

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.*

A reliable history of Freemasonry has long been wanted, and we have therefore perused with great pleasure the first portion, just published, of an interesting work by Bro. Findel, bearing the above title, which is likely to prove a boon to German literature in general, and especially to the craft. Indeed, we cannot express with more exactitude and impartiality our opinion on the incontestible merit of it than by subjoining the sentiments of the author himself relating to the subject, which are well defined and, consequently, of much value as regards his labours:—

“If the author,” says Bro. Findel (Page 18), “does not succeed in furnishing much that is essentially new, and to find everywhere the true and the just, this essay will, at any rate, have the merit of laying before the readers the entire history of the Order, in a condensed form, and also of giving an outline of the present state of historical discovery, thus showing the gaps which still exist in the same, and invite those who feel an interest in them, to fill them up, to create a fundamental basis, on which may successfully be sustained for the discoveries in order to impart more light.”

The contents of this work fully carries out the promise thus set forth in the introduction, and which doubtless is a great point gained towards obtaining a perfect and reliable history of the order. Bro. Findel considers the origin of Freemasonry, as it at present exists, to date from about the middle ages—the 9th or the 10th century. But this he appears to attribute more to associations of those architects and masons who commenced to flourish at that period, especially in Germany, under the form of corporations, sanctioned by law. But the true spirit of Freemasonry, considered as a universal and cosmopolitan institution, does not, Bro. F. truly asserts, stop at emblems and at corporations of artists who assembled in the middle ages and united themselves in brotherhood for their own convenience and interest, in order to create those marvellous structures which, up to the present time, are admired with such astonishment. But the author says the true origin of Freemasonry, in the sense of the sublime art as we now understand it, is of ancient date without appertaining exclusively to any sect, school, or special corporation.

“To the glory of the G.A.O.T.U. In the sense the sublime art has been the fundamental idea and the soul of the profound wisdom of the Pentateuch of the Zend-averta and the Evangile. A divine spirit presided at the Construction of the temple of the Sun in the plain of Shinaar, as well as in the house of God in Jerusalem, also in the temple erected to the glory of the Supreme Being by Netzahanelcoyotl. This sublime art animated the Persians, Sofees, and Yogeian Hindoos, with the same holy fire which burnt in the souls of the heroes of antiquity the true emanations of the heavenly genius, such as Moses, Pythagoras, Plato and Socrates, the Chinese deist philosophers Con-fee-tsen et Loa-tsen, &c. Everywhere (continues the author) we have found and we shall find the true spirit of Freemasonry, and shall discover those sublime souls, those

master Masons, whose efforts have so much contributed to create and systematically spread the sublime art over the whole surface of the world.”

The author also describes with great care and ingenuity the admirable progressive organisation of modern Freemasonry, by various highly-interesting documents not only for the brotherhood, but for those who do not belong to the Order, and the public are much indebted for Bro. Findel's highly meritorious and conscientious work. We shall look for the continuation of this work with great pleasure, when we shall probably allude to it at greater length. Bro. Findel has reserved to himself the right of translation, and we trust that some brother will be found with spirit enough to present it us in an English garb, though we will fairly admit that it is mixed up with much of German philosophy, in which we do not entirely agree.

FREEMASONRY AND THE FRATERNITY.*

From its very origin the Society of Freemasons has attracted the attention of the world, has stimulated and occupied many learned and able men, and maintained a more or less vivid interest among the cultivated part of society in general. Without protection, either from the state or the church, hardly tolerated in some countries, sometimes even cruelly persecuted and oppressed, it has, notwithstanding, in the space of a few centuries, from a small number of true and sincere believers, grown into an association which—extending over all the civilized parts of the world—now-a-days comprehends several hundreds of thousands of free men, of all opinions and of every creed, united for the purpose of elevating, by amiable and reciprocal influence, and far from the noise of the world, their souls and hearts to a clearer and purer conception of human nature, and of their own existence.

Whatever may have been done to drag it down into the dust and to raise suspicion against its operations and its tendency, it not only still exists, but even has extended and developed itself, and has, in the course of time, in no small degree contributed to the ennobling of social life and of morals. Grounded on eternal truth, on an indelible necessity of human nature, it has, notwithstanding its manifold errors, truly fulfilled its peaceful and sublime mission, inciting its members to love and charity, to moral strength and resignation, to truth and faith; it has comforted the afflicted, brought back the erring on the path of truth, has dried the tears of widows and orphans, and created many institutions for public good. The great and mighty of the earth have entered this bond, simple citizens and artizans have by its influence been brought back to the consciousness of their innate worth, flowers of friendship have sprung from its stem, and good men, separated by the barriers of social life, have been united for noble ends.

* By Bro. J. G. Findel, Editor *Die Bauhütte*. Leipzig: H. Lieppe. London: Williams & Norcott.

* Introduction to Bro. J. G. Findel's *History of Freemasonry*. Published by permission of the author, who has reserved himself the right of translation.

The great extension of this society, the mystery that involves its origin and first development, the different forms which it has assumed in different countries, in its constitutions as well as in its customs, and many other circumstances render the investigation and a reliable, and in every way satisfactory statement of its history exceedingly difficult, and for the present even impossible.

And no less difficult than its history is the definition of the design and the nature of Freemasonry, without which, however, a true history of such an association is hardly possible.

Freemasonry is described by its disciples as an art, as the royal art. It is to the Masonic association (the brotherhood) what religion is to the church, what the root is to the tree, what the essence of a thing is to its appearance. The former is eternal, immutable; the latter depending on the mutable conditions of time, space, and persons. Up to the beginning of the present century scarce any but Germans clearly understood the nature of this bond, and among them *Lessing* (Ernst und Falk), *Herder* (Adrastea), *Krause* and *Fessler* must be named in the first place. In the succeeding pages we follow the ideas of a modern Masonic author, the enthusiastic writer of *Reden über Freimaurerei an dekende Nicht-Maurer* (Leipzig, 1860, 2nd edition), who, with logical consistency, has deduced the nature, the form, and the action of the Masonic bond from the very idea of Freemasonry.

First of all he assimilates Freemasonry to inward religiousness, as being a disposition of the heart that manifests itself warmly and intensely by devotion. But devotion, says the author, is not a mere sensation or state of mind, but, at the same time, a substance—a dear sacred property. Devotion, disposition for prayer is a real Masonic disposition, and that piety which produces such a disposition is Freemasonry itself. Such disposition of mind, however, is no outward act expressed in words, it is an inward language, an effect of the mind and soul produced on themselves. In the author's idea, prayer is a deed, the deed of resignation, of giving oneself up to the Eternal and the Holy. Such piety then as, in whatever degree, belongs to all good men, and to all religions, and which, therefore, is not restrained by any confessional form; that piety which, in its perfection, is puffed up by no pride, which opens the soul to every human sympathy and kindness, every divine spark in it to the sacred flame of boundless love, that religion in general is Freemasonry; for Freemasonry originally is a condition of the heart or a disposition of the soul, and from this source it proceeds, constituting itself as a society, a precept, a form, and a task. The centre or the soul of man, his real self, the lasting and active principle within him, the crossing point and first source of his mental and bodily faculties is, according to the aforesaid author, the unity of two opposed primitive impulses that in every man blend, contend, and make peace with each other. These are the impulse of self (selfishness) and the pious or ideal impulse (religiousness). Words as well as actions must be judged by these impulses; the impulse only from which they proceed gives them the stamps of good or bad. Religiousness in itself is goodness; for all goodness consists in the negation of self before an ideal power, which religion calls God. Wickedness or sin, on the contrary, consists in the exclusive dominion of self. Freemasonry, therefore, is that disposition of mind by which the good or ideal impulse predominates over its counterpart, and this dominion of the ideal impulse in man, more or less firmly established, is the sole condition required to belong to the Masonic bond.

The purest and most perfect manifestation of the impulse of religiousness, of piety, of goodness, of a godly life, cannot be realised by a single individual, but only by a bond of individuals, founded on the solid ground that all its members agree on this one point; that they do not seek self, but the universal and the ideal, such as may be given to each of them to view, to comprehend, and to manifest through life; and that they strive to mortify within themselves, and in others, the impulse of self and the hostile propensity that disperses and isolates, so that the universal and ideal may dominate and become the source whence the individual may derive blessing and salvation. For the impulse of religiousness also is love, or the instinct of sociability. This impulse and that of self, united, produce a series of associations, from the narrowest to the most comprehensive, the noblest productions of the social life of man. Such are the ties of friendship and love, the family, the State, the Church. The most comprehensive, however—the association of associations—must be that which sets no other limits to the tendency towards unity than those absolutely necessary; and these limits cannot be formed by opinion nor by disposition, manner of feeling, or point of view; neither can they depend on nation, or family, or sympathy, but only on the most inward, the impulse itself; for the impulse only determines the nature of man and his true character. This bond, therefore, excludes not those who think differently, but only those whose intentions and being are different.

This bond of bonds, this association of men who feel united in their endeavours for all that is noble, true, and beautiful, and who love virtue and try to practise it for its own sake, is the Masonic bond. It is the most comprehensive human association, the widest circle that includes all others, and, therefore, the supreme and purest form of social life, there being in reality no other religious or moral association founded on the inward impulse of the heart as common to all good men. So this bond is the most perfect expression of the effort of uniting the scattered atoms of the divine essence towards reconciliation and love between God and His creatures, as well as the creatures amongst themselves; and this is, in reality, the historical and ideal justification of its existence. Thus, this bond reconciles the contrasts existing in human nature and in human history; thus it gathers in one temple all virtuous men that are dispersed; thus it comprehends churches and sects as well as individuals belonging to no religious society. But these contrasts are not to be first unreconciled side by side; all the members of the association are to be brought together, in order to exchange their ideas for reciprocal instruction, to smooth off, as it were, what there is rough and hard and hostile betwixt them, so that, in loving communion, they may promote the intended good, till, at last, all contrasts be reconciled and made even in blessed harmony.

For best and most excellent is not the thing that is, but life, growth, and action. Thus our bond is not something ready-made and finished; it is, on the contrary, a society continually growing and progressing. The ideal which it strives to attain is that state of things in which the will of God is the will of all; the reunion of man with nature and with God by moral perfection; this, the great end and goal of mankind, is the aim towards which it directs its views. With unwearied hand and always open eye to tend towards this aim, for his own part as well as in communion with his brethren, that is the task of the Mason. But to attain this spiritual and moral elevation of mankind, the Mason must begin with himself. He must try to know him-

self, and incessantly work at his own perfection, in order that the love within him which rejoices, blesses, and renders happy, may be more and more freed from the ties of selfishness, of sensuality, and of indolence; only then shall he try to propagate around him truth, beauty, and virtue, and to advance the welfare of man in obedience to God and without selfish intentions.

Beauty and truth also must be aimed at with disregard to all personal views, in such a manner that both are produced as natural consequences of the ideal impulse, for both have no substance in themselves, but only acquire it by their manifestation through religion and charity. This inmost feeling, this divine charity, comprises all that is good and desirable; but then this inmost feeling must be manifested by action. There is, indeed, no perfection possible without the amendment of the human will. Mankind must be educated, but not beginning by the outside to proceed, but taking the contrary way. This with all its consequences being applied to our association, it will be found necessary that in some way or another the ideal human will should be aroused by evident notions of beauty, of truth, and of goodness. If the society consist only of such members in whom divine charity prevails over selfishness, there can be no doubt but that, by the ideality perceptible in each individual, they will influence and attract one another. Striving men have united in the lodge; they strive for the highest and the best on earth. Thus they shall lay down before the brethren, and for their use and benefit, what they have attained by striving. So they will profit themselves and the brothers, either by the perception of their own progress or by the example of others progressed already, so that the following quotation from Schleiermacher may be applied to the lodge:—

“To present a rational and holy life is considered by each of them as a study and an art, and each endeavours to make himself perfect in some particular respect. A noble emulation prevails amongst them, and the desire to offer something worthy of such an assembly incites each of them faithfully and assiduously to acquire such things as are most congenial to his nature. The more readily one communicates his acquirements to the other, the more they unite. None of them has a consciousness of himself alone, he also has that of others.”

Thus the lodge is an efficacious institution, not only for the meeting and intercourse of true friends after the model of perfect society, but also for the education of its members for the world, for mankind. Thus, lodges in reality are workshops in which the members work, in order that the type of pure humanity, which by the manifold severing and deforming influences and conditions of society has been lost, may be restored, first, in the narrow circle of the brotherhood, then be improved by mutual activity, and, at last, if possible, may be made the common property of mankind.

THE MOCKING-BIRD.—One of these little fellows, who had selected for his perch the topmost twig of an orange-tree not far off, amused us vastly. He danced about in a manner truly comical, all the while jerking up his tail; and then in a sort of frenzy of ecstasy, he flew up some feet in the air, and tumbled, as it were, with his head downwards till he reached his perch, when he turned round, and, with his wings still spread, continued a sportive sort of gesticulation as he sang, as though laughing at us. This little fellow seemed perfectly conscious that we were observing him; indeed, the mocking-bird is always bold and forward in his behaviour, inviting, rather than avoiding, notice, but this one danced about with a gaiety and rapidity of movement that was quite irresistible. While he was thus exerting himself, something occasioned my friend to sneeze, and immediately it was echoed from tree to tree—“Ah-tu-chew, ah-tu-chew”—till he would have fancied it was either an echo, or that half-a-dozen persons had been similarly *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.—IS IT ADAPTED FOR ECCLESIASTICAL AND BUILDING PURPOSES?*

Fifteen centuries have passed from the stage of time since the north-eastern part of Europe was inhabited by a number of barbarous tribes, who, by uniting, became a powerful confederacy, and, thus feeling their power, commenced a bloody scene of war and carnage in the south of Europe, which eventually ended in the subjugation of Rome, the annihilation of her empire, and the spoiling of her noble city.

Why the supporters of the Pointed style are called Goths seems likely to remain a vexed question. Some writers assert that the Goths neither introduced, or practised the style; others, that they were the originators and the first to carry it out; it does not appear to me that a blood-thirsty, barbarous people could in any way influence the progress of art, or appreciate the sublime and beautiful. The Goths, as a power, did not exist before the third century, and ceased to exist as such in the early part of the eighth, that being five hundred years before the style was known in Europe. I have no doubt the name was given, not because the Goths had any influence in its origin, but to distinguish it from the Greek or Roman, the then Classic styles, by calling it the Gothic or Barbarous.

The origin of Gothic architecture, like its name, is enveloped in mystery—few writers on the style agree upon the subject, and various causes are assigned and arguments used to carry out their opinions or establish their points. Some say that Nature herself gave the idea in the pointed appearance of those trees that formed the sacred groves for the ancient worship of our forefathers, thus fixing its influence on their minds, so that after their conversion to Christianity they built their temples to imitate the groves, and so formed the lancet-headed or Early English style; others suppose that after the destruction of the Western or Roman Empire the nations that formed themselves from its ruins did all in their power to deviate as much as possible from the old models of the beam and semi-arch—thus giving rise to the segmental or pointed. As to the former of these opinions, I would say the style was not general in England, France, or Germany, till the latter part of the twelfth century, and only one or two specimens in the early part thereof, thus showing the Druid priest had for 1100 years ceased to walk the sacred groves and offer the human sacrifices under nature's formed arch or heavens, canopy; their groves had been destroyed and the Druidical worshippers' children's children passed from the society of man. This being the case, I cannot see that nature's influence, associated with this form of worship, had much to do, if anything, with its introduction, although it is a remarkable fact that in those countries where the Druidical worship was practised, the Gothic or Pointed style is general. As to the former of these two reasons, the antipathy towards Rome and her Classic style, it may have had its influence; for we know that a nation, or to come nearer home, an individual, having been under the tyranny and despotic rule of another, and being freed from that yoke, holds with utter hatred all that his oppressor loved.

But Rome had ceased to be an Empire, and had given up her crown as mistress of the world eight centuries before the style was general in England, France, Germany or Spain. Indeed, it is my opinion that England cannot boast of its origin; no, nor even Europe. I think Asia must be crowned with that laurel; for as early as the reign of Constantine, in the fourth century, a church was raised over the Holy Sepulchre, and a mosque was built by the Arabs in the ninth century with the pointed arch, that being 300 years before it was general in Europe. As to the introduction, I think we must attribute it to the Crusades; my reason for thinking so is the fact that at this time the

* A paper read by Mr. W. Glover, at the “Provident Institution of Builders' Foremen and Clerks of Works,” Lyon's-inn, Newcastle-street, Strand, on Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1861.

religious wars were raging and the fanatical armies were leaving Europe for Asia, which were composed of the noble blood and talent of the land they belonged to, who, when they looked upon art, could appreciate it, and carrying their thoughts and experience to the land they lived in, introduced it into the service of the religion they loved. It is also a remarkable fact that the second Crusade commenced in the twelfth century; and on their return, churches in the Pointed style were built in all parts of Europe.

In the short time allowed for this paper we cannot go further into the discussion of the origin, but must proceed at once to view briefly the three periods in connection with the Gothic style. We will adopt those which are most generally known, namely, the styles of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, or the Early English Decorated and Perpendiculars.

Early English or Pointed style is marked by its long narrow, lancet-headed windows, to or three-fold and in some cases seven, eight, and nine, without mullion, high gabled roofs and spires, slender clustered shafts, little ornament, which when introduced consists of some loquacious flower, which gives it an air of nature-like simplicity. There are to this day buildings of that period; I will mention two or three—Salisbury, Winchester, Lincoln, and Westminster. On looking at these edifices we are struck with their stability and grandeur of detail and outline. About the middle of the fourteenth century the narrow lancet-headed windows became blended together with mullions introduced, giving the architect greater scope for the introduction of tracery and sculpture; the vaulting is more subdivided, and at the intersection of the ribs rich carved bosses are used; there is a greater display of moulding and ornamental decoration, but in my opinion, it does in no way add to the general sublimity of the Gothic style: at the same time there is no doubt that at this period this style of architecture had risen to its zenith—York Chapter House, Kirton Church, Lincoln, Exeter Cathedral, York Minster, and the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, are all of this period. The next period or that of the Perpendicular, we may look upon as one of decline, certainly the architectural display and mechanical skill are more exemplified in this period than in those preceding, but I feel the beauty, grandeur, and sublimity of the other periods is lost, by covering its walls and ceilings with profusion of ornaments, thus giving it an air of luxury, and robbing it of that nature-like effect which characterised the previous periods. If you look upon St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster; King's College, Cambridge; or the Houses of Parliament, you may weary your eye to discover any grand marked outline; in fact, it has the appearance of a jumbled mass of profuse ornament.

I must now proceed to the consideration of the question, namely, "is Gothic architecture adapted for ecclesiastical and general building purposes?" My idea is, that when a building is raised, whether it is for the worship of the Supreme, to exhibit art and antiquity, the transaction of business, or domestic use, there should be no need to ask the question—"For what purpose is this building?" but that the architecture should speak for itself.

As regards edifices for devotion, I would say I know of no style of architecture so well adapted as the early English Gothic. If the Christian's God is to be worshipped and praised in buildings made by hands, it should imitate as much as possible his wonderful display in nature. I do not mean to say that colour should be introduced, but there should be the stability, and the simple and sublime outline that moves with awe and admiration the thinking soul. I think the early English Pointed style is capable of doing this. If you gaze upon its exterior elevation, you will see it marked by a figurative expression in a spiral and pointed form which seems to point to the God who is worshipped within. On entering the edifice we see its clustered columns, with the pointed termination of the arch, which gives it a forest or bower-like appearance; the sombre light, piercing through its narrow windows, and playing with its deep shadows, seem to awe the mind into meditative thought, and the echo of every step you take or word you utter, seems to say, "One besides I, am here," and as the organ

peals forth its sounds, and the well-regulated voice is raised, a hallowed feeling seems to pass through the soul and utter in stronger language than words, "This is the dwelling place of God." But there is a vast difference between buildings for devotional and those for secular teaching and business; in the one you go to submit to the influence of the unseen, in the other to be taught by voice and vision; in the one a sombre light may help devotion, in the other it impedes the spirit in its intellectual flight.

Does the House for the assembly of our Legislature speak for itself? I maintain it does not, it ought to speak of strength and power, not of crumbling morality and decline; it ought to impress those who enter with a sense of the glory and the greatness of their country. You can well account for the lifeless speech, and words without vitality in that convent-looking place. Enter its room of business, it speaks of luxury and ease. The careless attitude of those who ought to be the leaders of a great people, I think it is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the sombre influence of the building; there is nothing to strike you with majesty. In fact it ought to be left to decay or put under a canopy of glass, to show to future ages the folly and extravagance of the British people, and another should be built, open to the public gaze, after the Roman or Greek models, where the light of heaven can shine in upon the actions of those who use it, and the nobleness of the structure make them feel they are men acting for men.

If I turn my attention from the Legislature to the Picture Gallery or Museum, I cannot see that the style is adapted for them; the exterior should be bold and chaste, the interior plain, light, and lofty, there should be nothing to distract the eye or carry it from the object for which the building was raised. No shadowing influence is wanted, you go there, not to behold architectural display, but to feast upon the works of nature and her mighty men, where the mind ought to be free from influence, and nature's own light help the vision and thoughts.

If I look at those buildings where monetary transactions are carried on, I have the same objection to the style. Thanks to the past ages, we have buildings that Englishmen can be proud of, such as Somerset House, Bank of England, General Post Office, and Treasury, and, I may add, that I hope to see the proposed Government Offices in the same noble style.

I will now say a few words as to domestic buildings. I have said before that a building should speak for itself, and, I would add, it should be light, convenient, and moderate in expense. Mr. Scott has said the two former may be carried out, but I do not know the building in which this has been accomplished; I cannot see anything warm or English-like in the style for domestic buildings; there is a chilly, convent, covetous, death-like appearance, where life, with all its happy associations and responsibilities, appears to die out, unnoticed, and unloved. Give me the bold-looking window, with the large hospitable door, which seems to speak to a passing world, "This is one of the happy homes of England."

I find it impossible in the time allotted for this paper to treat the subject as I would wish. I have been compelled to omit entirely the historical associations in connexion with the dawning and dying out of the styles. I should like to have gone more into detail in describing the periods, and trace more at large its non-adaptation to general building purposes; but this must suffice, trusting the Gothic mania will lose its influence, except in ecclesiastical buildings. It is true that we are not architects, and therefore do not possess much influence in the matter, but I feel we are called upon to do our utmost, so that the buildings which are raised in this favoured land, shall speak with sublime, grand, and joyous language to a passing world, and be of such stability that when England as a nation shall not be known, when her banner as mistress of the seas shall be given to another, when her colonies have released themselves from her grasp, and her name only be known as belonging to the past, they may yet remain, and be subjects of study for now infant empires, and cause them to love and honour the name of Britain. But long may she continue in power, and use it with wisdom for the benefit of the civilised and the uncivilised world!

THE DARK AGES OF ARCHITECTURE.

(Continued from page 26.)

Sir Christopher Wren had by no means the same artistic feeling as Inigo Jones, though greater mathematical powers and science in construction. As an architect he had golden opportunities in the rebuilding of the City of London after the fire of 1666, and he had the genius to grapple with it in an engineering point of view, and architecturally also so far as it was possible in the style with which unfortunately he had to deal. The manner in which he did this has been so lately thoroughly set forth by my friend Mr. Kerr, that I need not here enlarge upon his works—the more so as my purpose of showing the thorough intractability of the style which even his talents could not overcome, is rendered self-evident by the following remark, which I venture to quote from that gentleman's lecture on the subject. Speaking in reference to the double dome and screen-wall, of the nave of St. Paul's he says, "They are at least the makeshifts of marvellous ingenuity and still greater artistic power; they are falsities it is true, but they are those of a master mind; they are no common vulgar fibs, but great grand lies of genius."

Now a style that necessitates lying, which requires "marvellous ingenuity and still greater artistic power" to conceal awkward roofs and buttresses at the cost of making one-half a building a huge sham to render the other half tolerable, is, I think, fairly to be said to belong to the dark ages; and that Mr. Kerr's estimate of the makeshift is a correct one, my reminiscences of a church in Venice by Palladio, the roof and buttresses of which had not been concealed by such ingenious means, yet which seemed to call loudly for a similar friendly shelter, will enable me to corroborate.

The group of the City spires and the towers of Westminster Abbey are conceived and massed with great talent and a true feeling for what is grand and picturesque, yet with such horrible details, such a substitution of the queerest pots and jars in the place of pinnacles, that it is necessary that one should half shut one's eyes to enable one rightly to appreciate their outlines, and, as such, are after all borrowed from the older Mediaeval steeples. One would really rather open one's eyes and see the Gothic steeples with proper detail as well. The thin leaden spire of St. Martin's, Ludgate-hill, is, as a composition, rightly placed in contrast to the act of a foil to the dome of St. Paul's but in itself is surely no beautiful object.

Time fails me to describe other of Wren's works, or those of his successors who took up his mantle—of Hawksmoor, Vanbrugh, or Chambers, and the rest of the band of that forlorn hope, despite whose efforts architecture sank down gradually to the uttermost depths of degradation, when the ideal of associated English homes were the monotonous, dreary walls of Harley Street and such like, wherein sham reigned triumphant from palace to terrace in plan, construction, and decoration alike. Art and architecture became absolutely dark or dead, and copies or parodies of the works of other days were all that was attempted. The only merit that can be claimed for them is, as usual, that of "proportion," an element certainly so essential that there can be no architecture without it, yet one, the exclusive praise of which is a sure sign that there is little else to praise, just as the most sarcastic thing you can say of a man is to laud too highly his good nature, the meaning of which usually is to suggest doubts as to his sanity. To wade through the works of this dreary period either for the purpose of description or reprobation would be a task, the incongeniality of which, together with the undue length to which I find I have extended what were intended to be prefatory remarks, must be my excuse for now shirking what might appear to be the subject I really undertook to treat upon. I cannot but own, however, that it is with some satisfaction that I find the ordinary limits of a paper reached, without the necessity of an inquisitorial journey into the city for examples to criticise. In the first place, I am spared the necessity for becoming spiteful; in the next, a chilling reminiscence of the interior of St. Paul's indisposes me to revisit it until it shall have assumed, as we trust it soon may, all over, and not here and there only, in the able hands of our Honorary Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, richer hues, akin to

those of St. Mark's at Venice, since we are promised the use of the same materials for its decoration. Then it might have become incumbent upon me, however disagreeable, to sketch and measure the extraordinary sham portico set up by Sir John Soane at one end of the Court of the Bank to match, according to a favourite notion in the dark ages, a real one at the other. Again, I had feared that it would become necessary to study the interior of Sir John Soane's Museum, which otherwise, not having a fancy to become a candidate for residence in that strange eclectic curiosity shop, I had been content to seek amusement from in the illustrated catalogue of its contents. I had also been afraid that it would be necessary for me to search and see how far I could agree or not with Lord Palmerston in his admiration of the several buildings which he was pleased to call Italian, and as the Horse Guards was one scheduled in his list, the only pleasant feature of which, to my mind, are the sentries in their uniform, who sit like gorgeous personification of "Patience" inside instead of "upon a monument," the prospect, I assure you, afforded me slight satisfaction.

I find myself also obliged to omit all consideration of the interesting question of the iconography of "dark ages," and all research into the origin of the type of cherubs who smile and weep in convenient alternation upon keystones, or in the meaning of the lions' heads, whence flowers dangle to fill up panels, or into the purpose of the sundry pots that affect all high places. The question also of the polychromy of the dark ages, I find myself obliged to omit or postpone, unwillingly, because upon this subject much instruction might be drawn as regards what should be avoided. The main ambition on this point seems to have been kept on the safe side; and safe colours which could do no harm, and whitewash, reduced the interiors of buildings to a similar condition of monotony to that we have remarked in the exteriors.

However, about the close of the last century, there appeared to be commencing a salutary "shaking among bones" (to quote again the phrase of Mr. Ruskin) in an artistic as well as in a political sense, and though it seemed for some time difficult to discern whether there were real evidences of resuscitation among them, and whether such shaking were likely to bring any flesh upon them, we, at this period of time, are able to perceive (at least we flatter ourselves so), that though all the restless changes which have ensued in the successive fashions of copyism since then, there has been beneath the outer garb of Greek and Elizabethan, of Roman, Florentine and Venetian, Renaissance or Mediaeval revived styles which have met the eye, an undercurrent of healthy struggling to attain independence. Just before the Exhibition of 1851, in another lecture, I asserted my belief, in opposition to that of the author above quoted, that not bones alone were being shaken, and that we were upon a sure if slow route to progress. The coming Exhibition of 1862 will, it is to be hoped, by its contents, if not by its carcase, afford another favourable opportunity for taking stock, and another starting-point in the road of progress.

What colours are the best to fight under in the future struggle for the advancement of architecture, in which we shall be all engaged, I must leave to the conscience and calm consideration of each.

As to what style may be the best to develop into a healthy, manly, Christian, English, Victorian, architecture, I presume not here to dictate, since we differ in opinion on the subject.

It is well that we think not all alike, and are not content, as in the dark ages, like sheep, to follow blindly their leader in all things. But let us fight out the battle, if battle it is to be, in a legitimate and friendly way, without deputations and special pleading on the one hand, yet without fear as to throwing stones because both parties live in glass-houses. On the other hand, let each be thankful to the opposing side for pointing out its weak places and turn manfully to repair them. There are plenty of what my friend Mr. Burges calls unnecessary "fizzings and crockets" and sham buttresses, as well as vases and rustications and sham pediments, which may be offered up in a holocaust together, while there is equal room for each party to endeavour, by practice, to prove what their champions have been so vehemently

asserting—viz., the capacity of their favourite style to admit the highest art in painting and sculpture, and thus, which ever side conquer in the friendly struggle, both may rejoice alike, and the monotony and follies of the "Vernacular" style, as Mr. Scott calls it, which has descended to us as a legacy from "the dark ages" be left to the speculating builders who delight therein.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The church of St. Mary-at-the Walls, Colchester, has been renovated and decorated. The interior has been coloured and painted throughout; the outside of the pews being grained, varnished, and numbered with figures in gold. The walls have been cleaned, painted, and blocked out, so as to resemble stone. In addition to the oriel window, most of the other windows have been more or less enriched by memorials and other designs in stained glass. The further east window in the south aisle has been adorned by a medallion, containing the armorial bearings of the present Mayor of Colchester, with inscription in old English characters. This window is not yet complete; it being intended to have it finished in the same style as the "Rebow window," immediately opposite, which is being executed at the expense of Mr. J. Gurdon-Rebow, High Steward of the borough. The windows immediately adjoining the above contain medallions, having figures of angels bearing shields, with mottoes stained, and surrounded with borders representing the lily of the valley, flower and leaf. The next window in the south aisle contains the arms and crest of the late Captain Rooke. The window was presented to the church-wardens some time previous to Captain Rooke's death; but it was thought advisable not to place it in the church until the present restorations and improvements, which were at that time in contemplation, had been carried out. The window in the north aisle, immediately opposite to the above, displays the arms of the late Bishop Compton; for a century and a half it formed the central ornament of the east window, but was removed to make room for the present window. It is surmounted by a cross in ruby and orange, which was formerly in the east window of Holy Trinity Church. The four other side windows are at present plain, but have been frosted over. The west window has been improved by placing in the tracery over the organ some stained glass. All the windows which are finished (except the east) have, where requisite, been filled up with ground glass, and are edged externally with stained glass of an amethyst colour, with an inner margin of alternate ruby and green. The three oval windows at the east end have been filled in with emblems of the Holy Trinity, which were formerly in the church of the Holy Trinity, in this town. The paint has been carefully removed from the pulpit, which has exposed some inlaid work. The pillars have been grained marble, and the bases, like red granite. The iron railings round the Rebow monument have been painted blue and gilt, and numerous other improvements and embellishments of a minor character have been made.

After a delay of two or three months, the works at Worcester Cathedral are again put in motion. The new works will embrace the north transepts and intermediate aisles, also the vestries, &c., on the south side.

Hanbury Church, Worcestershire, has just undergone an alteration. The cost of the work will be defrayed by the patron, Mr. Vernon, of Hanbury Hall, and the rector, the Hon. and Rev. H. Douglas. The chancel has been completely rebuilt, and a chapel erected at the east end of the south aisle, to be called the Vernon Chapel, into which the family monuments, that formerly filled up the old chancel, are removed; while, on the north side of the chancel, a new chamber has been erected, as a continuation of the north aisle, for the reception of the organ; and beyond it, eastward is a new sacristry. The chancel east window, a triple lancet, is to be filled with stained glass, and there will be a small memorial window in the south wall of the chancel. An alabaster reredos is in course of preparation. A piscina and sedilia, with trefoil heads and polished marble shafts, are inserted in the south wall, and a credence table in the north, all ornamented. The ceiling is of oak, panelled, in the coved shape, and that portion which is over the sanctuary

will be painted. Maw's tiles, with squares of white marble and magnesian limestone, incised with the *fleur-de-lis* and other patterns, form the flooring of the chancel, which is also to be fitted up with oak stalls and subsellæ, the dwarf screens dividing it from the nave, chapel, and organ chamber. From the chancel the new Vernon chapel is divided by two pointed arches. This chapel is built over the family vault. The chapel is divided into two equal parts by two pointed arches, enriched with the dog-tooth ornament, and supported on circular piers, whose capitals present carved foliage. The design throughout is in the Early English style, very freely treated. The introduction of marble for shafts, or portions of shafts, is a prominent feature in the new work of this church.

The new Independant chapel at Wellington has been opened. It is in the Pointed style of architecture. The outside parts are of flint, and the dressings of Bath stone, it has five buttresses on each side, and two in front; the apex of the gable terminates with caps and finial. The interior of the chapel will accommodate 540 people, 400 in the open benches on the ground-floor, and 140 in the organ and school gallery. The entrance is by double-arched doorways, opening into the vestibule, which measures 22 feet by 10 feet, with two separate entrances issuing from it into the chapel and two with staircases into the gallery. The size of the chapel inside is 68 feet by 37½ feet, exclusive of the apse behind the pulpit. The central height is 40 feet, the side being 20 feet. The building is lighted with three mullion arch-headed traceried windows on each side, a treble front window, an oriel window over the pulpit, and three ornamental windows in the apse; and at night by three star gaslights, placed at intervals on either side of the building. Attached to the chapel are a school-room, prayer-room, minister's vestry, and several class-rooms. The whole of the buildings are heated with hot-water pipes, and ventilation has been attended to. The seats of the chapel are without doors, and made of stained oak. The backs recline at an angle of 15 or 20 degrees. The cost has been £1,956, of which £1,400 have been received in cash, £400 promised, and the remaining £100 the trustees have resolved to pay off themselves.

The foundation-stone of a new church, for the townships of Bradford and Beswick, has been laid. The church is to contain 1000 sittings, half of which will be free. It is also proposed to erect a parsonage and schools. The total expenditure will be £4500. The sum of £3000 has been already subscribed, including £500 from the working classes. The late Lady Houghton gave £1000 towards the endowment, the interest on which has increased it to £1250 at the present time. The church, will be called Christ Church, in the early Geometric style. The plan includes a nave, chancel, transepts, vestry, and organ chamber; also a tower and spire. There will be a chief west entrance; and doors will likewise be placed in the tower on the south side, and in the transepts, so as to afford speedy egress from the building. The material to be used in the erection will be grey brick, relieved with red, and stone dressings. The interior dimensions will be 25ft. from the floor to the wall plate; the length being 120ft., and the width 45ft. The roof will be of open timber work, and the seats of stained deal. The chancel will have a circular apsidal termination, and be lighted by three triple-lighted traceried windows. A large five-lighted traceried window will be placed in the west-end, and one large traceried window in each transept. The nave will be lighted north and south by two two-lighted windows, having simple tracery in the head.

The Prince Consort, on the 12th inst., laid the foundation-stone of the new chapel about to be erected in connection with the Wellington College. The proposed chapel is to be built in the pointed style of the fourteenth century; the materials of which it is to be constructed being red bricks of two shades, dressed with stone, to accord with the college. The body of the chapel will be 67ft. long, by 26ft. wide, and *absidal sacraminum* 24ft. long by 22ft. wide; the walls being 30ft., and the ridge of the roof being 50ft. high. There will be five windows on each side of the body, and five high lights to the *absidal sacraminum*. It will be approached from the college by a covered passage leading to the western porch, over which will be a large rose window. There will

be a lofty bell-tower or spire, 100ft. high, with a lead or zinc roof. It is also proposed to erect a library in the Italian style, 50ft. long by 28ft. wide, which will project 50ft. in front of the college, so as to break the long straight line of building. The estimated cost of the chapel, which will hold upwards of 300 persons, is £3500; and of the library, £2800.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

CHIVALRIC AND MASONIC TEMPLARS.

The title of the Order of English Knight Templars, according to the authority of Grand Conclave, is "The Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar in England and Wales." The French Order is a spurious Chivalric body and has no connection whatever, I believe, with Masonry. It is quite unnecessary that I should disclaim any idea which brother † appears to wish to fasten upon me of making invidious remarks upon an Order in which I have the honour to be a Grand Officer.—M. H. SHUTTLEWORTH.

THE SECOND TEMPLE.

Although a diligent bible student, I have great difficulty in tracing the historical facts connected with the Jews and the rebuilding of the second temple. I want something more than Josephus's Works. Can you direct me to any source of information?—A SOJOURNER.—[Consult chapters 4, 5, and 6 of a *History of the Jewish Nation after the destruction of Jerusalem under Titus*, by the Rev. Alfred Edersheim, 12mo. Constable & Co. Edinburgh, 1856.]

PRIVATE SOLDIER CANDIDATES.

In your last number I find a note from R.E.X., headed as above. I beg to call his attention to the *Book of Constitutions* clause 8, page 84, where he will find the following:—"Nor shall any lodge initiate any military person below the rank of a corporal, except as a serving brother; or by dispensation from the Grand Master or Provincial Grand Master." This I consider is a little at variance with his statement, perhaps he will be good enough to reconsider the matter, and make known the result.—VERITAS.

THE OLDEST LODGE MINUTE-BOOK.

I think I am entitled to claim for the MS. now before me, the distinguished position of the oldest lodge minute-book in existence. The manner in which I first became acquainted with it was thus;—I was looking over the catalogue of the additional MSS. in the British Museum, searching for some old music, when I saw an entry, "Philomusicæ et Architecturæ Societas; minute-book of proceedings, 1724-26." I presumed it related to some exclusively art society, which I had never heard of, and I accordingly sent for it, when to my surprise and astonishment, it turned out to be the minute-book of a lodge, which had a peculiar formation. I immediately thought it worth while to give some account of it in these columns, as I believe it may interest many. The volume is a folio, numbered 23,202 amongst the additional MSS., and was "presented by John Henderson, Esq., of 3, Montague-street, Russell-square, 6th December, 1859."—It has an emblazoned frontispiece with thirteen coats of arms painted, and they belonged to William Gulston, C. Knevit, W. Jones, E. Squire, C. Cotton, P. Ball, T. Marshall, T. Shuttleworth, T. Harbin, T. Murray, A. Corville, and I. Draper:—there are two shields blank, one not appropriated, the other being assigned to Francesco Haverio Geminiani, the Dictator.—The MS. is beautifully written and decorated, and commences with the following very curious introduction:—

"Geometry, parent of all arts and sciences, very deservedly has been, and is reputed excellent, a great honour to those nations, who have most encouraged and cultivated it; not only adding to their reputation and glory, but the knowledge and use of many extraordinary benefits has by its study been explored.

"Music and architecture, the happy produce of Geometry, have such affinity, they justly may be styled twin-sisters, and inseparable; constituting a perfect harmony by just rules, due proportions, and exact symmetry, without which neither can arrive to any degree of perfection.

"A structure formed according to the nice rules of architecture, having all its parts disposed in a perfect and pleasing harmony,

surprises the eye at every different view, elates our fancies to sublime thoughts, and imprints on our imaginations vast ideas.

"So music in its effect divine charms every sense, transports our thoughts, and captivates the soul, and buries all misfortunes in harmony.

"If harmony gain such an ascendant over our passions to charm our senses, let it preside over our actions, and produce in us those social virtues, friendship and loyalty.

"The liberal arts and sciences will ever flourish and improve in a nation where liberty and property are best secured and maintained; and as now we enjoy a peculiar happiness by living in the auspicious reign of a most gracious king, who is so eminent and remarkable a lover and encourager of them, we are assured an attempt to fix and establish such a mutual society of true lovers of music and architecture (sciences which have ever been distinguished and held in the greatest veneration by personages of the highest rank and dignity) on a foundation which will be permanent, must be esteemed a design happy and noble in its institution, and truly laudable in itself, and deservedly meet a just and universal applause.

"On these motives a society entitled, Philo-Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas. Apollini Georgio Imperante, A.D. MDCCXXIV.

"On the eighteenth day of February this society was founded and began at the Queen's Head, near Temple Bar, by us, the eight underwritten, seven of which did belong to the lodge at the Queen's Head, in Hollis-street, and were made Masons there in a just and perfect lodge, viz., Mr. William Gulston, merchant, and Mr. William Squire, gent., were made Masons the 15th December, 1724, by Mr. Thomas Bradbury, Master of the said lodge; Coort Knevit, Esq., and Mr. William Jones, gent., were made Masons the 22nd December, by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Grand Master, who then constituted the lodge, immediately after which, Charles Cotton, Esq., was made a Mason by the same Grand Master. Mr. Papillon Ball, merchant, and Seigr. Francesco Xaverio Geminiani were made Masons 1st February, 1724. Mr. Thomas Marshall, gent., was made a Mason at the George, in Long Acre, some time before. The said Mr. William Gulston, Coort Knevit, Esq., Mr. William Jones, and Mr. Edmund Squire, were regular passed Masters in the before-mentioned lodge in Hollis-street, and before we founded this society a lodge was held, consisting of Masters sufficient for that purpose, in order to pass Charles Cotton, Esq., Mr. Papillon Ball, and Mr. Thomas Marshall, fellow-crafts, in the performance of which Mr. William Gulston acted as Senior Warden. Immediately after which, viz., the 18th day of February, A.D. 1724, the said Mr. William Gulston was chosen President of the said Society, and to continue in that office to the 24th day of June, 1725, who chose Coort Knevit, Esq., and Mr. William Jones his Censors; the former for his Senior, and the latter for his Junior Censor. At the same time Seigr. Francesco Xaverio Geminiana was chosen sole and perpetual dictator and director of all our musical performances, and all the orders following were first founded and approved of by the eight subscribers, and which are to remain as the fundamental constitution and orders for ever, and not to be altered or amended by any part or the whole body of this society at any time hereafter:—

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| William Gulston | Chas. Cotton |
| Coort Knevit | Papillon Ball |
| William Jones | Thos. Marshall |
| Edmund Squire | Francesco X. Geminiana." |

After this follow the fundamental constitution and orders of the society, which I shall reserve to a future paper, and then condense them into a general view, quoting only such portions as are of Masonic interest.—MATTHEW COOKE.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. Horace Marryat, "own brother to Snarley You," as he facetiously expresses his relationship to Captain Marryat, relates the following anecdote in his *Residence in Zetland, the Danish Isles, and Copenhagen*:—"We were talking over the English names, of which so many are to be met with in Denmark, when a lady, who devotes herself to teaching in the poor schools of Copenhagen, told us of the intense interest taken by the school children during the Indian war in the fortunes of Sir Henry Havelock, our British general. The morning the news of his death arrived she found the whole of her school dissolved in tears, weeping their very hearts out, for they looked upon him as their own countryman—the very Havelock the Dane of the popular ballad—the lapse of nine or ten centuries being nothing to an infant mind. Sir Henry was more grieved over by the children of Denmark, from this early nursery association, than by those of the British Empire."

Dr. Copland, in his lately published work *On the Forms, Complications, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Consumption and Bronchitis*, remarks of physical diagnosis:—"It has recently been paraded, over-estimated, and lauded. Owing to this one-sided study, to the fallacies inseparable from its nature, and to those which arise from varying conditions of vital influences and action, from different states of secretion and excretion, from numerous disturbing causes appearing contingently, and from habits of dogmatizing, with a view of exhibiting a precision of acquirement, and knowledge beyond what has been previously reached, the cultivation, if not the advancement of physical diagnosis, to the neglect of the intimate observation of constitutional and physiological changes, has been generally attempted. Manipulations which strike the senses of the attendants, and more than one sense of the patient—examinations which may be seen, felt, and talked about—have a much more impressive and lasting influence upon both patients and spectators than the close observation of symptoms and the pertinent inquiries of the profound and comprehensive thinker. The former are lights which the possessor places upon an eminence for his own advantage; the latter are intended entirely to benefit the person for whose safety they are employed. The one method strikes and impresses the patient and those around him; the other is, at best, but imperfectly estimated, or even altogether unheeded."

The election to the professorship of Arabic and Hindustance, in the University of Dublin, is to take place on Thursday, October 10th.

We have heard much of the Coolie Immigration from India. The following remarks on the subject are from Mr. W. S. Sewell's recent work, *Free Labour in the West Indies*:—"Private speculation has no directing voice in the scheme. It was not started for the aggrandisement of the planter, but to stimulate his prostrate energies, to benefit coolie as much as much as creole, and to multiply resources that slavery, during long years of sore trial, was powerless to develop. The immigrants, then, are under the close surveillance of Government, and no planter, were he so disposed, can wrong them with impunity. A superintendent, or agent general of immigrants is appointed, and is invested with special powers. He acts on behalf of the Government as the immigrant's protector. He indentures them to their employers; keeps a register, with the names and other particulars of both parties to the contracts; provides food for those immigrants who are not employed immediately on their arrival; sees that husbands are not separated from wives, or children from parents; visits and inspects the condition of the immigrants on the estates; and is required to obtain from the planters quarterly returns, in which the increase by birth, and decrease by death of the labourers on each estate, with other specified particulars, must be fully stated. The reports are transmitted to the Government by the agent general. This officer has also power to cancel any immigrant's indenture if it shall appear to him that the man has been ill-used by his employer, or that the accommodation or medical attendance to which he is entitled is bad or insufficient. The coolies are imported from Madras and Calcutta at a general expense to the colony—to meet which a duty has been imposed upon rum, and at a special cost to the employer of about twenty-five dollars per head. The law provides for their free return after they have completed the term of industrial residence for which they were indentured. They are perfectly free men and women, and at their own option leave the squalid filth and misery in which they have been accustomed to live, on a promise, guaranteed by Government, of a free passage to the West Indies, certain employment, and fair remuneration for their services. Upon arriving here they have no thought or care about the future. They are immediately provided for. They live on the estates rent free in comfortable cottages; if sick, they receive medical attendance without charge; and their wages are five times more than they could earn at home. The physical appearance of a crowd of coolie immigrants returning to India attests the beneficent results to themselves of an industrial residence in Trinidad. Instead of being a set of naked, half-starved, gibbering savages, ready to eat any dead, putrid animal, fish, flesh, or fowl, that lay in their path, they are clothed, sleek and well fed, strong and able-bodied, speaking English with tolerable accuracy, and looking the intelligent people that they really are. I have seen them arrive, and I have seen them depart, and speak from actual observation. After they are landed from the ship, not only families, but people from the same district, are kept together; their wants are immediately cared for, and, the prospects of work and wages being certain, their condition is far more comfortable and encouraging than that of the mass of Irish immigrants who arrive every week in the city of New York. So jealously does the Imperial Government watch over the interests of the coolies, that no more than 350 or 360 can be carried in a first-class ship. They are not

more crowded than steerage passengers in an ocean steamer—not half so crowded as a regiment in a troop-ship going to the East—and the mortality among them, considering their wretched and impoverished condition when placed on board, is inconsiderable. During the voyages from Madras this year the deaths among the coolies have only amounted to three quarters per cent."

The publication of the famous *Doomsday Book*, by means of photozincography, is to be continued until the entire work is out. Each county is to be issued separately, in the same manner as Cornwall has been recently.

The anonymous author of *Notes on Art, British Sculptors, Sculpture, and Our Public Monuments*, remarks:—"How far the custom of entrusting public works to men practically and personally incompetent to their execution, may not assist in perpetuating the mediocrities painfully visible in many public instances where subject and available funds ought to have secured the highest talent, would appear worthy of enquiry. But it occurs, that men incapable of making a design, procure it by payment from others, and should it prove successful in a competitive election, equally is its reputed author at the mercy of hired service for the execution of the various portions of the intended work; there always being men in every profession, who, from different causes, are more employed on the commissions of others than works of their own. Thus Sculpture becomes degraded to a working trade, a thing for which an order is obtained by the expedition of a sort of pattern-card, and workmen engaged and paid to do what the supposed artist is incapable of. The nominal author may be extending his connection in other quarters, or looking out for future orders, whilst that, which his patrons or customers in their simplicity believe to be the result of his own skill is in reality untouched by him, and beyond an occasional inspection of the work, in satisfaction for wages paid, knows nothing of the real merits or condition of its progress. It is of course understood that a certain amount of mere mechanical hewing and carving is always performed by workmen and assistants in the economy of labour and time. Hence, degenerating into a species of *manufacture*, the practice of certain kinds of modern Sculpture seems open to any one capable of obtaining commissions (of this class of goods, "orders" is much the more appropriate term), and possessed of funds for the payment of current labour—with what success recent instances painfully shew."

The height of waves has been a matter of dispute with scientific men. Dr. Karl Scherzer, in the recently published first volume of his *Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the Globe by the Austrian Frigate "Novara,"* thus writes:—"Hitherto the altitude of a wave has been generally measured merely by the eye, so that the result depended too much on the accuracy of individual observation to admit of its being exactly ascertained; and it is for this reason that the statements relative to the maximum height of the ocean wave are so various that they cannot be considered reliable, for, whilst some observers estimate them to be from 60 to 70 feet, others reckon them only at from 30 to 40 feet. On board the *Novara* the following method of admeasurement was adopted: we first determined, by a chronometer, the time that a wave takes to pass from one end of the ship to the other, whereby the velocity of the progressive motion of the wave could be calculated in relation to the ship's course and speed, regard being had to the direction and velocity of the ship against it. With this velocity ascertained, we were in a position to determine and fix the average distance between two consecutive waves. Lastly, the height of the wave was ascertained from the angle at which the frigate rose and fell in the line of its keel, by the influence of each successive wave and by means of the ascertained distance from the trough of the sea to the crest of the wave. Though this method, likewise, has many difficulties and deficiencies, yet it appears well suited to make correct comparisons between the different waves; and, under certain favourable conditions, it yields so accurate a result, that at any rate it is to be preferred to mere guess-work, besides that the experiment itself is susceptible of many improvements. It seems safe to assume that waves scarcely ever attain an elevation of more than 40 or 45 feet."

Lord Brougham is named as the next president of the Royal Society. We know of no better man for the post.

Monkish life in Mexico seems to be at the present time as cosy as ever it was in England in the centuries previous to the Reformation, if we may judge by the following sketch, by Mr. Edward B. Tylor, in his recent volume, *Anahuac; or Mexico and the Mexicans, Ancient and Modern*:—"Our young monk asked permission of his superior to take us out for a walk, and we went down together to the convent-mill. There we saw the mill, which was

primitive, and the miller, who was burly; and also something much more worth seeing, at least to our young acquaintance, who tucked up his skirts and ran briskly up a ladder into the upper regions, calling to us to follow him. A door led from the granary into the miller's house, and the miller's daughter happened, of course entirely by chance, to be coming through that way. A very pretty girl she was too, and I never in my life saw anything more intensely comic than the looks of intelligence that passed between her and the young friar when he presented us. It was decidedly contrary to good monastic discipline it is true, and we ought to have been shocked, but it was intolerably laughable that my companion bolted into the granary to examine the wheat, and I took refuge in a violent fit of coughing. Our nerves had been already rudely shaken by the King of the Cannibal Islands, and this little scene of convent life fairly finished us. We asked our young friend what his day's work consisted of, and how he liked convent life. He yawned, and intimated that it was very slow. We inquired whether the monks had not some parochial duties to perform, such as visiting the sick and the poor in their neighbourhood. He evidently wondered whether we were really ignorant, or whether we were 'chaffing' him, and observed that that was no business of theirs; the curas of the village did all that sort of thing. 'Then what have you to do?' we asked. 'Well,' he said, 'there are so many services every day, and high mass on Sundays and holidays; and besides that, there's—well, there isn't anything particular. It's rather a dull life. I myself should like uncommonly to go and travel and see the world, or go and fight somewhere.' We were quite sorry for the young fellow when we shook hands with him at parting, and he left us to go back to his convent."

The Rev. John Raine, M.A., in his *History and Antiquities of Blyth, in the counties of Nottingham and York*, after deriving the name *Alcotes* from Hullcote, a pig-sty observes: "This *a priori* hypothesis is converted into certainty by reference to such names as Swinbarn, Swindon, Swindell, Sugden, Sowerby, Swinerton, and others. Dr. Leo observes, "that an estate is hardly registered as complete in the Anglo-Saxon charters without including one or more hog-woods." The addition of *cote* or *cotes* at the end of the name *Alcotes* forms no fatal objection to this etymology, inasmuch as a second word is perpetually added to explain the first in our local names—e. g. in Skelbrook, *Skel* meaning precisely what *brook* means, and again in our own district in Blyth Law Hill, where the second word, *Hill*, is simply a repetition of *Law*, which is of equivalent import; and at a more remote distance from us, in Lancashire, in the name of Pendle Hill, where *Hill* has been added in explanation, or perhaps in ignorance of the original *Pen*, which has the same signification, and which we find in Penrith, Penrhyn, and in the Pennine and Apennine mountains."

We are sorry to record the death, from puerperal fever, of Mrs. T. H. Wells, wife of the distinguished miniature painter, and sister of Mr. G. Boyce, the water-colour landscape painter. Mrs. Wells was a young artist of much promise, two of her paintings have been exhibited this year.

The chair carved for our brother, David Garrick, in the wood of Shakspeare's mulberry tree, from the designs of William Hogarth, who carved the medallion of the bard, for the back of the chair, with his hand, was sold by auction the other day, in London, for £315.

The College of Preceptors has adopted the *Educational Times* as its monthly organ.

A terra-cotta bust of Oliver Cromwell, modelled by Edward Pierce, has been added to the National Portrait Gallery.

Mr. Gassiot has been appointed to the secretaryship of the Ray Society, vacant by the resignation of Dr. E. Lankester.

Dr. Bennett is to compose the English music for the Great International Exhibition of 1862.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents

ANCIENT AND MODERN MASONRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—If Bro. Peter, instead of making unmasonic remarks about members of Orders with which he is evidently unacquainted, would exercise a little discrimination, he would discover that as Craft Masonry was in existence before the building of King

Solomon's Temple, whilst the higher degrees originated no further back than A. C. D. 1018, Grand Lodge acts very properly in not recognising comparatively modern degrees as part of Ancient Freemasonry, and if you will allow me a little space in your valuable pages, I think I shall be able to prove to Bro. Peter, not only that Christian Masonry is useful, but that from its very foundation it has been intimately interwoven with craft or symbolic Masonry.

Freemasonry practically carries out to the fullest extent perfect freedom of religious and political opinions, holding out the right hand of fellowship to worthy men, and I trust to worthy men alone, utterly regardless of their theological opinion, provided only they believe in the existence of one Supreme Being.

Father of all in every age
In every clime adored,
By saint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove or Lord.

Craft Masonry, indeed, with all its beautiful simplicity, professes only to be a peculiar system of morality veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols, but it may, when rightly understood, claim to be the incarnation of the platonic philosophy, whose founder presents the most brilliant example how far the human intellect may, unaided by that light which is from above, penetrate, into the obscure region of the future, which even the Christian now sees, "as through a glass darkly;" let our worthy brother call to his remembrance how the initiate is led through the flowery paths of nature and science, his instructor inculcating at every step some religious truth or moral maxim rivetting it upon his memory, through the medium of sound pleasing allegory, until having, by due diligence and unremitting perseverance, surmounted the preliminary degrees of E.A.P. and F.C., he is at last privileged to participate in the mysterious secrets of a M.M.

His education finished, the M.M. has, amongst other learning, acquired that greatest of all knowledge, the knowledge of himself. He has also learnt the power and attributes of the Deity, and know "that he is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity," feeling himself to be an erring and sinful mortal, he turns for consolation to the holy volume. The Bible, it is true is always open upon the Master's pedestal, but the book, for reasons obvious to every reflecting Mason, is or ought to be the Hebrew Scriptures or Old Testament only. The Masonic ladder is based upon the Holy Bible, but clouds of thick darkness rest upon its summit. Will Bro. Peter reflect seriously upon the true and occult meaning of the mystical closing of the third degree, and if he is a Royal Arch Companion will the rays of light emanating from that degree displace the gloom that overshadows the path of a M.M. I am sure he feels they will not, and he also knows that the sublime doctrine of the atonement, cannot, for reasons I have above alluded to, be expounded by the W.M. of a Craft Lodge. The historical records and teaching of Craft Masonry cease at the period of the building of the second Temple, and it is to complete the Grand scheme of Freemasonry, that the Rose Croix and its subsidiary degrees step in, forming the connecting link between the Royal Arch and the Knights Templar; and it is under the shadow of the cross on Calvary, when the veil of the Temple was rent in twain, the ashes poured out, and the despairing angel had fled for ever from the holy of holies, that the W.M.'s expose to the gazes of the trembling supplicant, the rising of that bright morning star, which brings health and salvation on its wings.

With your permission I will return to this subject next week, and in the meantime

I remain, yours most fraternally,
P.M., P.Z., S.P.R. ✠ H.R.D.M., and P.E.C.K.T., K.D.S.H.
Buckhurst Hill, July 16, 1861.

The memorial statue of the Rev. Isaac Watts, D.D., was inaugurated on Wednesday, the 17th inst., being the hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth, at his native place, Southampton. As a man, a poet, a philosopher, and a divine, Dr. Isaac Watts well deserves the monument which his native place has been so tardy in erecting to his memory.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

Viscount Holmesdale, *M.P.*, Prov. G.M. for Kent, has appointed Wednesday, August 7, for holding his Prov. Grand Lodge, which will take place at Ashford.

We have much gratification in recording the appointment of Bro. John Colson Smith, *P.S.G.W.* of the province, to be D. Prov. G.M. of the Eastern Archipelago. Bro. Smith is a tried Mason of upwards of a quarter of a century, and has been most indefatigable in his exertions to uphold and support the Order in Craft as well as R.A. Masonry in that distant province, and we trust that the G.A.O.T.U. will re-establish his latterly failing health, so that he may continue to cement and adorn the Order with every moral and social virtue.

We have been much pleased at the inspection of a complete set of working tools for the W.M.'s pedestal, also the instruments of architecture and the three gavels used by the W.M. and his two Wardens; they are for the use of the Lodge Unity, Peace, and Concord (No. 396), in the 1st Royal Regiment (lately returned from China). They were manufactured entirely of silver and ivory by Bro. R. Spencer, Great Queen-street; the emblems and ornaments are beautifully engraved by a skilled artist, displaying great care and taste in the arrangements, they are enclosed in two portable morocco cases lined with velvet, and are most suitable for a military lodge.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

PRESENTATION OF THE HENLEY TESTIMONIAL.

The Henley testimonial was presented at a dinner which took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 22nd inst. The chair was occupied by the Treasurer, Bro. Joseph Smith, *P.G. Purst.*; and Bro. S. Aldrich officiated as Vice-chairman. The following brethren were present:—Bros. Henley, who was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Gill, Udall, Adlard, Sheen, Masterman, Farnfield, Buss, Breitling, and George Barrett. After dinner the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received as at public dinners.

Bro. JOSEPH SMITH rose to propose the toast of the evening; he felt anxious to do it every honour, but was afraid it might suffer in his hands; and he was sure that all present would excuse him if he failed in his attempt to pay that mark of respect to Bro. Henley which every one there desired. It was the expressed wish of Bro. Henley that it should be a quiet little affair, and had it not been for this desire he, the Chairman, was sure they would have had some one or two hundred brethren present; but Bro. Henley shrank from such a demonstration, and, therefore, it was thought advisable to make it as small a gathering as possible. Since Croydon had been the home of the aged Masons and their widows, Bro. Henley had come forward nobly as an individual brother on their behalf. Month after month, year after year, they had read at the Committee meetings that Bro. Henley had visited the asylum, and attended to the medical wants of its inmates, and the Craft must have been remiss in its appreciation of his kindness, if it had not in some manner recognised such services. These were not confined to a mere attendance on occasions of sickness, but were regular and constant. That brother also supplied all the medicine he prescribed, and when wine, an important tonic for the aged, was required, had furnished the same from his own cellar. Keeping these facts in mind they would not have done their duty as Masons if they had not offered Bro. Henley some token of their gratitude and respect in placing before him that small token of their gratitude and respect; he hoped it might be a source of gratification to his children's children (but as he understood he had none at present that was no reason why he was not to do so, and there was ample time to set himself right with the world on that point), still it would, he hoped, be an heir-loom in his family. (Turning to Bro. Henley, and addressing him, he said) In presenting you with this offering we ask you to accept it as an earnest of our appreciation of your services. We are sorry we cannot make it more valuable, but believe you will do us the honour to accept it, and value it only as the inadequate expression of the feelings of a large number of the brethren who admire your services and

deserving to testify the same in a tangible shape have had engraven the following inscription on the largest salver:—

"This salver, with silver tea and coffee service, purchased by private subscription, by brethren of the Masonic Order, was presented to Bro. Thomas L. Henley, *P.M.* of the East Surrey Lodge of Concord (No. 680), as a small but earnest acknowledgement of his valuable and gratuitous medical attendance upon the inmates of the Asylum at Croydon of the "Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows," from its opening in 1850. 22nd July, 1861.

(The testimonial was very handsome, of chaste design, and weighed about 180 ounces.

Bro. HENLEY, who was received with cheers said:—He did not know he deserved so much at their hands. He undertook the charge since the first establishment of the asylum, and did so feeling that their limited means called upon every mason to use his best efforts to support it. For what had been said about his supplying the inmates with wine, he knew that as people grew older they became feebler, and was glad it had been in his power to administer to their comfort. He was very proud to have met them, and for the welcome both he and his brother had received, and he had also to thank them for the handsome testimonial just presented to him. He had also to thank all that had subscribed towards it, not forgetting the inmates of the asylum (hear, hear), who had come forward and shown by their contributions that they appreciated his services, and which was one of the happiest events in his life. He hoped to leave their gift as an heir-loom in his family, and if he had been of service, was amply repaid by the kind consideration of his brethren, who had taken that handsome method of marking their approval of his acts. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. UDALL had to propose the next toast, which was the health of a brother and friend, highly appreciated. He had that evening kindly and well expressed their views, and was ever to be found working in the cause of charity, on the Board of Benevolence, in Grand Lodge, and for the benefit of every one. Bro. Udall then gave "The Health of Bro. Joseph Smith," their Chairman and Treasurer.

Bro. JOSEPH SMITH felt obliged for the kind manner in which his health had been proposed and responded to, and, as brethren could not flatter each other, so he took all for granted that had been said in his favour. He wished he had been in better health, but was proud to be of service, although, as Treasurer, he had some months' hard work. He was glad that it had now come to such an approved end, and, although it was impossible to please every one, yet it was highly gratifying to please a majority, and, so long as there was a good cause, he was always anxious to render it any service in his power. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said they were honoured by the presence of one visitor—a stranger to them all—who had been introduced to them by Bro. Henley. He hoped that they would not always have to consider that gentleman as a stranger, but, before a twelvemonth, they might be enabled to call him a brother. As the brother-in-law of their honoured guest, he was doubly welcome, and, as Masons, they would heartily respond to the health of Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL, who was quite unprepared for the honour, was much obliged for the compliment. If there was one inducement more than another to join their ranks, it lay in the cordial welcome and elegant entertainment he had received. He was very much pleased to see his brother-in-law so appreciated, and thought it very kind of them to acknowledge his services as they had done. He knew that his brother had done his duty, worked hard, and deserved such a recognition, but it had been conferred with such good feeling and thorough goodwill, that he was very happy to have been present as a witness.

The CHAIRMAN was anxious to present the next toast with that warmth which it deserved. In the carrying out of their testimonial there had been a vast amount of labour entailed on the honorary secretary, Bro. Aldrich. No one knew how many thousand letters he had issued, but he was so persevering that his efforts had been crowned with success. He was not a fast man, but one who steadily progressed with the work, and he had never done anything better. It was Bro. Aldrich who first smoothed it and everyone fell into it. It was very gratifying to see Bro. Aldrich there, and he believed that he liked trouble, and he might depend upon it that there was yet trouble in store for him. The Chairman concluded by proposing Bro. Aldrich's health.

Bro. ALDRICH had to thank them very sincerely for the honour done him, and the Chairman no less so for the mode in which his name had been introduced. It was very pleasant to find his attempts successful, and although the Chairman had rather enlarged upon his exertions, yet still they were exertions used by him to bring the matter to a successful issue. Bro. Aldrich then gave a resume of the reasons which had induced him to think that something more than a cold formal vote of thanks to Bro. Henley was year after

to be his only reward. He thought it but right and just to one that had devoted time, attention, skill, medicine, and kind encouragement, that some notice should be taken of his kindness, which the inmates reported as being enhanced by a supply of wine and poultry whenever they were needed. These acts reflected on Bro. Henley credit as a Mason and a Christian, and though they had never seen him before that day, they had met to do a tardy act of justice, and he only wished it had been of ten times the value. For the toast of his own health he had to return thanks.

The CHAIRMAN had to propose the health of one whom everybody respected—the Secretary of the Institution, Bro. Farnfield. He was a very old servant of the Craft, and managed to please the majority by playing his cards well; but, however well he played them, he was always ready and willing to do any good, and was deserving of all their regard and esteem. He had been Secretary for nineteen years, and it was to be hoped he would continue many years longer.

Bro. FARNFIELD said it would be a great task to reply to all that Bro. Smith had said in his praise, and he had been congratulated on playing his cards well. He had been in office in the Craft thirty-six years, and made up his mind from the first to make no distinctions, but treat all alike, and, if that course had won many friends, he was not sorry he had adopted it. In 1839 Dr. Crucefix, on his birthday, discussed the propriety of establishing such a Charity, and it was eventually set going by him and Bro. Pitt. Finding there were differences of opinion about it, he (Bro. Farnfield) resigned the office of Secretary, but resumed it in 1842. He became Secretary of the Joint Committee of the Amalgamated Fund in 1842, and the Royal Benevolent Fund in 1850. He had done his utmost to do his duty, and the receipts for three years showed a total of £12,232 3s. 6d., independent of the Sustenance Fund, amounting to £92. He would challenge all to show a more beneficial result for three years labours, and although he did not take upon himself to say he had been the cause of it, the Committee did listen to what he recommended. For the reception of the toast he was gratified and obliged to them.

A number of other toasts followed, and the meeting separated.

PROVINCIAL.

HAMPSHIRE.

LYMINGTON.—*New Forest Lodge* (No. 401).—The brethren of this lodge held their monthly meeting at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday. There was a large attendance of the brethren in consequence of the installation or re-installation of the Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, of Southampton, who, by the unanimous voice of the brethren at the previous meeting, was re-elected to the chair of the Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, the services of this gentleman having been of so eminent a character as to justify the brethren in replacing him in this honourable seat of office. The W.M., whose installation was most impressively and beautifully performed by Bro. Thomas Webb, of Southampton, P.M. of Lodge 462, proceeded to the appointment and investment of his officers for the year, viz., Bros. Robert Harfield, S.W.; Dr. Ryding, J.W.; The Rev. Phillip Somerville, Chaplain; Thomas Webb, S.D.; John Milner, J.D.; John Hayward, Treas.; Henry Doman, Sec.; Nathaniel C. Barton, I.G.; Preece, Dir. of Cers.; Capt. Johnson, Newton, Barton, G. P. Perkins, Stewards; John Preston, Tyler; all of which appointments met with the approval of the brethren. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Bro. Webb for the able and impressive manner in which he had carried out his onerous duties as the installing Master of Ceremonies; also to the Treasurer, John Heywood, for his duties during the past year; also to the Officers of the lodge for the past year for their constant and praiseworthy attendance to their duties during that period. Bros. P.M. Webb, Hayward, and G. P. Perkins returned thanks. The proceedings of the lodge were closed by a sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. John Rogers, of the Forester's Arms Inn, when the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" were amply enjoyed by the brethren, who broke up at an early hour, and proceeded to their respective homes. The unanimous re-election and installation of Bro. the Rev. Dr. Bradshaw must be looked upon as a high compliment to the ability with which he has provided over the lodge in the past year, during which period he has fostered it into young and vigorous life, and has raised it into circumstances which are predictive of a most successful career. Such a recognition of the rev. Doctor's talent was perhaps the most grateful tribute that this young and rising lodge could bestow. Several new members were proposed at this lodge, who will take their first degrees at the next monthly meeting of the brethren.

KENT.

GRAVESEND.—*Lodge of Instruction*.—At a numerous meeting of the brethren of the Lodge of Instruction held at the Prince of Orange Hotel, on Thursday the 18th, a memorial was hung

up in the room, in testimony of the respect and regard, the brethren held the merit of the brethren named. It was as follows:—"At a meeting of the Lodge of Instruction held at the Star Hotel, Parroch-street, Gravesend, in the county of Kent, on Thursday, the 26th April, 1860, under the warrants of Lodge of Freedom (No. 91), and Lodge of Sympathy (No. 709), Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, P.M. and P.J.G.D. of England, W.M. (*pro tem.*), it was resolved unanimously that a vote of thanks be entered on the minutes to Bro. Robert Spencer, P.M. of No. 21, and Bro. William Hills, P.M. of No. 91, in grateful acknowledgement for the unremitting zeal and eminent services they have rendered to Freemasonry in this borough, more especially to this Lodge of Instruction, and that the vote be fairly transcribed on vellum, framed and glazed, and hung in a conspicuous part of the lodge, to commemorate the circumstance and to perpetuate their names. John James Corrist, Secretary."—The above was mounted in a noble oak frame and glazed, and suitable brass Masonic ornaments on the frame. The brethren on this occasion gave an appropriate address to the worthy Past Masters, and presented each of them with a perfect copy of the same for their own homes, as a token of their regard, for as it must be well known it is too much the case that when a W.M. leaves his post he forgets there are very many of his junior brethren, who are anxious to work up in the lodge, require their assistance and instruction. Bros. Spencer, P.M. and Hills, P.M., have never neglected their obligation in this respect, but always have been constant attendants at the Lodge of Instruction, and always most willing to give to each aspiring brother every advice and support. After the address, our two worthy P.M.'s. returned thanks in a very feeling and fraternal manner.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—*Inauguration of the New Masonic Hall, Market Place*.—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge took place at seven o'clock, on Monday, July 22nd, in the New Rooms, which were entirely filled by members and visitors. A more pleasing sight has seldom presented itself even in this prosperous lodge; by the strenuous exertions of numerous workmen and brethren, the rooms presented a most elegant appearance, although the elaborate decorations were not fully completed. This noble suite of rooms is situated in the centre of the town, are convenient of access from every point, and have been secured by a long lease from the ladies of the manor, on very favourable terms. The entrance is from Rawson-place, and within a short distance from the rooms previously occupied in Duke-street. Great credit is due to the architect, Bro. W. Mawson, P.M. and Prov. G. Sup. of Works, who has devoted his time and talents gratuitously to the completion of the plans and arrangements unanimously approved by the members of the lodge. Bro. Beanland is entitled also to great credit for his exertions in the speedy completion of the builders' contract. Bro. James Rickard is still engaged upon the paintings and decorations, in which he has displayed great zeal and taste. Bros. Thomas Hill, P.M., W. Bollans, and C. Pratt have been associated in the furnishing department, and have been most successful in carrying out the wishes of the committee deputed to superintend the works. The lodge-room carpet has been expressly manufactured of appropriate mosaic pattern, and is greatly admired; in the east is a dais, the centre of which is occupied by the W.M.'s chair and pedestal; and on each side are seven beautifully decorated stalls for the use of the P.M.'s, which, with the Chaplain's lectern, have a very beautiful and imposing effect; the north wall is adorned by the portrait of the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, together with the twelve portraits of living P.M.'s, being members of the lodge, arranged in order of succession; the whole arrangement presenting a *tout ensemble* of a most pleasing character. On the same floor is a noble refreshment-room, kitchen, store, cloak, and committee rooms, the whole so arranged that seventy or eighty brethren can comfortably sit down to dinner, the whole of the cooking being done on the premises, rendering the lodge entirely independent of external assistance. Bro. James Lumb, W.M. presided, and was well supported by his officers, Bros. J. Gaunt, S.W.; Geo. Snowden, J.W.; Rev. Wm. Fearnside, Chaplain; Wm. Gath, acting P.M.; Henry Smith, P.M., as Secretary; G. C. Tetley, S.D.; James Pickard, J.D.; Geo. Beanland, Treasurer; Geo. Coleman, I.G.; I. J. Holmes, O.G.; and James H. Buckley, Curator; also Bros. Thomas Hill, W. Rogerson, C. H. Taylor, Henry Farrar, Wm. Mawson, Wm. Longfield, and John Barraclough P.M.'s. Bros. A. Briggs, S. and C. Woodhead, W. Bottomley, E. C. Pearson, Wm. Bollans, J. Wilson, Ibbertson, Armitage, J. Holt, T. C. Hope, E. Harley Schaeppi, J. Little; also W. S. King, and W. Bently, P.M.'s. 529; Morley, Fred Taylor, W.M. and P.M.'s.; J. Waler, W. W. Holmes, John Walker senior, Lycias Barker, and S. Jackson, 543; Airedale, Baidon; E. Robinson, 406, Staley Bridge; Henry Ward, 874; R. Milligan, and others. Great disappointment was felt at the absence of Bro. Dr. Fearnley, when a telegram was

received from York, from the R.W. the D. Prov. G.M., stating his inability to be present. After the minutes of the lodge held June 24th had been read and confirmed, Bro. L. Borrison was examined in the first degree and found proficient, when he was passed to the degree of F.C. by the W.M. Bro. Thomas Hill, P.M., giving the working tools, and Bro. Henry Farrar, P.M., the charge. The thanks of the lodge were given to Bro. Manoah Rhodes, for his very elegant present of a costly clock for the refreshment-room. Thanks were also given to Bro. W. Gath, P.M., for furnishing materials of rich pattern for covering the cushions of the stalls and benches. Two gentlemen were proposed for initiation at the next meeting. The business was concluded a little before nine o'clock, when the brethren retired to a sumptuous banquet; the tables being richly decorated by the choicest flowers placed in elegant vases, furnished respectively by Bros. J. Robinson, P.M., and M. Rhodes. The tables were also amply supplied with a variety of wines by the liberality of the officers, and other brethren furnishing various additions of a substantial character, rendered the banquet one of a most *recherché* description. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given and duly honoured, various complimentary toasts in connection with the visitors and brethren of the lodge were given and responded to with a hearty enthusiasm. The enjoyment of the evening was greatly enhanced by the vocal and instrumental talent of Bros. Longfield, J. Barraclough, J. Jowett, Matthews, Coleman, J. Walker, and Borrison. Some of the glees, as well as several solos, were given with great feeling and good taste, and frequently elicited the warmest applause of the brethren. This evening will be long remembered with pleasure by the brethren present, as a happy inauguration of the new rooms.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 874).—The first regular lodge meeting, under the mastership of Bro. L. Goldstein, W.M., was held on the 17th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street. The lodge was opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last regular lodge and two lodges of emergency were read and confirmed.

The W.M. requested the Secretary to read the circular convening the meeting, which showed the business of the evening to be, Bro. Ward to move that the two following should become bye-laws of this lodge:—1. "That no member whatever office he may have served in any other lodge, shall be eligible to serve the office of W.M. of this lodge unless he has or until he has served the office of Warden in this lodge for the space of twelve months." 2. "That the proposer or seconder of any candidate for initiation must, prior to the ballot being taken, answer whether the candidate has been or has requested to be proposed at any other lodge and if so, at what lodge, and what was the result of such proposition or request." "To vote the ways and means for the coming year." "To advance Bro. Ibbotson." A P.M. stated that pressing engagements prevented Bro. Ibbotson being present. The above two motions being seconded, were passed. The Treasurer, in introducing the budget for the year, stated that the budget of last year would form the basis of this year, except that this year's would allow an increased grant to charity, in consequence of an increased capital. It would be for the lodge to determine how the surplus, viz., £13 17s. 2d. should be disposed of, and with their permission, he would suggest that the sum of £7 8s. be voted to the Charitable Contingent Fund; £2 2s. to local charities, and the balance for the necessary repairs of the lodge. No other suggestion being made. The Treasurer proposed "that the sum of 2s. per member or £7 8s. be added to the Contingent Fund." Seconded and carried. Bro. Baily, P.M., proposed that the lodge become a subscriber of £1 1s. to the Bradford Ragged School. Seconded and carried. Bro. Engelmann, P.M., proposed that the lodge become a subscriber of £1 1s. to the Bradford Tradesmen's Benevolent Society. Seconded and carried. The Librarian hoped that the lodge would allow any balance that might remain, after the necessary repairs of the lodge, to be added to the funds he had in hand for the purposes of the library agreed to. The treasurer submitted the two following tables:

TABLE NO. I.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF EACH FUND, AND THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS, AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR ENDING JUNE 24.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boys' Education Fund .....	...	38 5 8	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	46 7 5½
Girls' Education Fund .....	...	...	27 14 7	40 0 0	40 0 0	46 7 5½
Indigent and Decayed Freemasons' Fund.....	...	...	...	20 2 3	40 0 0	46 7 5½
Widows of Indigent and Decayed Freemasons' Fund.....	...	...	...	...	21 2 7½	46 7 5½
Charitable Contingent Fund .....	...	...	...	...	3 0 1	8 1 2½
Total	*16 12 9	38 5 8	67 14 7	100 2 3	144 2 8½	193 11 1
Number of Members	47	48	53	59	66	75

* Total unapplied in 1856.

TABLE NO. II.—SHOWING THE SUMS VOTED TO MASONIC INSTITUTIONS AND LOCAL CHARITIES.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Voted for 1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Institutions connected with this Lodge.	Boys' Education.....	...	1 18 3	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 4½
	Girls' Education.....	...	...	1 7 9	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 4½
	Indigent and Decayed Freemasons.....	...	...	...	1 0 1	2 0 0	2 6 4½
	Widows of Indigent and Decayed Freemasons.....	...	...	...	...	1 1 1½	2 6 4½
	Relief Box .....	...	...	...	...	0 3 0	0 8 0
Charitable Contingencies .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0
Bradford Eye and Ear Infirmary .....	...	...	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
Ilkley Bath Charitable Institution .....	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 10 0
Harrowgate Bath Hospital .....	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	1 1 0
Bradford Ragged School .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0
Bradford Tradesmen's Benevolent Society .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0
Total .....	...	...	2 19 3	4 8 9	7 2 1	10 7 1½	22 15 6

The Treasurer then said he believed they would answer the object he had in view. Bro. Engelmann, P.M., had in view last lodge meeting in "proposing the publication of the balance sheet," he had gone back six years to show the commencement of their present system. During the last five, it had been his privilege to be their treasurer. The gradual and regular increase of capital and votes to the Masonic Institution (in connection with the lodge) and local charities, had often met with their approval, but he must remind them that they could not have been commenced earlier than 1857, as nearly the whole available funds of the lodge were required for the furnishing their lodge, which now was one of the neatest and most commodious lodges in the province. The great object of their present system was to make provision for any member, his wife, or children, who might from unforeseen misfortune or calamity, be reduced in circumstances; if, happily, that could be done, the lodge would then be financially independent of the Grand Lodge of England and Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire. Bro. Engelmann, P.M. withdrew his notion, viz., "that the balance sheet be published," and moved "that tables No. 1 and 2 be published, and a copy thereof be sent to each member," seconded and carried. The lodge, after disposing of a few minor matters, was closed with solemn prayer. The brethren adjourned to the refreshment-room, where, during supper and the short time they remained afterwards, the general theme of conversation was how they could best aid the many local charities to which the lodge does not as yet subscribe,

SURREY.

REIGATE.—*Surrey Lodge (No. 603).*—The usual meeting of this lodge was held at the Swan Inn, on the 20th, inst. Among the visitors present were Bros. A. Dobie, Prov. G.M. Surrey; Potten, Prov. G.D., and Bro. Kearsly. The lodge having been opened by Bro. Holmes, W.M., the minutes, including the election of W.M. were read and confirmed. Mr. John Wood, of Bawhead and Mr. Wm. Thomas Sargant, of Red-hill, who had been duly proposed and elected, were initiated into the first degree in Masonry, by Bro. Holman, the retiring W.M. The lodge was then opened in the second, and subsequently in the third degrees. Bro. Evans, P.M., Prov. G.S.B., having taken the chair, duly obligated and installed Bro. G. Morrison, as W.M. for the ensuing year, who afterwards appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers:—Bros. Lees, S.W.; Carruthers, J.W.; Smith, S.D.; Lainsou, J.D.; Hart, Secretary; J. Martin, Treasurer; Rogers, I.G.; S. Harris, O.G.; Cawley, and Goodhart, Stewards. The thanks of the lodge were accorded to the Prov. G.M. for the honour conferred on the Surrey Lodge by his presence. Bro. Totter, Prov. G.D., kindly presented a very beautifully carved alms basin, for which the thanks of the lodge were returned. The lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, where the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and duly honoured. Bro. Morrison, W.M., having expressed the great pleasure the brethren of the Surrey Lodge felt in having the R.W. Prov. G.M. among them, proposed his health, which was received with Masonic honours. The R.W. Bro. Dobie, Prov. G.M., in responding, said it afforded him much gratification to be present in the Surrey Lodge, and complimented the W.M. and officers, for the excellence of their working, which, he was pleased to add, was equal to any in the province. A pleasant evening was passed, until the Tyler's toast gave the signa for departure.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

BRISTOL.

MASONIC MEETING AT GLASTONBURY.

During the summer months Bristol goes out of town. Sometimes, broken up in little fragments, the social mass mingles itself with the rustic population far away from the din and turmoil of the old city, and there awaits the approach of autumn, or else it seeks the cool breezes that come direct from the domain of Thetis in the many charming watering places that are to be found on the South Western coast. Anon, that part of the population, whom the cares of business forbid the pleasure of a lengthened absence from the bustle of town life, catch a glimpse, faint though it be, of the beauties of nature, and invigorate their bodies by "studies on hills and on downs," by mean of the numerous ephemeral excursions that the lines running into our terminus are continually setting afoot at this season of the year. One, not the least pleasing of these trips, was made yesterday to the ancient town of Glastonbury, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Pilgrim's Lodge of the Craft of Freemasons, which was established some two years since in that place. There seems a congenial association between the legendary customs and practices of Freemasonry and the quaint little spot before named; for in the history of both

there is so much of the traditional, that those who attempt to repair to the fountain head, and glean satisfactory information respecting the origin of the occult rites performed by Masons, or as to the founders of the monastic structures whose ruins are in and about Glastonbury, will become so entangled in the grotesque relations of the chroniclers, that to penetrate the labyrinth will be impossible. The mystery, however, which is inseparable from Masonry, is, to a great extent, its charm; and the cunningly devised fables respecting the association of Joseph of Arimathea with the Glastonbury thorn give a spice of romance to the town, of which no sentimentalist would desire to divest it.

As soon as the brethren from our city arrived at Glastonbury, yesterday, they at once proceeded to the George Inn, where in former times stood a hospitium for pilgrims, and where at present the Pilgrim's Lodge holds its meetings. Here they (our masonic wayfarers we refer to) were met by Bro. Dr. Pope, who has for the last two years maintained with great efficiency the dignity and duties of W.M., as well as by some of the brethren of the place. The worthy W.M. at once made known to his Bristol fraternity that a cold collation would shortly be ready for them at his residence; and, acting upon this intelligence, they soon after set off in the direction indicated, the brethren from our locality having lively recollections of a most sumptuous entertainment that had been served up to them by Dr. Pope on the occasion of the last anniversary of this lodge. Then luncheon had been laid out in the house; but an agreeable alteration was effected this time, by a temporary erection being put up in the grounds at the rear of his mansion. Imbued with a love for the craft of which he is so efficient a supporter, Dr. Pope had all the arrangements completed in a style truly masonic. The inclosure in which he entertained his guests was quite a leafy bower; for while at the entrances evergreens and flowers twined and intertwined in luxuriance, the wall at the back was entirely covered with ivy, so glossy and verdant that it at first appearance seemed as though arranged especially for the occasion. The worthy doctor, however, on hearing the praise bestowed upon this specimen of nature's tapestry, assured them he had taken advantage of its rich growth to prepare a place in which they might partake of a refection, instead of fastening the ivy to the wall in lieu of paper hangings. Notwithstanding this, a few of the brethren appeared rather sceptical, and fancied the beautiful leaves were artificial, until having had digital evidence to the contrary, one of them exclaimed it was in truth "no mock flock." At one end of the building were the emblematic square and compasses wrought in laurel leaves, under which floated a Prussian flag. The roof was composed of flags of different nations, while small banners peeped out from the entrances, and served as a capital set off to the foliage. A square and compasses composed of laurel graced the further end of the interior, in the midst of which was a neatly worked motto, bearing the cheery greeting, "Brethren, glad to see you." The square and compasses were again present in the centre, hanging from the roof, and composed of choice flowers, whose variegated hues gratified the eye no less than their scents delighted the olfactory organs. The table was garnished with such a profusion of dainties as would have gladdened the veriest epicure. Description fails in attempting to recount them. In fact, like everything else of a similar nature, they should be not only seen but tasted, to be appreciated; and if it be true that the fruit of the pudding is in the eating, a satisfactory demonstration of the excellence of Dr. Pope's viands was furnished by the manner in which they were done justice to by the fifty Masonic stomachs present. Some members of the Somerset Central Band were in attendance, and played a capital selection of popular music during the time that the collation was partaken of, delighting all by the precision with which they executed a varied programme, and also by the charming effect produced by the artistic modulation of sound. After pledging his guests in many a glass of "cold tankard," their worthy entertainer next accompanied them to the George Inn, where they were joined by the brethren of the Pilgrim's Lodge.

Now took place the installation of Bro. Thomas Harris Roach, as W.M. for the ensuing year. The following officers were likewise elected.—J. Cornwall, S.W.; T. Austin, J.W.; T. Sampson, J.D.; J. W. Burgess, S.D.; W. D. Snook, Treas.; C. Pope, Sec.; J. H. Toomer, Org.; G. Kirby, I.G.; J. G. J. Bullard Bailly, Tyler.

The visitors present were Henry Shute, Prov. G.M., Bristol; J. Randolph, Past D. Prov. G.M., Somerset; W. A. F. Powell, D. Prov. G.M., Bristol; James Willway, Prov. G.S.W., Bristol; C. H. Low, P.M. 221, Prov. G.D.C.; Jas. A. Randall, 886, Prov. G.S.W.; Robert Fendick, P.M. 120, P. Prov. J.G.D.; W. M. Mackreth, P.M. 221, Prov. G.S.B.; T. Bell, W.M. 408, Prov. S.W.; Samuel Short W.M. 120; W. Barge, W.M. 221; F. G. Lamotte, W.M. 986; W. A. Scott, P.M. 886; Alfred Hawkins, I.G. 886; H. W. Randolph; W. Smith, P.M. 61; J. Alexander, 412; Rev. R. Y. F. Thomas, W.M. 1116, Prov. G.C.; J. Ayre, J. 234; F. N. Watkins 81; A. T. Pyne, 460, Prov. G.S.W., Bristol; Benjamin, Maggs, 886, S.G.L.; John Linter, P.M. 408; T. G. O'Reilly 961;

Daniel Taylor 886; H. Hawkins, G.L.T., Bristol; John Drew, G.L.D., Bristol; John Kelway 653; J. Hill 81; S. W. Tomkins, 652; R. D. Cummins, S.G.W., Somerset, W.M. 61; G. Viner 886; H. Jacobs 357; W. D. White 886; George Knowland, Bristol 81; Henry Lane, 886, J.W.; J. Broad, T. 886; R. E. Peach, 48, P.G.W., Somerset.

As soon as the ceremonies of the lodge were finished, every Mason seemed bent as any schoolboy upon a holiday. The majority of the party accordingly set off in knots to view whatever of interest there was to be seen.

The time being arrived at which dinner was expected to be placed upon the table by mine host brother Bailey, a return was therefore made to the George Inn. The apartment in which the meal was partaken of was very tastefully arranged. At the further end, and covering one wall, a Masonic device displaying great artistic skill, and on which was portrayed in the midst of laurel, "Long life to Bro. Randolph" (Pilgrim's Lodge, No. 1074), attracted great admiration. The brother referred to was P.D. Prov. G.M. On the opposite wall, and behind the president's seat, was the word "Queen" worked in laurel leaves, and prettily set off by flowers, while down the tables were ranged exquisite specimens of floriculture in pots. About the centre of one of the side walls was painted a mitre with crosiers, and round them the aspiration "*Floreat ecclesia Anglicana.*" Bro. T. H. Roach, W.M., presided and was supported by Bros. Randolph, Dr. Pope, H. Shute, and W. A. F. Powell. The usual Masonic speeches were given, after which a procession was formed and the company adjourned to Bro. Dr. Pope's residence, where refreshments having been partaken of, they bade a hearty adieu to their kind entertainer, and the day's proceedings were brought to a termination.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF SOVEREIGN PRINCES ROSE CROIX.—In our last week's report of the proceedings of this distinguished chapter the name of the Ill. Bro. Anthony Perrier, 33°, was throughout erroneously printed "Perriera." We notice this correction, there being leading brethren of the latter name, connected with the Order, in Portugal. Bro. Perrier is a veteran Mason of distinction, being an honorary member of the Supreme Council 33°, of Ireland, and a P. Prov. S.G.W. of Munster, as also a member of the Metropolitan Chapter of R. ♂, the Ill. Council K.H. 30°, and Sov. Tribunal, 31° of England and Wales. He was elevated to the 33° by the Supreme Council Grand Orient of France in 1858, and elected a corresponding member of the *Institut Dogmatique*, and an honorary member of the eminent lodges, St. Lucien, and Clemente Amicitie, of Paris.

SCOTLAND.

THE WALLACE MONUMENT.

(Abridged from the *Ayr Advertiser*.)

For some time past the note of preparation has been heard in many of the lodges in this county in anticipation of the great national demonstration expected to take place at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Wallace Monument at Stirling, on the anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn, which, in the Craftsman's calendar, is also Summer St. John's Day. There was but one opinion among Freemasons as to the position Ayrshire should occupy on this great occasion. No Masonic province is more closely associated with the personal history of the "Wallace Wight" than Ayrshire, and in no district is his memory more highly revered than in the cradle-land of Scottish Masonry.

After the victory of Bannockburn, which the valour of the Templars aided in no small degree to achieve, Bruce visited Mother Kilwinning, then the chief seat of Masonry in Scotland, and founded the Royal Order of Herodem; and Dr. Oliver in his *Historical Landmarks* says, "There is every reason to think that it and St. John's Masonry were then governed by the same Grand Lodge." In Ayrshire, too, was formed the first association of nobles for the support of Bruce's claim to the throne: that meeting took place at Turnberry Castle in 1326, and the Earls of Gloucester and Ulster are recorded as having been present at that conference of Bruce's adherents—the same noblemen who, in a work published in France many years ago, are reported to have accompanied Bruce on a visit to the Kilwinning Lodge once during the period of their sojourn in "these parts." Seeing, therefore, that Ayrshire can boast of a Masonic lodge which was in existence anterior to the time when Wallace and Bruce fought for the independence of their country, and of which the hero of Bannockburn was himself the

Grand Master, it was meet that the Craftsmen of this county should be well represented at the national gathering of the 24th June, to do honour to the memory of the saviours of their country.

On proceeding to the railway station on the morning of the 25th, we found a goodly number of Craftsmen belonging to the Ayr lodges, with a sprinkling of brethren from Tarbolton and Maybole; and although the capital of Carrick can boast of two lodges, and one of these ranking in the county of Ayr next to the Mother lodge, the representation of the Carrick district devolved upon a small deputation from the Maybole Royal Arch. At Troon we received an acquisition of strength in a deputation of stalwart blue jackets from the Lodge Navigation. Passing along the line, St. Andrew of Irvine, the venerable Mother Kilwinning, and Beith St. John, contributed a fair quota of representatives; while at the Junction our numbers were more largely increased by deputations from the Lodges Kilmarnock St. John's Kilwinning, and St. Andrew's.

Eleven o'clock being the time fixed for the opening of the Grand Lodge, by the arrangements of the railway companies we were enabled to reach the Castle Rock fully a quarter of an hour before his Grace of Athole summoned the Craft "to order as Masons." On reaching the Court house we found that temporary lodge room crowded in every corner, and with no little trouble on the part of our conductors we were led to the post of honour, on the right of the chair, accorded to the representatives of ancient Mother Kilwinning—a distinction which the Ayrshire brethren must ever feel peculiar pleasure in seeing bestowed upon one of their own lodges. Sir James Fergusson, Bart. *M.P.*, the very popular Pro. Grand Master for Ayrshire, was prevented, by his senatorial duties, from attending with the Mother Lodge. Our deputation received a cordial greeting from Bro. Sir Archibald Alison and other members of the Grand Lodge who were seated immediately in front of the chair.

The following lodges were represented in the procession:—Mother Kilwinning; Kilmarnock St. John Kilwinning (No. 22); Navigation Troon (No. 86); Ayr Kilwinning (No. 124); Kilmarnock St. Andrew (No. 126); Stewarton Thistle (No. 127); Tarbolton St. James Kilwinning (No. 135); Ayr Operative (No. 138); Irvine St. Andrew (No. 149); Beith St. John (No. 157); Ayr Royal Arch (No. 165); Stevenston Thistle and Rose (No. 169); Mauchline St. Mungo (No. 179); Maybole Royal Arch (No. 198); Riccarton St. Clement (No. 202); Ayr St. Paul (No. 204);

At about high twelve the M.W.G.M., his Grace the Duke of Athole, accompanied by the D.G.M. and other masonic dignitaries, entered the Court Hall and was conducted to his place in the Grand East, amid the prolonged and enthusiastic applause of the brethren, when after the lapse of a few minutes His Grace opened the Grand Lodge in full form. Three or four hundred brethren, in full costume, assisted their M.W.G.M. in the opening ceremony. On the adjournment of the lodge, the representative Masters and Wardens rejoined their respective lodges, all of which had previously been drawn up in order of procession in the king's Park, waiting the arrival of the Grand Lodge. On the Grand Lodge merging from the Justiciary Hall into the street, the Bannockburn Rifles, who were drawn up in front of the buildings, presented arms, and as a guard of honour, preceded by the Duke of Athole's pipers and flute-band, accompanied the Grand Lodge to the King's Park. The procession thence proceeded to the Abbey Craig, where the ceremony was performed. We returned to the Court-House and were present at the closing of the Grand Lodge; and as we were leaving, the G.M. recognising us as belonging to the Mother Lodge, in the most hearty and unaffected style gave us the grip fraternal, made a few kind inquiries as to the state of masonry in Ayrshire, and congratulated us on the respectable appearance the old Mother and the other Ayrshire lodges had made on this auspicious and long to be remembered occasion.

INDIA.

BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. HENRY DURANCE CARTWRIGHT,
P. PROV. GRAND MASTER.

On the evening of the 13th June the brethren of the "mystic tic" in Bombay assembled in the Masonic Hall, Grant Buildings, Colaba, for the purpose of presenting the R.W.P. Prov. G.M. of Western India, Henry D. Cartwright, Esq., with a fraternal token of their esteem and regard, on his retirement from the high and honourable office, which he had so long occupied. The ceremony was both imposing and effective; and the R.W.P. Prov. G.M., in acknowledging the receipt of the costly and elegant token of the estimation in which he was held in Masonic circles, appeared fully to appreciate the fraternal feeling which had prompted the

brethren to honour him with such a permanent proof of their regard. Amongst the Lodges that were represented on the occasion we may mention the names of Perseverance, Rising Star, St. Andrews in the East, Victoria, Felix, Concord, St. George. The P.M. of Lodge Concord, R. W. Bro. David Hepworth, was unable to attend; but he sent the subjoined telegram to the R.W.M. of Lodge Perseverance, expressive of the interest he felt in the proceedings of the evening.—“Assure R.W. Bro. Cartwright that duty prevents my being present to bear testimony to his eminent ability and courtesy, and to the benefits conferred by him on the Order, of which he is so distinguished and worthy a member.”

Before making the presentation R.W. Bro. MCKINLAY made a few introductory remarks, explanatory of the manner in which the testimonial had been subscribed for. Addressing the brethren he said:—“The business of the evening being so far ended, there still remains a very pleasant duty to perform, which is the presentation of this vase and lamp combined, to our R.W.P. Prov. G.M.; and as a number of the brethren now present were not so on the occasion when it was voted, it will perhaps not be out of place to let to let them know something about it. At a regular monthly meeting of the brethren held in this hall it was proposed by W. Bro. Hodgart, seconded by W. Bro. Omealy, and carried unanimously,—“That a testimonial should be presented to our Past Prov. G.M. on his retiring from the chair of Western India.” This proposition was handed over for adjustment, to the standing committee, as to price, &c., and when they met it was proposed by myself, seconded by W. Bro. Hodgart, that the testimonial should be agreed to at once, and that the P. Prov. G.M. should be called upon to make his own choice. Our worthy Secretary, Bro. Jones had kindly got some sketches of vases, &c., from home, and our P. Prov. G.M.’s choice fell on this one, and through the very great kindness and perseverance of Bro. Jones it has been made, from the sketch selected, what you now see it. The standing committee, however, thought that the other Lodges of Western India, working under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, might like to take a share in expressing the good feeling entertained towards the Prov. G.M. by the fraternity of Western India; consequently they were invited to subscribe towards it, and I am happy to say that four of the Lodges very kindly responded, sending their donations at the same time. It is needless, brethren, for me to speak to you in praise of our R.W.P. Prov. G.M., as his good and sterling qualities are but too well known to you all, or if not to all, to most of us. We all know, brethren, that during his term of office he was ever ready to assist, with his counsel and advice, those who sought it, and that he has ever been ready to carry out that great characteristic of Masonry—charity. There cannot be the slightest doubt of this: as I for one, and I am sure many here present, know that his purse has ever been open—not only to the indigent brother, but likewise to the widow and the orphan. After these few remarks I will not detain you longer, brethren, but at once proceed with the presentation.”

The R.W.M. then addressed himself to the P. Prov. G.M. in these words:—“Right Worshipful Sir,—As Master of this Lodge, the pleasing duty of presenting you with this testimonial, subscribed for by the United Lodges of Western India, working under the banner of Scotland, has devolved upon me.—I could have wished that some more eloquent Mason than myself had been deputed to convey, with this fraternal token of esteem and regard, the sentiments of all the brethren over whom you have so long and so successfully presided; but rest assured, Right Worshipful Sir, that what the tongue lacks in fluency the heart more than makes up for in feeling. To Masonry you have ever been an honour and an ornament, and probably the chair of the Prov. G. Lodge of Western India had never a more zealous, or more enthusiastic, occupant. Combining the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*, you were able at all times to uproot every element of discord almost as soon as it had germinated. For, anxious to conciliate rather than coerce, and to admonish rather than punish, your whole Masonic career has been one of undoubted usefulness, creditable not only to yourself, but to every lodge subject to your jurisdiction. Lodge Perseverance especially must ever feel deeply indebted to you; and when I say that to you we owe, in a great measure, both our present and past prosperity, I believe that I only express the sentiments of every brother present. There are but a small number left now of the brethren with whom you worked, as Master of this lodge, in days gone by; but you will still perceive a sprinkling of old familiar faces, who have come forward to do honour to this occasion, and to bear witness, by their presence here to-night, to the high estimation in which you were held when you filled the Master’s chair of this lodge. In the name, therefore, of the Masters, Office-bearers, and brethren of Lodges Perseverance, Rising Star, St. Andrew’s in the East, Victoria, and Felix, I present you with this vase on your retirement from the Grand Master’s chair, as a token of their fraternal esteem and regard. The just manner in which you have ever dis-

charged the duties of your high and honourable office, while it has elevated the character of Masonry in the eyes of the world, has, at the same time, redounded to your credit both as a distinguished member of the craft, and as a private citizen. This piece of plate may, therefore, in the autumn of existence, remind you of pleasant hours where you passed its summer; and I hope that long after the hiram of the G.A.O.T.U. has summoned you to the Grand Lodge above, it will be regarded as an heir-loom by your children and your children’s children: stimulating them to follow the same undeviating course of square steps, level conduct, and upright intentions which has ever characterised your career both as a Mason and as a man.”

The R.W.P. Prov. G.M. then rose, and thus addressed the Master and brethren present:—“Right Worshipful Sir and dear Brethren,—You must bear with me if I fail to express myself as I would wish to do, for it is no easy thing to acknowledge suitably and with becoming modesty such kindness and such honour as you have paid me this evening. Brethren, it is not the sight of that magnificent gift, but it is the knowledge of the feelings which have prompted you to present it, which moves me to say that I do most deeply appreciate the marks of regard which follow my retirement from the Provincial Chair of Western India. You have alluded, sir, in a very feeling manner to my mastership of this lodge, a lodge which, we are all proud to feel, is known through the whole world, not only as a numerous and influential lodge, but as ever ready to receive with open arms all brethren who knock at its portals. I look back with no common pride to the day when you did me the honour to elect me to that distinguished office, and I remember well, brethren, my surprise at finding that your choice had fallen upon me. But I soon found out the reason; and at the risk of being charged with self-praise, I will venture to say what I believe it was—a very simple but a cogent one, that I had been a hard worker in the good cause in far off China. You have been good enough to advert, in very pleasant terms, to the relations which subsisted between us as members of Lodge Perseverance, Master, Officers, and members altogether, and most cordially do I endorse your recollections: they are indeed unclouded, and I look back upon my occupation of that chair as Master of this lodge with unmixed pleasure. I see great changes, though! Many have left us for love and home in their native land, not a few have gone to their long home. Brethren! whilst our loving hearts have followed some, our sacred prayers rest on the graves of others. Peace be with them all! I have been long amongst you—nearly ten years—and up to the period of my retirement last year I have been actively engaged in the furtherance of those principles which bind masons together in all lands and in all ages; it has been a delight and pleasure to me, and I relinquished my pleasurable duties with regret. Right Worshipful sir and brethren, it is not meet for me to dwell upon the flattering terms in which you have spoken of my occupancy of the chair during five years of office; but let me assure you that if my rule was successful, if it was pleasant to those associated with me, above all, if it was advantageous to the Craft, these results were mainly due to the support which I received from those whose interests were entrusted to my supervision. I can only say that my heart was in my work, and that at all times I endeavoured to do my duty. But I may record my deep and earnest gratification at this testimonial to my efforts, and speak my grateful pride in the events of this evening. Right worshipful sir, I shall not fail to convey to the sister lodges who have joined Lodge Perseverance in this tribute, my lasting sense of the honour done to me. I shall ever preserve this splendid testimonial as a proof of your brotherly love and esteem, and it will, I trust, remain in my family for generations to come as a graceful memento of your kindness and regard. And when, perhaps, I am far away from India, sitting by an English fireside in years to come, this beautiful and costly lamp, this “Masonic Light,” your gift, brethren, will shine upon me and mine, and pour brightness, love, and joy into my heart. Believe me, I shall often think of you then. The great honour you have done me in the manner of its presentation, and, above all, right worshipful sir, the words which you have addressed to me this evening, sink deep into my heart, and they will be treasured up my life long. Brethren, I cannot—I think I need not—say more; I am deeply touched, and thank you again, wishing you God speed in all good work!”

The R.W. Prov. G.M. seemed to feel deeply the honour which he had just received; and during his short, but eloquent, address, his voice several times trembled with emotion. The brethren were also visibly affected, Bro. Cartwright having ever been held in the highest estimation amongst them.

The testimonial is very handsome, consisting of a vase and lamp, manufactured by Bro. Huntley, of London, and of the value of eighty guineas. It bears the crest of the P. Prov. G.M. and the following inscription:—

Presented to R.W. Bro. Henry Durance Cartwright, P. Prov. G.M. of Western India, by the brethren of lodges Perseverance,

No. 351, Bombay; Rising Star, No. 352, Bombay; St. Andrews in the East, No. 343, Poona; Felix, No. 353, Aden; and Victoria, No. 363, Belgium; holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, of which lodges he is also an honorary member, as a token of their esteem and regard, for his valuable services in the cause of Masonry in Western India, during a long period of office, and for the benevolent feelings he always evinced towards the poor and distressed of the Craft. Bombay, 1861.

After the presentation of the testimonial the brethren retired to a sumptuous banquet, the proceedings of the evening terminating shortly after eleven o'clock, amidst much harmony and hilarity.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW FREEMASONS' HALL.

The ceremony of dedicating the New Freemasons' Hall took place on Tuesday, 23rd April. The members of the several lodges under the English, Scottish, and Irish constitutions mustered very strongly, and most of the principal Masons in Sydney were present to witness this interesting and imposing ceremony. There were about 300 members in all, and amongst them we noticed Bros. J. Williams, D. Prov. G.M.; Thornton, D. Prov. G.M., and Hobbs, D. Prov. G.M., being the three Prov. Grand Masters under the English, Irish, and Scottish constitutions, and the Rev. G. Macarthur, the Chaplain of the Grand Lodge. The Legislative Assembly, also, was represented by the following brethren:—Dick, Gray, Dalgleish, and Hoskins.

The new building has been erected upon ground belonging to the Freemasons, extending from York-street back to Clarence-street. The Freemasons' Hotel has not been interfered with, but at the north side of the hotel a passage has been made, so as to afford communication to the Hall from both streets. The principal entrance will of course be in Clarence-street. The façade of the structure is bold and striking, the ornamentation being appropriate and tasteful, but somewhat deficient in projection. The basement is Doric, and above the Ionic style is followed, a row of pilasters supporting a massive pediment, which it is intended at some future period to fill with sculptured emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity. Above each of the five arched windows are panels, intended for the reception of Masonic emblems. The principal entrance is between square Doric pilasters, which are surmounted with a pediment. The grand vestibule, which is twenty-five feet by nineteen, and paved with squares of black and white marble, opens upon the lodge rooms and other offices. There are two lodge rooms and a supper room, which being each thirty-five feet by twenty-two, will afford ample accommodation for the meetings of the several lodges. The approach to the rooms opposite the entrance is through an archway between two Ionic columns of enamelled slate, ordered from London for the purpose; the dark marble-like appearance of these, in contrast with the white plaster, has a very pleasing effect. To the left, on entering the vestibule, a handsome spiral cedar staircase six feet in width conducts to the great hall. The interior of the hall has an elegant appearance so far as size, loftiness, and the due observance of architectural rules are concerned; but the almost entire absence of ornament upon the walls is very conspicuous and displeasing. It is right to explain the reason for this. The whole of the amount required for the completion of the building, according to the architect's designs not being raised, it was decided to proceed with the necessary parts of the building, and to postpone for the present all superfluous ornament. Consequently, the pilasters which relieve the walls on either side of the hall are without caps, and the cornices are destitute of enrichment. The arched recesses between the pilasters are also plain, but all the arrangements have, we understand, been made for their decoration with Masonic emblems. The hall is lit by five lofty arched windows at either end; and gas lamps are to be lit at night upon neat brackets in the recesses, and upon a pendent from the centre of the ceiling; the latter is, however a temporary arrangement, an elegant glass chandelier having been ordered from England. The dimensions of the hall are seventy-five feet by fifty, and the height of the ceiling thirty feet clear. The present condition of the ceiling also bears marks of the economy that has been studied in carrying out the work. Within each of the divisions of the ceiling are rows of perforated zinc, through which at present the ceiling joists are visible, but which will, in course of time, be covered with tasteful scroll work. Above the staircase is a handsome gallery extending across the hall. Altogether, about thirteen hundred persons can be seated in the hall, inclusive of two hundred in the gallery. Thorough provision is made for ventilation by the skirting being perforated, through which a constant draft of air

admitted by the grating outside is introduced, to replace the foul air which passes off through the perforations in the ceiling. A similar apparatus is provided in each of the lodge and supper rooms, none of which have any fire-places. The hall is entered at the east side by a movable stage thrown across the lane from the passage leading the Freemasons' Hotel. The entrance in York-street, at which there are ornamental iron gates, is Doric; a carved head, intended to represent Solomon, forms the key of the arch, and in the centre of the arch, in a circular panel, is the escutcheon of the English Constitution—a very clever piece of carving. The pediment above the arch appears disproportionately heavy. The cost of the building, so far as at present finished, has been £6500, which sum has been raised by shares taken up by the members of the several Freemasons' lodges in Sydney.

The completion of the Freemasons' Hall supplies to a large extent the want long felt in Sydney of a spacious and commodious assembly room, adapted for public purposes, and more particularly for musical performances. Without underrating the accommodation afforded by other buildings, it may fairly be stated that in respect to size, capacity, and general arrangements, the Freemasons' Hall is a great improvement on them. This may at all events, be inferred from the fact of the two leading musical associations in Sydney—the Philharmonic Society and the Vocal Harmonic Society—having entered into an engagement with the Freemasons for the use of the hall for their concerts, and also for their rehearsals. For these occasions a platform will be erected at the eastern end of the hall, and upon this will be placed the large organ belonging to the Vocal Harmonic Society, hitherto in the Castlereagh-street school-room.

The Grand Hall, in which the ceremony of consecration took place, was decorated with the flags of all nations—the banners of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales, the Zetland Lodge, the St. Andrew's Lodge, and other Masonic emblems. In the centre of the hall was a table, on which were placed a salver of silver containing corn, and two silver goblets, one on either side, containing wine and oil. As in all Masonic ceremonies only the initiated are admitted, it is impossible for us to give a detailed account of what actually took place, but we may fairly state that the greater portion of the ceremony was really grand, interesting, and impressive. The brethren of the several lodges having assembled, were ranged round the hall in the following manner, under the direction of the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, Bro. Israel, and several assistants:—On the west, the brethren of the English lodges; on the south, the brethren of the Scottish lodges; and on the north, the brethren of the Irish lodges. The east side of the hall was reserved for the Provincial Grand lodges, under the English, Irish, and Scottish Constitutions.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock the ceremony was commenced by the members of the three Grand Provincial Lodges, entering and marching in procession round the hall. They were led by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Williams; D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Thornton; D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Hobbs; accompanied by the Prov. G. Chaplain, Rev. G. Macarthur, Bros. Murphy, and Malin, and most of the Senior P.M.'s, and Masters of the several lodges. Having taken the places appropriated to them at the north end of the building, the Prov. G. Chaplain opened the proceedings with a prayer, all the brethren standing, and in full Masonic costume. The grand honours, usual amongst Masons, were then given by the brethren, and sacred music was played on the organ by Bro. Packer, who also conducted the choir. The xxxiii. Psalm was then chanted by the choir and the grand honours were again given by the Masons. The Prov. G. Chaplain then delivered an oration to the brethren, in which he enlarged on the principles of Masonry, and refuted the charges that had been made against the Masons as a body. An anthem was then sung by the organist and brethren. At its conclusion the Prov. G. Chaplain read the consecration prayer, and the brethren formed for perambulating round the hall. The salvers and goblets containing the corn, wine, and oil were then borne by the three Grand Masters, who led the procession, the organ playing sacred music. The first perambulation, with corn, was borne by the D. Prov. G.M. of the English Constitution; the second perambulation, with wine, by the D. Prov. G.M. of the Irish Constitution; and the third perambulation with oil, by the D. Prov. G.M. of the Scottish Constitution. At the end of each perambulation an appropriate sentence was enunciated by each D. Prov. G.M. After the perambulations had been concluded, the brethren having again taken their places, a prayer and a blessing upon the undertaking was pronounced by the Prov. G. Chaplain. The response, *Glory be to God on High*, being given by the brethren, as well as the response of "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. So mote it be."

The following address was then delivered by the D. Prov. G.M.:—Brethren, the active duties that have devolved on me as Chairman, in connection with my brother directors, in the building and completion of this edifice, must be my apology for offering a few remarks on this auspicious occasion. I need scarcely inform my

brethren, as most of you are aware of the fact, that eleven months ago, when it pleased the G. A. O. T. U. to permit me, through the brethren, to have the great honour of laying the foundation stone of this magnificent building, and without egotism I may call it so, as it stands unequalled in the colonies (for the purposes it is intended), that the directors in the beginning were beset by no mean or ordinary difficulties, surrounded by conflicting interests and gloomy forebodings of failure, and harassed by the technicalities of law, yet by the blessing of Divine Providence we have surmounted all obstacles and impediments, and here we now offer to the brethren who entrusted us with the heavy responsibility of carrying out their wishes and intentions a building suitable for all the requirements of the Craft in this city, and worthy of the Order to which we belong. One great object to be attained, and which has ever been kept in view by the directors, is the necessity of concentrating and centralising the Masonic body in this city irrespective of Constitutions, with a view of all the brethren in the colony partaking of its benefits in a greater or lesser degree, with one common interest moving the whole; and while we have provided for the necessary accommodation of the Craft through the means of the Craft, we have not forgotten to provide also for the requirements of other public assemblies, so that pleasure and profit may be the mutual result. It is with no small degree of pride I point out to you the largest shareholder in this institution. You naturally wish to know who that may be. Well, brethren, you see the symbols that present life and truth, in the serpent and the square, and largest shareholders stand much in the same position, as he is only present by his representatives—they are the trustees of the Masonic Orphan Fund. And now, brethren, on you rests and depends the future welfare and prosperity of this institution, by unity of purpose, and that peculiar characteristic we most profess—brotherly love. Let no petty jealousy of distinctive positions in the Craft be the means of setting aside that fraternal amity which should ever exist amongst Freemasons. Each brother in his turn, be he every so lowly, can add his mite to the general stock, for the welfare and good of the Order. What matters it to what constitution he may belong, or whether he be Grand Master or Tyler, so long as he can assist in the good work for the benefit of the Craft. Thus I will exhort you, brethren, be true to yourselves by the truthful representation of those grand principles to which, in the name of the G. A. O. T. U., this hall has been dedicated. Brotherly love, relief, and truth—thus you will stand unshaken as a living monument of what Freemasonry can do when unactuated by selfish or mercenary motives—guided and governed by this singleness of purpose, from you in Australia will spring an imitation of the mother Grand Lodges, those noble, I might say, holy, institutions, to whose care is consigned the aged and decayed Freemasons, the widow and the orphan. Yes, brethren, on you shortly will devolve the care and education of the orphan children of the good and true Mason, who, by his careful attention to his duties as such, will bequeath to his brethren, when it pleases the G.M. to call him hence, the sacred trust and nurture of those that are most dear to him. How soothing it must be to think—how tranquillising in the last moments of a departing brother to know that while the spirit is passing into the hands of our Great Father, under his blessing, his beloved ones are entrusted to his brethren. By keeping our thoughts directed to these good and humane objects, we will lose much of individual self, and be truly what we are intended to be by the aid and blessing of the G. A. O. T. U., the most noble and fraternal of human institutions.

The D. PROV. G.M. having concluded his address, the anthem of "To Heaven's High Architect" was chanted by the choir, and grand honours were given by the brethren. The national anthem was then sung—the brethren joining in the chorus. The benediction having been pronounced by the Prov. G. Chaplain, the members of the Provincial Grand Lodges of New South Wales marched round the hall and quitted it, in the same manner they had entered. The ceremony being thus concluded, the brethren took their departure.

A ball, in celebration of the opening of the New Freemasons' Hall, was held in the evening. The company began to assemble at half-past eight o'clock; and in an hour's time, there being about 500 present, dancing commenced, and was kept up with great spirit during the whole night. At twelve o'clock supper was served in the three lodge-rooms; consequently everybody was able to enjoy the good things provided without the confusion usually attending balls of a similar character. After supper dancing was resumed, and kept up till an early hour, when the party broke up, well satisfied with their evening's amusement. The hall was decorated with flags, and was well lighted up by the temporary chandelier and brackets in the recess. The German band was in attendance, and played in their usual skilful manner.

[There are in New South Wales, twenty lodges under the English Constitution; eight under Scotch, and three Irish.]

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR YOUNG.

A deputation from the Masonic body, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Alderman Williams, D. Prov. G.M.; Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq., *M.L.A.*, Prov. G.S.W.; Watson Wilson, Esq., Prov. G.J.W.; John A. Mathews, Esq., Prov. G. Sec. of the English Constitution; Joshua Lovecroft, Esq., D. Prov. G.M.; Robert Stewart, Esq., *M.L.A.*, Prov. G.S.W.; Samuel W. Gray, Esq., *M.L.A.*, Prov. G. J.W.; William Cubitt, Esq., Prov. G. Sec. of the Irish Constitution, waited upon his Excellency the Governor, Sir John Young, with the following address, which was read by D. Prov. G.M., Bro. John Williams:—

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Administrator of the Government of New South Wales, and its Dependencies, &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

We, the representatives of the Masonic body in New South Wales, holding under the Grand Lodge of England, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland, deputed to wait upon your Excellency in the name of that body, and most sincerely offer you our congratulations on your safe arrival here, as the Administrator of her Majesty's Government of this colony.

As a section of the community over which you are appointed to preside, and as a body having no political bias, ever bound to be true and loyal subjects of her Majesty the Queen, we truly hope your Government in all honour, may be peaceful, bringing as its attendants plenty and prosperity to this land.

In conclusion, we also beg to congratulate Lady Young, and hail her advent amongst us, as the dawn of another day, that will long be treasured with pleasure in the remembrance of the mothers, wives, and daughters of New South Wales.

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Deputy Provincial Grand Master.
ARTHUR TOD HOLROYD, Provincial Grand Senior Warden.
WATSON WILSON, Provincial Grand Junior Warden.
JOHN. W. MATHEWS, Provincial Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

JOSHUA LOVECROFT, Deputy Provincial Grand Master.
ROBERT STEWART, Provincial Grand Senior Warden.
SAMUEL W. GRAY, Provincial Grand Junior Warden.
WILLIAM CUBITT, Provincial Grand Secretary.

To which his excellency made the following reply:—

To the Representatives of the Masonic Body in New South Wales. Gentlemen,—I am happy to receive you, as the representatives of a large society formed in New South Wales, affiliated to, and identified in all respects with, those great and widely respected bodies, the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland.

I beg you to accept my best thanks for the congratulations you are pleased to offer on my safe arrival in this important and interesting part of her Majesty's dominions.

Lady Young feels grateful for the compliment and welcome extended to her. No one can be more anxious than she is to deserve well of those amongst whom she is placed; and both she and I respond most heartily to the patriotic wishes you have expressed, that the goodness of Providence may cause the colony to yield its increase plentifully, and bless it with a long continuance of peace, based on the firm foundation of honour.

(Signed) JOHN YOUNG.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE.

On March the 30th, 1861, a grand full Masonic Ball took place at White's Assembly Rooms, Adelaide, which was the most magnificent affair that had ever taken place in that province. The room was splendidly decorated with flags, evergreens, and statuary, with fountains of rose water playing, and the whole of beautiful insignia of the Craft was exhibited on the occasion. There were upwards of 250 ladies and gentlemen present, amongst whom were His Excellency Bro. Sir R. G. Macdonnell, the Governor of the Province, and Lady; Bros. the Hon. J. T. Bagot, Prov. G.M. (I.C.); W. Fiveash, D. Prov. G.M. (I.C.); W. N. Crowder, Prov. G.S.W. (I.C.); J. P. Boucant, Prov. G. Sec. (I.C.); with other Prov. G. Officers (I.C.); J. Lazer, P.D. Prov. G.M. (E.C.); R. W. Moore, *M.D.*, P. Prov. G. Sec. (E.C.); W. Gosse, *M.D.*, D. Prov. G.M. (E.C.) F. Beyer, *M.D.*, Prov. G.S.D. (E.C.); Col. Blythe, Capt. Bineckley, and many of the *élite* of the Province. The ball was under the immediate patronage of, and got up by the brethren of the I.C. The splendid regalia of the brethren, and the handsome dresses of the ladies, now and then blending together in the most beautiful harmony of colour, and occasionally as if by the sudden shifting of the kaleidoscope approximating to a glorious discord, caused the scene altogether to be most imposing and brilliant, and

such as was never before beheld in the colony. The arrangements and the attention of the Stewards are worthy of the highest commendation, not one single point having been omitted to ensure the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. The orchestra was under the direction of Bro. R. N. Kohles, who exerted himself most indefatigably to please, and entirely succeeded. The *cuisine* was under the superintendence of Bro. Aldridge, and was got up in a most sumptuous manner. Dancing was kept up till five a.m., and down to the final settlement, there was nothing but success, satisfaction, and harmony, in a high degree; and, notwithstanding, the magnificence of the arrangements, the management of the Stewards prevented them being called upon for any extra expense.

GAWLER TOWN.—The ceremony of fixing the key-stone of the tower arch of St. George's New Church, by the worshipful body of Freemasons, took place on May the 21st, amidst such a demonstration as has never been witnessed before in Gawler. The weather was propitious, and at two o'clock the whole of the shops were closed, and great numbers might be seen driving in from the country round to witness the procession and ceremony. At three o'clock the procession was formed in front of the Oddfellows' Hall, by the Foresters and Oddfellows (M.U.) with their beautiful banners. On passing the Masonic lodge the brethren of the Craft emerged and joined the procession in the rear. At the head was Tyler with drawn sword, and following in due order, the various brethren with the three lights, corn, wine, and oil, the Holy Bible, Chaplain, Architect, &c., the rear being brought up with Bro. Fivash, D. Prov. G.M., Irish Constitution, supported by Bro. Crouter, Prov. G.S.W. (I.C.), and Bro. Boucant, Prov. G. Sec. (I.C.) The insignia banners, and regalia, gave this part of the procession an imposing appearance. Schröder's excellent band took the lead, and the assembled brethren then walked to the church, where the leaders stopped and the members fell back on either side so as to allow "the last to be first and the first last." The old church was densely crowded, the right side being occupied by the Masons and other orders, and many hundreds outside could not gain admission. The Rev. Canon Coombs read prayers, the Rev. Canon Russell, lessons; Bro. the Rev. T. Pollitt, P. Prov. G. Chaplain, preached an eloquent and impressive sermon. At the conclusion thereof, the Masons, followed by the bishop and clergy, assembled on a platform at the crown of the arch, to which a few of the principal Oddfellows and Foresters were also admitted by tickets. The Lord Bishop then read the service to the part appointed for the fixing the stone, when Bro. Martin, Mayor of Gawler, and W.M. of Lodge of Fidelity (E.C.), received the tools from the hands of the brethren who had carried them, and having applied the same, declared the stone well formed, true, trusty, and properly placed. Bro. Donner, W.P. Prov. G.J.D. (E.C.), and Bro. Crouter V.W. Prov. G.S.W. (I.C.), and Bro. Boucant, V.P.G. Sec. (I.C.), then handed respectively the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy to Bro. W. Fisher, D. Prov. G.M. (I.C.), who sprinkled them upon the stone with the appropriate words, in ancient form, praying for a blessing on the people, the successful completion of the work, protection of the workmen, and that the edifice might stand long when completed. His Lordship then concluded the service, whereupon the Rev. M. Coombs thanked the Masons for their assistance, which were duly acknowledged, and the Masonic public honours were then given, thus concluding the ceremony. The whole then returned in the same order as they had come to their respective lodge rooms. A *soirée* and lecture took place in the evening at the Oddfellows' Hall, the whole affair proving a triumphant success.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Dr. Bennett has been applied to to compose the English music for the Great Exhibition of 1862, and to conduct his own composition, as was no less fitting.

It appears that there is to be an instrumental *Solo* at the Birmingham Festival; played by Miss Arabella Goddard.

Mr. F. Penna's song-entertainment is over for the season.

At last, largely owing, we believe, to the persistence of Prof. Donaldson,—the sum of £2000 has been wrung from the administrators of the Reid legacy, so often referred to, and a new organ, purchased therewith from Mr. Hill, our well known builder, has been placed in the music class-room of the Edinburgh University. The instrument has four manuals and a pedal-board, contains 2680 pipes, 40 stops, and 5 couplers. Let us hope that it will be wisely turned to account.

Madame Viardot has reappeared at the Grand Opéra, in the part which she exhausted once for all when creating it there, in M. Meyerbeer's *Vides*.

M. Benezat's usual liberal musical entertainments are to be offered as usual to the players, idlers, and invalids of Baden-Baden in August. The customary grand concert, conducted by M. Berlioz there, will include his "Harold" Symphony and selections from his "Requiem."

The coming German opera season at Vienna is to open with a translated version of Donizetti's "L'Elisir."
Signor Verdi's "Il Trovatore" is chosen for the King's birthday at Hanover.

A prize has been offered by the Society of Friends of Music in Vienna for two new symphonies to be performed there during the coming opera season. The umpires named are Dr. Ambros, of Prague; Herr Hiller, of Cologne; Dr. Liszt, of Wiemar; Herr Reinecke, of Leipsic; and Herr Volkmann, of Pesth.

Among late musical publications from the German press may be signaled a new pianoforte *Concerto* by Herr Brahms (which may be worth looking after), and an edition of the pianoforte score of Mr. Wallace's "Lurline," with German text.

Sebastain Bach's Christmas Oratorio is now under revival in many German towns, Stuttgart among the number.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH TUBE.

The passengers by Citizen steamboat to Chelsea may observe on the open quay which adjoins the premises of the Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks, near Battersea pier, a long range of black iron tubing, half sunk in the earth, and extending a distance of about 450 yards along the brink of the river, except where it takes a winding turn, and dives under ground before entering a shed. The tube is the object of certain experiments which began on Tuesday, and will be continued for a few days. The transmission of packages by pneumatic pressure is not a new idea, nor in practice is it without an example, for the Electric Telegraph Company have, for a period of six years, employed the same means in collecting their messages from districts immediately surrounding their chief station. But the plan on which the Pneumatic Despatch Company intend, with the aid of their engineers, Messrs. T. W. Rammell and Latimer Clark, to apply the principle more widely, embraces two or three novel points of mechanism. The tube which we have mentioned is about 30 inches in diameter. It has rails, which are solidly cast within it. The cars which are to bear the despatches and mail bags are also of cast iron, with wheels which run on the rails; but the cars themselves, corresponding in shape with their receptacle, do not fit closely to its top and sides. Nothing like a vacuum or complete exhaustion of atmosphere is, in fact, required. The failure of the old atmospheric railway was attributable partly to the enormous pressure, and partly to the necessity of opening and closing a continuous valve as often as a train started. Neither difficulty occurs with regard to the pneumatic despatch tube. The pressure in this case is about six inches of water, which does not equal half the variation of the barometer. A maximum speed of twenty-five miles an hour may, we believe, be attained; but this, as well as the weight of the carriage and their contents must be a question of mechanical power.

It will be for use in crowded towns that the pneumatic despatch tube will prove a boon; and its first operations in London will probably be in connection with the General Post-office. The machinery by which a partial exhaustion of air within the tube is effected may be briefly described. In the shed to which we have alluded is an engine which works direct by a crank on the axis of a couple of discs, the diameter of which is 21 feet. There is a space between these discs, not wider than three or four inches at the edge, but greatly increasing towards the centre, where a large body of air is held. By the rapid and simultaneous revolution of these discs, the air is expelled at the open sides, just as water is trundled by a mop. As the centre communicates with the tube, a certain quantity of air is abstracted, and a corresponding pressure of course takes place, by which the motion of the cars is governed. On their approach to the end of their journey a check is given to their speed by a very ingenious arrangement. The exhausting machinery, instead of acting on the whole length of the tube, communicates with it by a branch pipe, at some little distance from the end. As soon as the cars have passed this pipe, they are no longer subject to the same motive influence, and the air in advance of them acts as a kind of natural buffer, the opposing force of which can again be regulated at will by the attendants who hear the approaching cars.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the royal family continue in the Isle of Wight. The Prince of Wales is still pursuing his military studies in Ireland.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the 18th inst., the East India High Court of Judicature Bill, and the East India Service Bill, were read a second time. Other bills were advanced a stage.—On Friday, Lord Harrowby moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying for the production of all the correspondence in the years 1831 and 1832, relative to the partition of Poland. Lord Wodehouse expressed his willingness to produce the correspondence

which passed between England and Russia, but he objected to the publication of the correspondence with other countries.—On Monday, the Marquis of Normanby severely denounced the conduct of Mr. Gladstone in refusing to withdraw the charges he had preferred against the ex-Duke of Modena, and moved for certain papers, which, he felt convinced, would prove the groundlessness of the right hon. gentleman's accusations. Lord Derby supported the views of the noble Marquis, while Mr. Gladstone found supporters in Lord Granville, Lord Brougham, and Lord Wodehouse. The motion for the papers was agreed to, and several bills were advanced a stage.—On Tuesday, the University Elections Bill and the Salmon Fisheries Bill were read a second time. On the motion for the second reading of the Irremovable Poor Bill—which shortens the period of residence necessary to constitute a settlement from five to three years, and establishes a system of uniform rating for all the parishes of each union—Lord Lifford moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The measure was supported by Lord Devon, formerly permanent secretary of the Poor-law Board, but was opposed by Lord Stradbroke and Lord Redesdale. On a division, a majority of nine appeared in favour of the second reading.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the 18th inst., there was a long and somewhat interesting discussion on the vote to defray the expenses of the consular establishments abroad, Mr. Dodson objecting to the maintenance of consuls in the inland towns of Europe as unnecessary. Lord J. Russell explained the grounds for employing consuls in such places as Ghent, Milan, Cadiz, Moscow, and Leipsic, with regard to the last of which there was considerable controversy. Mr. A. Smith also took exception to the appointment of a consul at Reunion, which Lord J. Russell defended, on the ground that it was rendered desirable by the convention recently concluded between England and France for the purpose of enabling the latter country to obtain supplies of Coolie immigrants from India. He thought it desirable that there should be a consul in Reunion, to whom the immigrants might address their complaints if they had any to make. Upon the vote for services in China and Japan his lordship stated that the news just received from Peking was of a very satisfactory character. It appeared, from a statement made by Mr. Peel with regard to the expenses in surveying the boundary line between the United States and British North America, that two-thirds of the distance has already been accomplished. The evening sitting was chiefly occupied with a debate on the Lords' amendments to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bills, the propositions of the Government in relation thereto being explained by the Attorney-General, and the proposition to restore the Chief Judge, the clause authorising which was knocked out by the Lords, was agreed to.—On Friday, the House, after a preliminary discussion, went into committee on the Inland Revenue Bill. In the evening Mr. Coningham presented Mr. O'Malley Irwin's petition against Mr. Lever. A warm debate ensued, in which Mr. Roebuck vehemently denounced the petitioner, and Mr. Malins and other gentlemen argued that the petition ought to be rejected, as it involved charges which, if sustainable, ought to be made and sustained in a court of law. The course, however, recommended by Lord John Russell and Mr. Bouverie—that of receiving the petition and having it printed for the consideration of members—was adopted upon a division. Mr. Kinglake, in putting a question to Lord John Russell, delivered a speech on the rumour of a project for the cession of the island of Sardinia to France. Lord John Russell, in reply, stated that he had the fullest confidence that no such project was entertained, at the same time emphatically declared that it could not take place without destroying the good understanding existing between England and France.—On Monday, Mr. Lever made a statement in defence of his proceedings in connection with the Galway Company; and, after a long discussion, Mr. Coningham's motion that Mr. Irwin's petition be referred to a Select Committee was negatived. The Lord's amendments to the clauses of the Bankruptcy Bill, referring to the creditors' assignees, were disagreed with, the remaining alterations being allowed to stand. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when a sum of £100,414 was voted for the British Museum.—On Tuesday, the House held a morning sitting, at which the discussion of the clauses of the Inland Revenue Bill was completed, and the measure passed through committee. The evening sitting was chiefly occupied with discussions of a somewhat miscellaneous character, possessing little public interest. Sir Charles Wood intimated that he proposed to take power to raise money for railway purposes in India, in case the railway companies should not have sufficient funds to enable them to carry on their works. Several votes were taken in Committee of Supply, including the *Regium Donum*, which was passed by a considerable majority.—On Wednesday, Mr. Cross, in moving the discharge of the order for the second reading of the Church-rate Amendment Bill, made a statement of his reasons for first introducing, and now withdrawing the measure. He said that if no proposition based upon a similar principle was submitted to the House next session, he should feel it to be his duty to bring forward his bill again. Sir Morton Peto severely condemned the hon. member's scheme, urging that it was infinitely worse than the present state of things, and would bring nine millions of people within the meshes of the law who were now exempt. Although Sir G. C. Lewis deprecated the further discussion of the question, Mr. Henley, Sir C. Douglas, Mr. D. Griffith, and Mr. Newdegate each made a few remarks before the bill was withdrawn. The Lunacy Regulation Bill was read a second time, and the Lace Factories Bill passed through committee.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—A small increase is reported in the amount of mortality in the metropolis for last week over the one preceding—the actual number of deaths being 1171. It is observed that the cold of winter tells fatally amongst the old, while the heat of summer acts in the same manner upon the young. There were 1819 births registered—905 boys and 914 girls—in the same period. The barometer gave a mean height of 29.574 inches, and the average heat of the air was 61.3 degrees.—Scotland, according to the census taken in April last, has

a population of little over three millions,—the increase during the decade being 172,376. We are now able to ascertain the population of the United Kingdom, which shows a total of 29,031,164—being a net increase of about 6 per cent. upon the number in 1851.—Sir Maurice Berkeley, who unsuccessfully claimed a coronet by virtue of his possession of Berkeley Castle, is, it is stated, about to be raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Berkeley of Berkeley Castle.—Lord John Russell, henceforth Earl Russell and Baron Amphil, bade the electors of the city of London a formal farewell on Tuesday. The room in which the noble Lord addressed his constituents was crowded to suffocation, and immense numbers were obliged to remain outside. Lord John, who was received with great cheering, thanked the constituency for the confidence it had reposed in him during the long period of twenty years, and stated that he should have still continued willing to represent it, had not the effects of forty-seven years' service in the House of Commons warned him of the peril of combining with the cares and anxieties of a member of Parliament the arduous functions of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He reviewed the political history of his own time, and naturally dwelt with peculiar emphasis upon the great question of reform with which his name is indissolubly associated. He recognised the very palpable fact that great indifference exists with reference to this question; but expressed a strong hope that if Reformers presented a bold and united front, they would still "go on from triumph to triumph." He promised that in the House of Lords he should not be content to settle down into the position of a "rusty nail in a monumental mockery," but should, as in his past life, strive to be of some service to his country.—South Lancashire has made a strong appeal to the Chancellor of Exchequer to allow himself to be put in nomination for the seat proposed to be allotted to that division of the county out of the forfeited seats of Sudbury and St. Alban's. A requisition, signed by upwards of 7000 electors, was presented by a deputation on Friday last, promising Mr. Gladstone a triumphant return should he be pleased to come forward. The right hon. gentleman has, however, declined the proffered honour, on the ground that were he to surrender his present trust it would be under circumstances unfavourable to the constituency of the University of Oxford, and at the present moment in an especial manner prejudicial to their interests.—Mr. Milner Gibson is to have a testimonial. It was decided at a meeting held in London, on Friday, and attended by several members of Parliament, including Mr. Cobden, Mr. W. Ewart, Sir C. Douglas, and Sir J. V. Shelley, that a subscription should be raised with the view of presenting to the right hon. gentleman some substantial recognition of his services in connection with the agitation for the repeal of "the taxes on knowledge."—The inquest on the body of Mr. Roberts, who died from the effects of the fearful wounds he sustained in the conflict with Major Murray, was opened on Monday and continued on Tuesday. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence threw no light on the cause of the conflict. On Monday the evidence showed that the deceased Mr. Roberts introduced himself to his antagonist under the assumed name of Gray, and by that name Major Murray continued to speak of him after the affray, until put right by those who knew Roberts; but on Tuesday deceased's son was examined, and stated that his father and Major Murray were previously acquainted with each other, and that a person who went by the name of Mrs. Murray was in the habit of calling frequently at the chambers in Northumberland-street. A piece of white blotting paper had also been found in one of the rooms, on which could be traced the name and address of Mrs. Murray, and the words, "I cannot rest; send by bearer." This Mrs. Murray has been seen by the police, and Major Murray's solicitor expressed his intention of calling her as a witness. On Thursday the inquest was resumed, when Mrs. Anna Maria Moody (otherwise Murray) was examined. She expressed her conviction that Major Murray did not know Roberts, though he knew the Major by following her about. Her connection with Roberts commenced by her borrowing money of him at a ruinous rate of discount, unknown to the Major, and that he afterwards obtained such sway over her, that she was afraid to break it off. He had frequently questioned her about the Major and the wants of the Hotel Company with regard to money. When she could not pay him the whole of his money at once, he had made propositions to her to which she could not assent. He had introduced her to his wife at the Surrey Gardens, and she had been with him two or three times to the Crystal Palace. Major Murray was examined, and gave substantially the same account as in the first instance. The jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."—Baron de Vidil, was, on Monday, committed for trial by the Bow-street magistrate, on the charge of attempting to murder his son. Bail was refused. No counsel appeared for the prosecution, the case being apparently left in the hands of the police. Young M. de Vidil still refused to give evidence; but several witnesses were examined whose testimony had an important bearing upon the case.—At the York Assizes on Saturday, William Randall Mackley, a surgeon, of Great Horton, was tried before Mr. Baron Wilde for the wilful murder of Martha Curtis. Another indictment charged him with returning a false certificate to the registrar of deaths. The deceased woman had lived with the prisoner for some years in the capacity of housekeeper, and it was alleged that he had used instruments for the purpose of procuring the premature birth of an illegitimate child, and so brought on peritonitis, which resulted in the woman's death. The medical evidence proving unsatisfactory through its conflicting character, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.—Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth, the Conservative candidate at the last election for Wakefield, was tried on several counts charging him with bribery. Among the witnesses examined was Mr. Fernandez, who, at the last assizes, was severely punished for refusing to give evidence against Mr. J. Bariff Charlesworth, who was also put into the witness-box. The jury unanimously

found the defendant guilty on the first count, that of having "corruptly paid to John Bariff Charlesworth a certain sum of money, with the intent that it, or some part of it, should be used for the purpose of bribery." There was a strong difference of opinion with reference to the other counts, and with respect to these the jury were discharged. Sentence was not passed. In another of the bribery cases, in which a person named Crowther was defendant, a verdict of not guilty was returned.—A rather out-of-date charge was preferred at the Lewes Assizes against a young man named John Newnham. Nearly two years ago two stacks of wheat had been set on fire at Horsted Keynes, and it was now alleged that the prisoner was the incendiary. The principal witness was the prisoner's uncle, whose testimony had so little weight with the jury that they unhesitatingly returned a verdict of acquittal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Emperor of the French who has, it is said, derived much benefit from his visit to Italy, was expected to return to Fontainebleau on Friday.—The Empress, immediately on being apprised of the death of Prince Czartoryski, sent a message to Prince Ladislaus Czartoryski, expressive of her grief at the misfortune which had befallen the family, and begging him to offer her condolence to his mother, the Princess Czartoryski.—The *Moniteur* of this day contains a report of the Minister of Marine to the Emperor, which is followed by a decree approving thereof, and ordering the levy of men for the navy as follows:—First, from among the sailors who have not yet served the State; second, in case of insufficiency from among the class who have served the shortest time of their period of service. Another decree establishes bounties for those sailors who re-enter the navy after their period of service has expired.—The French Minister of Finance has issued his report on the subscription to the 'Thirty Years' Loan, from which it appears that 4,693,814 bonds have been subscribed for. The *Moniteur* adduces the magnitude of the amount, and the eagerness displayed by the public to subscribe, as a proof both of the financial power of the country and of the confidence reposed in the Government of the Emperor.—The announcement made by the *Patrie* that M. de St. Georges had been appointed French consul in Australia is contradicted, and it is likely that that gentleman's affairs will undergo a public investigation.—On Saturday M. Mires lodged an appeal against the sentence lately passed on him.—On Friday a fire broke out in the property-room of the Grand Opera, and destroyed scenery and other effects to the value of a million francs. There will, however, be no interruption to the performances, as the scenery of the pieces now being played was not destroyed.—The Duke de Broglie has abandoned the action which he had commenced against the French Prefect of police, all the copies of his pamphlet which the police had seized having been again delivered into his possession.—*La Patrie* says "The steamer transport *Japon*, of the Imperial navy, arrived at Point de Galle on the 6th of June, from Saigon. Two vessels of the Imperial navy are actually at anchor at Suez—the *Torbin* and the *Gironde*; they will be reinforced by the *Japon* and the *Européen*."—From Turin we learn that the King has received Count Fleury in solemn audience. The Turin *Official Gazette* states that the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, by a dispatch dated Monte Video, May '22, has officially recognised the Kingdom of Italy.—The Italian Government is likely to raise its loan of £20,000,000 without difficulty, tenders for more than the required amount having already, it is said, been received by the Finance Minister at Turin.—General Ciadini is proceeding with great vigour against the Neapolitan brigand bands and their instigators. A telegram announces that the provinces of Avellino and Basilicata have been restored to tranquillity, and that flying columns have been sent to the district of Lavino.—The *Giornale di Roma* of the 10th announces that his Holiness has appointed Mgr. Giuseppe Popardo to the post of Consultore of the Universal Roman Inquisition, and also of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. The same journal denounces in strong terms the pamphlet of Mgr. Liverani.—The Pope pronounced a short allocution on Tuesday at Rome, expressing his satisfaction at the conduct of the episcopacy and the Italian clergy; but deplored the aberration of some of the ecclesiastics of Milan, Modena, and the kingdom of Naples. He gave expression to his gratitude for the occupation of Rome by the French army.—Cardinal Antonelli, by order of the Pope, has addressed a protest to the diplomatic body, dated Rome, July 9, in which he refers to "the sacrilegious spoliation of the major part of the Pope's domains." He says it is impossible for the Papal Government to remain silent in presence of a loan of 500,000,000 francs, which the Piedmontese Government has resolved to contract; and adds, "it will be clearly seen that a sum so enormous is not intended solely to provide for the wants of Piedmont, properly so called, but by overcharging also the provinces taken from the Sovereign Pontiff, their legitimate sovereign, tends to increase by a new public debt the load of usurpations, and to leave for a long series of years lamentable traces of its passage, to the great detriment of the population of the Pontifical state. He therefore protests against the loan.—The Imperial rescript, in reply to the address of the Hungarians, was read in both chambers on Monday. The Emperor of Austria refuses the demand that the union between the countries shall be a mere personal one, and points out that the relation of Hungary to the whole monarchy has been for three centuries a real union, so far as war, finance, and foreign affairs are concerned; and that when the constitution was granted to the country the constitutional necessities of the whole country were taken into consideration. He also announces that the laws of 1848 cannot be wholly re-established, because in many respects they are incompatible with the present constitution. The Emperor also declares the union of Hungary with Transylvania to be for the present impracticable. In conclusion, the Emperor promises an amnesty on the occasion of his coronation as King of Hungary.—Count Forgach, whom the Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed Chancellor of Hungary in the room of

Baron Vay, has declared his intention "to act according to the wishes of the nation and the constitution." The Magyars will test the sincerity of his declaration; for they are actively engaged in concerting measures for legal opposition to unconstitutional measures.

AMERICA.—The intelligence brought by the *Europa*, which arrived on Monday, possesses considerable interest. Colonel Taylor, who had arrived in Washington with despatches from President Jefferson Davis to President Lincoln, had been sent back without an answer. The tenor of these despatches was not known, but it was reported that they were "frivolous," and that Colonel Taylor had been sent to Washington merely for the purpose of gaining information. Congress had resolved to confine itself to granting and raising supplies for the prosecution of the war, and to postpone the consideration of private bills until the next session. The Senate had passed a bill authorising the employment of 500,000 volunteers, and appropriating 500,000,000 dollars for the expenses of the war, while the House of Representatives had adopted a bill authorising the contraction of a loan of 250,000,000 dollars. Bills repealing the Morrill Tariff, re-enacting the tariff of 1857, and abolishing all ports of entry south of Baltimore, had been introduced into the House of Representatives. Respecting military operations, we learn that some Federal troops had sustained a defeat, on the 5th inst., at a place called Carthage, in Missouri. According to the account transmitted to us, a body of 1200 Federalists attacked 4000 Secessionists, but "finally retired," with a loss of fifty-three men killed and wounded, while the Secessionist loss was estimated—by the Federalists—at more than 250 men. The Federal troops, however, were "rapidly concentrating" in the neighbourhood; and we are assured that the "rebels were expected to be utterly routed within a day or two." In Western Virginia, near Laurel Hill, there had likewise been some skirmishing; and General McClellan was expected to attack the entrenched position of the Secessionists on the 11th inst. The conclusion of the American news is of a very melancholy nature, namely, the death of the wife of Professor Longfellow, by accidental burning.—The *Etna* has arrived with intelligence from New York to the evening of the 12th inst. General McClellan has attacked the entrenched camp of the Southerners at Rich Mountain, in Western Virginia, and completely routed them, capturing all their guns and camp equipage. As General McClellan continued his onward movement the Confederates must either retreat or risk a general engagement. In Missouri there was a good deal of skirmishing, and large bodies were said to be flocking to the support of the Secessionist General Jackson. A severe shock of earthquake had been felt at Montreal, Ottawa, and Canada West.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Intelligence from the River Plate, per French steamer *Béara*, dated Buenos Ayres, 15th June, again assumes its old complexion. The streets and cafés are scoured by patrols at night, driving at the point of the bayonet the native youth into the barracks to serve as National Guards, or show cause for exception. Every "iron pot" of a steamer is pierced for innumerable guns, "and otherwise turned into a ship of war." They are going to fight Urquiza. He is described as Ogre II. of this nation. The press of Cordova has lately been urging an alliance with Buenos Ayres. One of Urquiza's chieftains, Colonel Saa, who is Governor of the Province of San Luis, has lately, on some pretence, been hovering on the frontiers of Cordova, and threatening the city with a repetition of the excesses he committed at San Juan. The only hope for Buenos Ayres is said to be that under the hands of its present Minister of Finance, and with its superior resources, it will be able, by prolonging the contest, to gain the advantage. A new issue of public funds, to the extent of twenty four millions, has been voted. These bonds bear 10 per cent. interest, with 3 per cent. sinking fund. Should war be decided upon, it was supposed the Government could not go on without a new issue of paper money. Business was at a standstill.

INDIA.—The Bombay Mail has arrived. The summary of the *Bombay Gazette* to the 27th ult. conveys no intelligence of great importance. Colonel Baird Smith's report on the famine is published, and it gives a general idea of what the calamity has been. Colonel Baird Smith states that there are no materials in existence for forming any estimate, having even the slightest claims to confidence of the mortality attributable to the famine. It has certainly been very great; but it is a consoling thought that, deplorable as the mortality has been, yet twice as many have been recovered from the terrible condition in which they were found as have sunk under it. Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Mayhew, Adjutant-General of the Army, left the presidency on the 4th of June for Simlah, being compelled by ill-health to relinquish his duties at head-quarters; it was supposed that Major Beecher would act for him till the departure of army headquarters from the presidency for the hills. The last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* published an official statement, showing the local appropriation of the estimates of revenue and expenditure of India for the year 1861-2. The estimate shows the total receipts from every source and province of India for the year 1861-2 at £41,294,595, and expenditure at £35,248,939, leaving a surplus of £6,045,653. There is an alarming increase of upwards of a million and a half in pensions and allowances payable under treaties, &c. There is a large decrease in public works. The Nizam has now abandoned the idea of displacing his present minister, Salar Jung. The import market during the fortnight had been quiet. The export market maintained a brisk tone.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. T. HODGE.—We do know of any Masonic paper hangings—unless they relate to the Chivalric or Templar degrees. Bro. Hodge suggests if such are not made "that it would not be a bad speculation for a brother paper manufacturer."
POLYGLOR.—We cannot inform you where the book is to be obtained. The other question we will answer by letter.