bro. Dixon Le Couteur be appointed Secretary.”

Bro. SCHMITT proposed, Bro. HOCQUARD seconded, and it was carried, “That the Worshipful Masters of the respective lodges in the province be invited to hold meetings of their members, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of shares which the lodges as such, or their respective members in their individual capacity, intend to take.”

A list was then made of the brethren who desired to become shareholders, when thirty-three names were put down out of fifty who were present, the rest merely expressing a wish for time to consider the matter. A statement of the number of shares to be taken by each was deferred.

Bro. HOCQUARD proposed, and Bro. Dr. HOPKINS seconded a

vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting was brought to a successful termination.

GUERNSEY.—*Mariners' Lodge* (No. 197).—A lodge of emergency was called on Thursday evening, the 4th, under the able presidency of Bro. B. Pescott, for the purpose of initiating into the Order Mr. Bishop and Mr. Parker, both master mariners, trading to this island. After the ceremony had been performed, of course no other business could be transacted beyond partaking of a refreshment, as many of the brethren, being themselves master mariners, came from the extreme points of the island to be present on the occasion. We are very pleased to observe the universal feeling of fraternity which pervades the lodges of this island; the brethren making it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to visit each other. Upwards of thirty sat down, and amongst them were, Bros. Gallienne, W.M. 99, P. Prov. S.G.W.; W. Wakley, W.M. 299; W. Hutchinson, P.M., Prov. G. Reg.; H. Guilbert, P. Prov. G.D.; Dr. Collinette, Prov. G. Sec., &c. The brethren spent two hours happily together, and separated at ten o'clock.

ROYAL ARCH.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Chapter of Charity* (No. 379).—A chapter was holden for the purpose of installing the Principals and Officers for the ensuing year, on Monday, April 1; present, Comps. M. Rogerson, P.Z.; Henry Farrar, P.Z.; Thomas Hill, P.Z.; Wm. Gath, P.Z.; J. H. Buckley, P.Z.; C. H. Taylor, J. T. Robinson, James Lamb, H. O. Mawson, J. Gaunt, J. Pickard, &c. Comp. Henry Smith, Z., P.Z. of 543, presided. The minutes of the former chapter were read and confirmed; an apology was made for Comp. W. Mawson, Z. elect, who was absent on business connected with the Installation of the Prov. G. Master, being deputed to prepare a report thereon, respecting the eligibility of the various towns soliciting that honour; his installation was consequently postponed. Comp. 1st Principal requested Comp. H. Farrar, P.Z., to install the 2nd and 3rd Principals, viz., Comps. C. H. Taylor, H., and John Thos. Robinson, J., which was performed in an impressive and satisfactory manner. A request having been received from the Chapter of Judea (No. 332), Keighly, Comp. Geo. M. Waud was installed as 1st Principal of that chapter. Comp. H. Smith, Z., then invested the several officers, with suitable remarks in each case. The Treasurer presented a satisfactory balance-sheet, showing that the funds were in a flourishing condition; and notices of motion were given that a donation of £10 be given to the Lodge of Hope, towards decorating the lodge-rooms, and that the sum of £5 be paid yearly as a compensation for the use of the rooms by the chapter. Propositions were made that Bros. Thos. Shepherd and Geo. Calvert Tetley, of the Lodge of Hope (No. 379), be exalted in due course; also, that Comp. G. M. Waud, of the Chapter of Judea, be admitted a joining member. The chapter was then closed, and the Comps. retired to refreshment.

MARK MASONRY.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Northumberland and Berwick-upon-Tweed Lodge*.—This lodge was held on Wednesday, March 27, at the Freemasons' Hall, Newgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; present, R. Will. Bro. H. Hotham in the chair, and a full attendance of Mark Masons. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and the rest of the business done. A candidate was proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the R.W.M.; after which the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the supper room, where they enjoyed three hours of social conversation. This lodge is working well and prosperously.

COLONIAL.

CHINA.

HONG-KONG.—*Zetland Lodge* (No. 768).—On St. John's Day December 27, the brethren of No. 768 assembled (according to ancient custom) at Freemasons' Hall, to do honour to their newly-elected W.M., Bro. W. M. Richards. The installation was most ably and impressively performed by the much respected Prov. G.M. the Hon. W. T. Mercer. On the dais were seated the R.W.D.

Prov. G.M., the Hon. John Dent; P.M.'s the Hon. Charles St. George Cleverly, T. W. Toney, and D. R. Caldwell, Esqs. The W.M. appointed and invested, as officers for the year, Bros. A. Coxen, S.W.; F. J. Hazeland, J.W.; H. Cohen, S.D.; Lieut. R. Campbell, R.A., J.D.; G. R. Laurence, Treas.; J. Dodd, I.G.; Hinstoun and Westley, Stewards; J. Roberts, D.C.; Smith, Tyler. At the conclusion of the ceremony the brethren and visitors were then summoned to the Banqueting Hall, wherein a most sumptuous and *recherché* repast was spread. Upwards of seventy brethren sat down to refreshment, and after the usual loyal and appropriate toasts, the evening was further enlivened by a few amateur brethren displaying their vocal abilities. Altogether this was one of the happiest meetings ever enjoyed by Lodge 768, and the visitors were loud in their congratulations to the Stewards, at their complete success in their endeavours to make them happy and comfortable—wishing every success and prosperity to the lodge.

Obituary.

BRO. THOMAS LITLEDALE.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult., a painful feeling was excited on the Liverpool 'Change by the receipt of a telegram announcing that on the previous evening Bro. Thomas Littledale, of that town, died suddenly from the rupture of a blood vessel. We have been informed that Bro. Littledale, who was an ardent admirer of aquatic sports, left Liverpool on the Friday for the purpose of witnessing the great boat race on the Thames between Oxford and Cambridge. So far as we can learn, nothing more was heard of him by his business friends until the receipt of the despatch announcing his death. It appears that about two months ago the deceased was indisposed, and his medical man then informed him that as he was suffering from disease of the heart he must avoid all excitement. The deceased was staying at a friend's house in London, his intention being to consult a medical practitioner in reference to the malady under which he had been for some time suffering. On the Monday afternoon he took dinner, and shortly afterwards, while washing his hands in the dressing room, became suddenly ill. A few minutes only elapsed, when he sank down and expired.

The deceased, who filled the office of Mayor in 1851-2, was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Littledale, of Highfield House, who was Mayor of Liverpool in 1826, and the late Mr. Alderman Edmund Molyneux, of Childwall Abbey, was his uncle. He was a partner in the eminent firm of T. and H. Littledale and Co., but did not take a very active part in the business of that concern. In the year 1845, when only a young man, he was chosen as one of the representatives for Exchange ward, and he continued to hold that office up to the period of his death. In 1848 he was elected chairman of the Dock Committee. He continued to preside over the Dock Board until his elevation to the civic chair in 1851. In 1850 he was first put in nomination for the mayoralty, but Sir John Bent was elected by a majority of ten votes. Next year there was no opposition to the appointment of Bro. Littledale as chief magistrate, and he was probably the youngest man that has officiated as mayor of that important borough during the last century. The assize courts were opened for the first time in St. George's Hall soon after he was appointed to the civic chair, and on that occasion he gave a *déjeuner* to the judges and Queen's counsel, at which were present the aldermen and councillors and a numerous bevy of ladies. During her husband's year of office Mrs. Littledale gave birth to a son, and in accordance with local custom that lady was presented with a magnificent silver cradle to commemorate the event. As an officer of the 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia he devoted much time to his military duties. For a number of years he has been commodore of the Mersey Yacht Club, and it will be recollected that during one of the cruises in his yacht he was the means of rescuing a number of emigrants from the burning wreck of the Ocean Monarch. His generous gallantry on that occasion was universally appreciated.

Bro. Littledale was initiated in the St. George's Lodge (No. 35), Liverpool, in which lodge he served the office of W.M. He was exalted to the R. A. degree in the Jerusalem Chapter (No. 35), Liverpool, and passed through the several chairs. Bro. Littledale was at the time of his death S. Prov. G.W. for West Lancashire. He took the degrees of Rose Croix and the Royal Order in Scotland.

BRO. JOHN MORRIS (No. 768).

This respected brother died at Hong-Kong, China, on the 21st of January, 1861. The remains of our late lamented brother were conveyed to the Wong-nei-Chong Cemetery, followed by the brethren of the Zetland Lodge, in full Masonic costume. The

P.G. Chap. for the Eastern Archipelago, Bro. the Rev. John Every, officiated as Chaplain, and read portions of the burial service. The W.M. read the charges and ritual in a most impressive manner, listened to with evident marked attention and emotion by the numerous mourners and brethren around the grave. Full and ample Masonic honours were given. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the brethren marched back to Freemasons' Hall, where lodge was closed in due form.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the greater part of the Royal family still remain in retirement at Osborne. The Prince of Wales returned to Cambridge on Monday. Lady-Macdonald has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Tuesday (when it re-assembled after the recess), Lord Wodehouse, at the instance of the Earl of Ellenborough, corrected a statement which he had been represented to have made on a former evening, relating to the dispute between Denmark and the Duchies. He observed that he had not stated that the Danish Government had submitted the entire budget of the kingdom to the Holstein Diet, but merely that portion of it which referred to the Duchy of Holstein. The Queensland Government Bill was passed through committee. Several bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time, including the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.—The HOUSE OF COMMONS met on Monday, for the first time after the Easter recess. The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was read a third time and passed. The Post-office Savings Banks' Bill passed through committee after a desultory debate, in the course of which several verbal amendments were proposed, some of which were accepted, and others negatived without a division. On the motion for the second reading of the London Coal and Wine Dues Continuance Bill, Sir G. C. Lewis explained that at present the coal dues were levied within a radius of twenty miles of St. Paul's Cathedral. These dues consisted of 4*d.* per ton, which went to the Corporation of the City of London, and 8*d.* and 1*d.* per ton, the produce of which was devoted to certain works of public utility. It was no doubt within the recollection of the House that a committee sat last session upon the subject of embanking the Thames, and that they had arrived at the unanimous conclusion that as the coal dues and the halfpenny wine duty would cease in 1861, they ought to be renewed for a specific period, and that the whole or part of the cost of the Thames embankment should be made a first charge upon them. The object of the present bill, therefore, was to continue for ten years all the dues now levied, reserving, however, to Parliament the appropriation of the 9*d.* duty to such purposes as it might think proper, when the Royal Commissioners had reported on the scheme for embanking the Thames. The bill also proposed to continue the 4*d.* duty for ten years, and he proposed, when the bill was in committee, to move that the proceeds be applied to the payment of the interest on and the creation of a sinking fund for the debt of £540,000 now owing by the Corporation of the City of London. Considerable discussion took place, and Mr. Roupell moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months, an amendment which was negatived by 135 to 20; and a subsequent amendment, having the same object—that of defeating the bill—was negatived by 119 to 10. The Election Law Amendment Bill, and one or two other bills, also advanced a stage.—On Tuesday, in reply to Lord Stanley, Mr. T. G. Baring said that purchase in the army above the rank of major had been discontinued in the Indian regiments, but that Lord Herbert wished to see how the system worked before introducing it generally. Sir H. Stracey submitted a resolution that, in the opinion of the House, the establishment of Sailors' Homes had been so conducive to the benefit of seamen, and, consequently, of so great national importance, as to be deserving of the support and encouragement of the Legislature. Admiral Walcott seconded the motion. After some discussion, in which it was urged that such subjects were better left to private philanthropy than Government influence, the motion was withdrawn.—On Wednesday, Mr. Baines moved the second reading of his bill for reducing the qualifications for the Borough franchise from £10 to £6. The motion was negatived by 245 to 193.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—In the metropolis, last week, there were 1220 deaths—a number that shows little change in the rate of mortality from that of several weeks past, and upon the whole a satisfactory state of the public health. Of births there were 2000—1012 boys and 988 girls. The barometer at Greenwich recorded a mean height of 29.678 inches for the week, and the thermometer a temperature of 43.5 degrees.—Lord Granville yesterday inaugurated the memorial schools which have been erected at West Ham,

as a tribute of respect to the late Sir John Pelly. The windows and streets of the town were filled with inhabitants, and the ceremony was made the occasion of quite a gala day. The spirit-stirring strains of the 5th Essex regiment of Volunteers gave a very joyous air of festivity to the scene.—Mr. Edwin James has made a communication to the electors of Marylebone, in which he resigns his seat as their representative in Parliament. Inability, from the pressure of professional engagements, to give sufficient attention to the interests of the borough, is the reason assigned by the hon. gentleman for taking this step. His resignation has produced a great sensation in the borough, it being wholly unexpected by the great body of the electors. Rumours are already rife as regards the probable successor of the learned gentleman, and the question as to the selection of a local candidate of adequate position and pretensions, to represent the borough, is mooted in certain quarters, and an early meeting is talked of to consider what steps should be taken to ensure a fit and proper person, of local influence, and competent to promote the interests of the constituency. Among other names mentioned is that of Colonel Romilly, who, it will be recollected, contested the borough with Mr. Edwin James when that gentleman was returned; but the Colonel, it is said, declines to come forward. Major Lyon, who was second on the poll in the contest between Lord Fermoy, Colonel Dickson, and himself, is also mentioned as likely again to offer himself as a candidate. As yet, however, there is no rumour of a Conservative candidate, and, unless Mr. Haigh ventures into the field, it is very probable that the Tory party will seek to thrust a representative upon the electors.—On Saturday evening a large company met at the London Tavern to commemorate the achievement of the independence of Greece. The representatives of the principal Greek firms in London, as well as a number of those who distinguished themselves in the war of independence, were present. M. Tricoupi, Greek Minister, delivered an eloquent eulogium on the soldiers who fought, and all who had aided in any way to bring about the result.—Burhill Park, the seat of Francis T. Bircham, Esq., Walton-on-Thames, was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, the flames doing their work so rapidly that furniture, paintings, and plate all fell victims to their fury. Mr. Bircham himself was severely burned in endeavouring to save some part of the property.—An accident of an appalling, and at the same time of an almost unprecedented character, took place in Dublin, on Saturday night. It appears that while an omnibus was on Portobello-bridge, one of the horses became restive, and commenced backing. This continued until the driver lost all control over both of the horses, and finally they forced a way through the wooden palings, and precipitated the omnibus, with its twelve unhappy occupants, into a lock of the canal, a distance of eighteen feet. The driver, seeing the danger, managed to jump off the box in time to save his life, but eight of the passengers were drowned. They had no chance of escape, as the water in the canal was seven feet deep, and an interval of half an hour elapsed before assistance could be rendered, and the water poured out of the lock. A more distressing accident never occurred.—A case involving a question of considerable importance to tradesmen and their customers was tried at the Kingston assizes, before Chief Justice Erle. For some years a gentleman had been dealing with a poulterer and fishmonger, but being dissatisfied with some article supplied, he ordered the cook to cease to deal at that shop. Subsequently the cook was convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to imprisonment, when an account was sent in for £34 by the fishmonger, the plaintiff in the present action, and which amount was now sought to be recovered. The refusal to pay was grounded on the fact that the plaintiff had been informed of the defendant's order to his servant to withdraw her custom, and that money had been supplied to pay all purchases when made. This being proved, the judge ruled that the defendant was not liable under the circumstances, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.—Mr. Commissioner Warren opened an inquiry on Tuesday into the state of mind of Lord Kingston, whose strange vagaries has so often been before the public during the last few years. The proceedings have been commenced under a writ of *lunatico inquirendo*, which was obtained by his younger brother the Hon. James King, and by his cousin, Colonel King. Mr. Montagu Chambers delivered a lengthy speech, after which a considerable amount of evidence, some of it of a very extraordinary kind, was heard. The Commissioner stated, that after he had heard further evidence for the petitioners, and personally examined the Earl, he would give his decision as to whether or no it was necessary for him to call in the aid of a jury. The case is still proceeding.—If ancient alchemy failed in its attempts to turn the baser metals into gold, modern science has succeeded in performing transmutations of quite as important a nature, although, perhaps, less dignified in name. To the uninitiated it might seem that neat's leather sounds as well as hog's skin, and that there could be no great advantage in calling the one by the name of the other, or in causing the one to resemble the other in appearance.

But, at the Bow-street Police-court, some light has been thrown on this matter, by an engraver being charged with fraud in representing certain electrotyped plates to be engraved plates. These plates had been ordered by a currier for the purpose of printing neat's skins, so as to produce an imitation of hog's skin. The defendant, Mr. Banks, of Ely-court, Holborn, was committed for trial on the charge.—George Chapman, the man who was at least carelessly instrumental in the death of an old man, run over by one of Pickford's vans, which Chapman was driving, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, being found guilty of manslaughter.—At the Middlesex Sessions, Leon Roberts and his wife, Julia, were indicted, the latter for stealing, and the former receiving, a piece of cloth, from a shop in St. Martin's-lane. The female pleaded guilty, and it was urged that she had committed the act in a fit of *kleptomania*. His lordship having ruled that there was no case against the man, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal in his case, and found the woman guilty, who was then sentenced to three months' hard labour.—The two brothers Wedmore, who were found guilty of the atrocious murder of an old woman, their aunt, at Dundry, have been executed at Taunton. The conduct of the wretched prisoners, till recently, had been of the very worst character; but immediately preceding their execution they were at least brought to a sense of their awful position. More than this cannot safely be affirmed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a circular from M. Delangle, French Minister of Justice, addressed to the *procureurs-generaux* of the empire, directing that the existing laws (Articles 201 and 204 of the penal code) shall be put in force against any members of the Roman Catholic clergy who shall criticise in their pastoral letters, or other ecclesiastical publications, or in their sermons, the acts and policy of the Government. The conduct of several members of the clerical body is alluded to by M. Delangle as the ground upon which the Government desires that the law, which was for a long time allowed to remain unapplied, shall be once more put into actual operation.—The overtures made on the part of Switzerland for a treaty of commerce with France have been received with the greatest readiness by the French Government, who have directed that the details of the question should be examined by competent authorities.—A new French loan is talked of, to the amount of thirty millions sterling; and in connection with this rumour there is another of equal significance—that a levy of men will take place at the end of the month. Men and money, doubtless, are wanted for the same reason.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies have adopted a resolution equivalent to a vote of confidence in the Ministry, viz., "That the Chamber, confident that the Ministry will take the most suitable measures for hastening the administrative unification of the provinces of Naples and Sicily, and insisting on the immediate publication of the measures of public safety published by Government, and on the execution of public works, passes to the order of the day." The *Opinione* gives a denial to the report that the Italian Government intends to issue a forced loan.—The Bourbon party in Naples are incessant in their intrigues against the new order of things, stimulated, it appears, by the ex-King, as the Government have arrested the Duke of Casaniello, on account of two letters he had received from Francis II. It is further stated that an important conspiracy has been discovered, in which five bishops are implicated, and several members of a Bourbon committee have been arrested. The conspirators meet with no sympathy from the people, who view their proceedings with great indignation.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany is said to have sent in a formal protest to the European Cabinets against the assumption by Victor Emmanuel of the title of King of Italy. This important political movement is likely to be followed up by a similar demonstration on the part of the ex-Duke of Modena. It is not intimated what attitude the Duke of Monaco intends to assume.—The several provincial diets of Austria, as constituted by the late Imperial rescript, assembled on April 6th. As far as we can learn by the telegram, the proceedings were conducted with great order and loyalty; those of Austria, Styria, and Salzburg adopting resolutions thanking the Emperor for the concession of constitutional principles. The Hungarian Diet was opened by Count Apponyi, who announced the abdication of King Ferdinand, and the accession of Francis Joseph, and said it was the sincere wish of the King that the rights of Hungary should be maintained. The first sign of opposition came from Count Zichy, who demanded the formation of a Hungarian Ministry, which was supported by the majority of the members.—A report is in circulation that the French Ambassador in Vienna has had, by virtue of secret instructions, several interviews lately with Count Rechberg, on the subject of a new plan of arrangement proposed for the Venetian question. The scheme which France is said to favour is the cession of Venetia to Italy, in consideration of a territorial compensation to Austria. The *locale* of the proposed territory is not indicated; but we may conclude that the eyes of those who

have originated the idea, whether it be a genuine scheme or a mere invention, turn in the direction of the Lower Danube.—The Government of Vienna have issued a decree placing the Protestants in Austria on the same footing, both civilly and politically, as the Roman Catholics.—In the Berlin Chamber of Deputies, on April 6th, Baron Von Schleinitz expressed, in the most distinct and earnest terms, his disapproval of the course attributed to the Prussian officer of legation, who is charged with having conveyed the letters of General Bosco from Rome to Palermo. The Minister promised that full inquiry into the affair should be instantly made.—Blood, we regret to say, has again been spilled at Warsaw. The discontent to which the dissolution of the committee of citizens for maintaining public order gave rise was, as we anticipated, greatly increased by the further dissolution of the Agricultural Society, and led to a series of demonstrations. On Monday, a larger popular demonstration than usual took place, and a large, but unarmed crowd paraded the streets, and ultimately appeared before the castle. Here, the telegram informs us, the military appeared, and by force dispersed the assembly—the cavalry charging, and the infantry firing, by which upwards of a hundred of the people were killed or wounded. At the last accounts the city was filled with troops.—It is affirmed that the Estates of Holstein have agreed to the recommendations of the committee, rejecting the Danish proposals with regard to the budget.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The news received from Bombay by the overland mail is not of much importance. The supply of Indian cotton for England was engaging the attention of the government. The distressing accounts received of the progress of the famine still kept the subject before the public, who are doing all they can to mitigate its pressure. The highly esteemed Bishop of Madras had died, and Sir Robert Napier had received a severe injury by falling from his horse. By the telegraph we have further news from the far East. From Calcutta, news of the appointment of a special Army Amalgamation Commission is confirmed. From China, we learn that the Yang-tze expedition had actually sailed. The report of the murder of the Secretary of the American Legation at Jeddo unfortunately proves to be well founded. Java has been visited by terrible floods, which have caused immense injury to property and loss of life. The French and the Spanish appear to have combined their forces to a war against Cochinchina; and we hear of the capture of five forts at Saigon after an "obstinate resistance."

AUSTRALIA.—In Australia heavy storms have been prevalent. Seven gold ships, containing in the aggregate more than 126,000 ounces of gold, had sailed for England since the previous mail. Another battle had been fought in New Zealand, the Maories having attacked our troops and been defeated. The telegram does not say whether the natives concerned in this engagement were Waikatos or members of William King's tribe. Another regiment had arrived from Bombay, and we fear that more blood will be shed before this unhappy war is brought to a termination.

AMERICA.—The news brought by the Arabia from New York to the 27th ult. throws no light on the obscurity of President Lincoln's movements. The Cabinet was still considering what course should be pursued towards the Confederate States. The commissioners from the latter remained at Washington, but had not been recognised by the President. Both parties were making vast preparations for a contest, the probabilities of which every day seems to lessen, though no one can divine how an arrangement will be effected. Fort Sumter had not been evacuated, but the Cabinet, it was reported, had arranged for its cession, as well as Fort Pickens. The Government have also determined not to attempt to collect the revenue in the Gulf ports.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRO. WM. SOUTHALL.—The second communication relative to the City of London Freemasons' Club is an advertisement.

J. R. S.—Bro. Sir James Graham is Prov. G. Master for Cumberland.

MELICENT.—We do not approve of what is called Adoptive, or Lady Freemasonry. The proper sphere of woman is home.

HENRY C.—Send the MS.; it shall receive due attention.

G. E.—No: we never interfere in such disputes.

F. F.—It has fallen harmless. "Quia nobiscum contra nos est."

T. R.—Attend at the next Committee, if you are eligible, and state the circumstances yourself; we cannot undertake to every one's projects.

BRO. ———. Write again when the matter is more matured.