

THE
MASONIC MIRROR:

AUGUST, 1855.

THE MARK DEGREE.

WE promised in our last, to show how the Mark degree might be legalised in England under the authority of the G. Chapter of Scotland, though we would much prefer, if it could be so arranged, that it should be connected with that of England. As, however, the degree is not officially recognised in England, we have now only to deal with it as connected with the Scotch Lodges. The Scottish G. Chapter would not grant a warrant for making R.A. Masons in England, inasmuch as they will not, and very properly so, interfere with the functions of the G. Chapter of this country. It would, however, doubtless, grant a Charter for the practice of the Mark to those who were already R.A. Masons.

In order to obtain such a Charter, it would be necessary for nine Royal Arch Masons to become affiliated with some established Scotch Lodge, and afterwards, to apply for a warrant to the G. Chapter—at least three of these nine having taken the Scottish Obligation. Indeed, we believe that there would be no difficulty in the members of the existing London Bon. Accord Lodge of Mark Masons becoming at once affiliated to a Scotch Chapter, and obtaining a legal Charter, they of course undertaking to withdraw themselves from the surreptitious Lodge into which there can be no doubt they have been inadvertently drawn, and to obey laws and regulations of the G. Chapter of Scotland for the future.

We feel the greater confidence in the expression of this opinion, because, as in England, we do not grant the degrees of Mark, Past, and Excellent, previous to the Royal Arch,—as in Scotland, the Supreme G. Chapter of that country forbids any Chapter to admit, as visitors, Royal Arch Masons from England or abroad, unless they take an obligation that they will not illegally reveal any degrees they may see practised—and consider themselves to be as much members of them as though they had gone through the regular ceremonies as performed in Scotland. Indeed, if an English Arch Mason applies for affiliation with, or to use the English term, to become a joining member of a Scottish Chapter, he is never (unless he himself desires it) asked to go through the ceremonial of the omitted degrees, but all are conferred under one general obligation. The

same plan has been also adopted with regard to irregular Arch Masons, a large number of whom existed in Scotland (made under old worn-out Irish Charters) until within the last twelve years, but the whole of whom, it is believed, have now become affiliated with the regular Arch Chapters, four of which are at the present time flourishing in Glasgow alone.

That the S.G. Chapter of Scotland are anxious to do every thing in their power to bring the Mark under some regular authority, we have a strong proof, in a case which occurred not long since, and relative to which, we speak on the authority of a Br. and Comp. of high standing in that country. An application was lately made from, we believe, Callao, in Peru, for a warrant enabling the Mark and Past degrees to be granted to the Comps.—the applicants being all Arch Masons under the “ancient and accepted Scottish rite,” as it is called. And though there is a wide difference between the ceremony of that degree and that now in practice in Scotland, yet as both evidently have their derivation from one source, and in North America the members of the one are allowed to visit the Chapters of the other, the G. Arch Chapter held the petitioners to be Royal Arch Masons,—had them affiliated with a Glasgow Chapter (the nine petitioners being all American Mark Masons), and registered them on the Grand Role of Scotland. This done, a warrant was forwarded to them as a Royal Arch Chapter, and they were thus enabled to grant the Mark degree as desired.

Though bringing this instance forward to show the anxiety of the S.R. Arch Chapter of Scotland to do everything in its power to give fair facilities for the practice of the Mark, and because we desire to see the Bon Accord Lodge of London working under legal authority—we feel, at the same time, bound to admit, that we would rather see the whole of Masonry practised in England, brought under the undivided control of our own G. Lodge and Chapter.

CAUTION IN THE ELECTION OF CANDIDATES.—An ancient tradition inform us, that our brethren at the Temple were so circumspect in the choice of the materials intended for that stupendous edifice, that no stone was permitted to be received until it had passed the rigid examination of at least three overseers. The consequence of such a scrutiny was seen in the beauty and perfection of the building, which, when completed, seemed, as our lectures inform us, to be the handiwork of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, rather than of mere human hands. Borrowing, as we do, all the symbolism of our speculative science from the operative art of our ancient brethren, it were well if we should remember that as the material stone, which could not pass the scrutiny of the overseers' square at Jerusalem, was rejected and thrown aside as unworthy to form a component part of the House of the Lord, so should the candidate, whose moral qualifications are defective, be rejected by our Lodges because unfitted to occupy, as a living stone, any portion of that symbolic Temple, “that house not made with hands,” which it is the constant labor of every Mason to erect.—*New York Mirror and Key Stone.*

FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 417.)

DURING the building of Saint Paul's Cathedral as a national undertaking, Masonry was also greatly employed in restoring other public and domestic buildings. The vast number of workmen employed and the thorough freedom of all classes of labourers at this period, serfdom having entirely disappeared during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, rendered the protection afforded by a society whose object was to secure the perfect freedom of its members against the attacks of the higher classes—who were but too prone to compel the lower orders to labour for their aggrandisement almost unnecessary. Although the great call for skilled craftsmen during the rebuilding of London and its public edifices in a great measure kept the Lodges together, still the necessity for combination did not exist as in bygone days, when the greatest potentates in the world found it necessary to protect them—and an extraordinary skill in architectural design was often a means of promotion from comparatively humble origin to the highest offices in church and state.

Amidst the general restoration of halls, gates, and other buildings, the hospital for the reception of lunatics claims our first attention. The foundation of that called the Bethlehem hospital, was laid in April, 1675. It was a building of considerable magnificence, 540 feet long, and 40 feet broad, beside the wings, which were not added till several years after. The middle and ends which projected, were adorned with pilasters, entablatures, foliages, and other ornaments; and rising above the other parts of the building had each a flat roof, with a handsome balustrade of stone, adorned with a clock and a gilt ball and vane. The wings, which were set apart for incurables, were not inferior to the rest of the building. The whole was of brick and stone, and inclosed by a handsome wall 680 feet long of the same materials. In the centre of the wall, which receded with a circular sweep, were a large pair of iron gates—and on the piers by which they were supported, were two images in a reclining posture, the one representing raving, and the other melancholy madness. The expression of these figures, the work of Br. Cibber, who also carved the emblematical figures on the Monument, are spoken of in terms of great praise.

Where the fire stopped at Temple Bar, the citizens erected the Roman gate now standing, with the statues of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. on the east side, and Charles I. and Charles II. on the west. This, instead of being as in the present time considered a nuisance, as an impediment to thoroughfare, was much admired as a work of art.

The College of Physicians at the north-east part of Warwick Lane, though from its local disadvantages, but little known, has been esteemed by good judges as a building of great merit. The entrance is through an octangular porch or theatre, crowned with a dome which finishes with a cone, very capacious for admitting carriages, and well lighted. This was built by Br. Wren, but being in a narrow lane it is almost hid from

the passenger. The gate leads into a square court, and the building opposite, which contains the library and other rooms of state and convenience, was the design of Inigo Jones. The ascent to the door is by a flight of steps, and in the under part is a basement story. The whole of the front is decorated with pilasters of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. In a niche over the door is a statue of King Charles II., and directly opposite in the inner front of the octangular porch, stands that of Sir John Custer. The whole of this building is both beautiful and commodious.

The following parish churches, which had been consumed by the great fire, were in a very few years restored by the Craft under the direction of the Deputy Grand Master Br. Wren.

Allhallows, Bread Street, in the ward of Bread Street, in 1684, and the steeple, 1697. This is in the Tuscan order, in length, 73 feet, in breadth 35, and in height 30 feet. The steeple, which, as well as the church, is of stone, is of the Doric order, well adorned, and about 86 feet high.

Allhallows the Great, on the south side of Thames Street, was finished in 1683. This is also in the Tuscan order, plain and massive, and the ornaments few and simple. In length, about 87 feet, breadth, 52, and in height, about 30; the altitude of the tower, which is square, is about 86 feet.

Allhallows, on the north side of Lombard Street, was finished 1694. In this church is only one pillar, which, with the pilasters, is in the Tuscan order. Its length is 84 feet, breadth 52, and height about 30; the altitude of the tower is about 85 feet, built square.

St. Alban's, on the east side of Great Wood Street, was rebuilt, and finished in 1685. This building is Gothic, as it was before the fire, and is in length, about 66 feet, breadth 59, and height 33; the tower is built of stone, square, with Gothic pinnacles, its altitude is about 85 feet, and to the top of the pinnacles 92 feet.

The church of St. Anne and Agnes, situated on the north side of St. Anne's Lane, was finished in 1680, and beautified in 1703. It is 53 feet square, about 35 feet high, and the tower to the top of turret, about 84 feet. The roof is supported by four handsome Corinthian columns which are placed in a geometrical square from each other.

St. Andrew's Wardrobe, on the east side of Puddle Dock Hill, was finished in 1692. It is built of brick, cased over in imitation of stone. The roof is supported by twelve Tuscan pillars, and is ornamented with fret work. Its length is 75 feet, breadth 59, and height 38 feet; and that of the tower about 86 feet.

St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the south side of Holborn Hill, was finished 1687. This church is both beautiful and spacious, the columns that support the roof, which is adorned with fret work, are of the Corinthian order, the walls are of stone. Its length is 105 feet, breadth, 63, and height, 43 feet; the tower or square steeple is 110 feet, it is externally in the Doric order, and was finished in 1704.

St. Anthony, also called St. Antholius, at the west end of Watling

Street, was finished in 1682,—of stone. The outside is of the Tuscan order, and the roof which is an elliptical cupola with four porthole windows, is supported by eight columns of the Composite order. Its length is about 66 feet, breadth 54, and height 44 feet, the neat spire steeple is about 154 feet.

St. Augustin's, situated north side of Watling Street, was finished in 1683, and the steeple in 1695.

St. Benedict, or St. Bennet's Grass church, situated on the east side of Gracechurch Street, was finished, 1685.

St. Bennet's, Paul Wharf church, on the north side of Thames Street, was rebuilt, 1683.

St. Benedict, or St. Bennet's Fink church, on the north side of Threadneedle Street, was built in 1673 and is a fine piece of architecture.

St. Bartholomew's, behind the Royal Exchange, situated on the east side of Bartholomew Lane, was rebuilt, 1679.

St. Bridge, or St. Bride's church, on the south side of Fleet Street, was rebuilt with great beauty and strength in 1680, and further adorned, 1699. The steeple is 234 feet high, it is therefore 32 feet higher than the Monument. It is a most excellent piece of workmanship, combining solidity with an appearance of lightness.

Christ church, on the north side of Newgate Street, was rebuilt, 1687.

St. Christopher's church, at the north-west corner of Threadneedle Street, was not totally destroyed by the great fire, the walls partly escaping the flames, and had it not been filled with paper would probably not have been so much damaged. It was repaired soon after the fire, but has since been taken down to make room for building a west wing to the Bank of England.

St. Clement's Danes church, so named from having formerly been a burying place of the Danes before the Norman Conquest, situated in the Strand, a little to the east of Temple Bar; being greatly decayed, was taken down 1680, and rebuilt in 1682, under the superintendance of the D.G.M. Wren.

St. Clement's, East Cheap, on the east side of St. Clement's Lane, was rebuilt, 1686.

St. Dionis back church, on the west side of Lime Street, was rebuilt in 1674, and the steeple in 1684.

St. Dunstan's-in-the-east, situated in the middle way between Tower Street north and Thames Street—was only repaired, and the steeple was afterwards erected in 1698.

St. Edmund's-the-King, on the north side of Lombard Street, was built in 1690.

St. George, Botolph Lane church, on the west side of Botolph lane, was rebuilt, 1674.

St. James, Garlick Hill church, on the east side of that hill, was rebuilt in 1683.

St. James', Westminster, situated between the north side of Jermyn Street and the south side of Piccadilly, was erected at the charge of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, and of the inhabitants, owners, and

occupiers of the houses and lands in this precinct, by an act of parliament, 3rd Jas., 2nd constituting it parochial.

St. Laurence, Jewry church, on the north side of Cateaton Street, was rebuilt in 1677.

St. Margaret's church, at the north-east end of old London Bridge, was rebuilt in 1676, and the steeple in 1705. When the bridge was relieved from its unnatural load of houses, the west end of this church was found to interfere with the footway. A foot passage was made under it, this was considered a hazardous undertaking, but on inspection it was found that Sir Christopher, having foreseen the necessity, had prepared for the alteration.

St. Margaret's, Lothbury, on the north side of Lothbury, was re-built, and finished in 1690.

St. Margaret Pattens church, on the north side of Little Tower Street, at the south-east angle of Rood Lane, formerly occupied by patten makers, whence the name of the church, was rebuilt in 1687.

St. Margaret's Ludgate, on the north side of Ludgate Street, was rebuilt in 1684.

St. Mary's church, on the west side of Abchurch Lane, was rebuilt in 1686.

St. Mary's-at-Hill church, on the west side of St. Mary Hill, was rebuilt, 1672.

St. Mary's Aldermary church, on the east side of Bow Lane, was rebuilt by private benefaction—before the public fund was settled by parliament on coals, for rebuilding the churches destroyed by fire.

St. Mary Magdalen's, Old Fish Street church, on the north side of Little Knightrider Street, was rebuilt in 1685.

St. Mary, Somerset church, on the north side of Thames Street, was rebuilt in 1695.

St. Mary-le-bow, situated on the south side of Cheapside, was rebuilt, and finished in 1683, upon the wall of a very ancient church in the early time of the Roman colony, which, by the rising of the ground in succeeding ages, was entirely buried under the present level of the street. The principal ornament of this church is the steeple, erected at a little distance from the north-west angle. It is founded on an old Roman causeway lying about eighteen feet below the level of the street, and is accounted an admirable piece of architecture.

St. Mary's, Woolnoth church, on the north side of Lombard Street, was repaired in 1677—the sides, the roof, and part of the end having been damaged by the great fire; it was, however, afterwards substantially rebuilt by Br. Hawksmoor, who was for many years fellow Craft to D.G.M. Wren, and was afterwards employed under him in many public works.

St. Mary, Aldermanbury church, near the middle of Aldermanbury, was rebuilt in 1677.

St. Matthew, Friday Street church, on the next side of Friday Street, near Cheapside, was rebuilt in 1685.

St. Michael, Basinghall or Bassishaw church, on the west side of Basinghall Street, was rebuilt, and finished in 1679.

St. Michael, Royal church, on the east side of College Hill, was rebuilt in 1694.

St. Michael, Queenhithe church, in Little Trinity Lane, Thames Street, was rebuilt in 1677.

St. Michael, Wood Street church, on the west side of Great Wood Street, was rebuilt in 1675.

St. Michael, Crooked Lane church, on the east side of St. Michael's Lane, was rebuilt in 1688.

St. Michael, Cornhill church, on the south side of Cornhill, was rebuilt in 1672.

St. Mildred, Bread Street church, on the east side of Bread Street, was rebuilt in 1683.

St. Mildred, Poultry church, on the north side of the Poultry, was rebuilt in 1676.

St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey church, on the south side of Old Fish Street, was rebuilt in 1677.

St. Olaves, Jewry church, on the west side of the Old Jewry, was rebuilt in 1673.

St. Peter's church, in Cornhill, was rebuilt in 1681.

St. Sepulchre's church, on the north side of Snow Hill, being partly demolished by the great fire, was rebuilt, 1670.

St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, was rebuilt, in 1676.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook church, behind the Mansion House, was rebuilt in 1676, it is greatly admired for its interior beauties. Walbrook church though little known among us, is famous all over Europe, and is justly reputed the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Every beauty that the plan can admit of is here to be found in the greatest perfection. And foreigners may justly censure our bad taste in allowing such a masterpiece of art to be buried among the surrounding houses.

St. Swithin's church, on the north side of Cannon Street, enclosing in its south wall the ancient London stone, was rebuilt in 1679.

St. Vedast, Foster Lane church, on the east side of Foster Lane, was rebuilt in 1679.

During the carrying on of these works, King Charles II. founded the Chelsea Hospital as a retreat for disabled and aged soldiers; and Sir William Bruce, bart., Grand Master of Scotland, was ordered by the king to rebuild his palace at Holyrood House, at Edinburgh, in the best Augustan style—and the Scottish secretary's office at Whitehall. The Grand Master Bruce also built a pretty seat at Kinross, so that fellow Crafts were never better employed than in this reign.

Many fine structures were built in different parts of the country, the most worthy of notice are, Wing House, Bedfordshire; Chevening in Kent; Ambusbury in Wiltshire; Hotham House and Stainburgh, Yorkshire; palace of Hamilton in Clydesdale; Stirling House, near the Castle; Drumlanrig in Nithisdale, and many more. Many Lodges were constituted throughout the Kingdom under the authority of several Grand Masters.

George Villars, Duke of Buckingham, an old mason, succeeded Rivers,

but all business was left to the able superintendence of the D.G.M. Wren, and his Wardens.

By an inscription in the old church of St Dunstan's, Fleet Street, it appears, that Matthew Marshal, Esq., was Master Mason of England: probably under the protectorate, and that King Charles II. also appointed his son, Joshua Marshal, Esq., Master Mason, at the time when the rebuilding of the City of London required increased numbers of Master Masons as well as Fellow Crafts.

Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, succeeded Villars as Grand Master, and during his Mastership the fraternity was considerable, and numbers of gentlemen were admitted among the brethren; but unfortunately, owing to the destruction of the Society at the revolution, and many valuable manuscripts from a fear of making improper discoveries, which took place at a more recent date, a great part of the records of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in this and the preceding reign were lost.

James II. ascended to the throne on the death of his brother, on the 6th of February, 1685, and not being a brother Mason, and also greatly opposed to the liberal principles which the Order tends to inculcate, the art was much neglected during this reign. The only record we have, is, that after the death of the Earl of Arlington, the Lodges elected Sir Christopher Wren, Grand Master, who appointed Br. Gabriel Cibber and Br. Edward Strong, Grand Wardens. These, with the leading members of the order regularly met to maintain the ancient usages and promulgate the genuine principles of the Fraternity.

(To be continued.)

THE CHANCES OF LIFE,

By Bro. LLOYD, P.M., (No. 8,) LIMERICK.

Air,—"Balance a Straw."

Should the changes of life e'er compel me to roam,
In a Lodge of Freemasons I'll sure find a home;
There the kind smile of Friendship shall welcome each guest,
And brotherly love give that welcome a zest.

There that soul-binding union only is known,
That links the poor peasant to the King on his throne,
There the rich and the poor on a level will meet,
And, as brothers, each other most cordially greet.

When I'm absent from Lodge, pleasure courts me in vain,
As I sigh for the moments of meeting again;
For Friendship and harmony only are there,
Where we meet on the Level, and part on the Square.

On the quicksands of Life should a Brother be thrown,
'Tis then that the kindness of Masons is shown.
As the heart prompts the hand his distress to remove,
For our motto is Friendship and Brotherly Love.

When the Master of All from his star-studded Throne,
His Great Mandate shall issue to summon us home,
May each Brother be found to be duly prepared,
In the Grand Lodge Above to receive his reward.

MASONIC REMINISCENCES.

BY Φωροφιλος, P.M., L. 50, Dublin.

(Continued from p. 422.)

CHAPTER VI.—PHIL IS SENT TO COLLEGE—HIS FAILURE—SUFFERINGS OF A SPOILED PET—COLLEGE JOKES—HINTS TO OVER-INDULGENT PARENTS.

WE shall pass over the heart-wearing trials of the unfortunate tutor, conscientiously endeavouring to hammer a little knowledge into Phil's impenetrable skull, despite the perpetual interruptions of parental protests against her darling's being over worked; a most unnecessary request, as that young gentleman seemed incurably afflicted with *bibliophobia*: the sight of a glass of water could not produce more nervous excitement in one afflicted with canine madness, than a glance at Horace or Homer would in Phil.

We often felt and feel still, deep sympathy with that most useful and important class, private tutors, (called *grinders* at T. C. D., and known under the title of *coaches*, at Cambridge) gentlemen frequently of great moral worth, and high literary attainments) whose honest endeavours, not only to infuse useful knowledge into their pupils, but to fit them for the duties and high purposes of life, are so often thwarted by the interference of weak and over weening parents.

If those parents could but foresee, and reflect upon the mischiefs and hindrances through life, they thus inflict upon the victims of their misplaced, and mistaken indulgence, they would restrain this feeling, of perhaps what we should be justified in calling, selfish fondness, more within the limits of reason, and common sense. We should then have fewer instances of fine natural abilities run to waste, or perverted, and the Phil Simpson class would become extinct indeed.

Phil's tutor did all he could under his difficult circumstances, and wrote to the Colonel to say his nephew was as fit, as he thought he ever would be, for his entrance examination. The Colonel lost no time in posting to Simpson Hall, luxuriating in the hope of finding his nephew ground to a point, and in short, *factus ad unguem* for the intellectual ordeal he was about to undergo; but alas! poor Phil was never destined to be "a tree in the grove of the Academy."

After settling a few necessary preliminaries, Phil took his departure, receiving a maudlin tear from his father, and a caution against Botany Bay, and leaving his poor mother nearly broken hearted, and almost suffocated with wild convulsive sobs; and with his uncle for *cicerone* was soon making rapid way towards the metropolis.

Phil had no buoyant feeling that "the world was all before him," he was very little affected by the aspirations of hope, or the tremblings of fear, beyond the wish for a speedy return, and the horror of books and tutors; he had no yearnings of that youthful ambition which generally absorbs the bitterness of a first parting from the home of our childhood,

and can enable us to allow even a mother's tears to fall lightly, in the sunny visions, and rainbow hues in which our young fancy clothes the glorious world upon which we are about to enter.

He was consigned in due form to the protection of a College tutor by his uncle, who promised to call after the examinations, and encouragingly told him if he made a creditable entrance that he should have a first rate hunter for the next season.

On examination day, Phil breakfasted, as is usual on such occasions, at his tutor's rooms, where he met a number of others, of the most varied size, age, and colour, who with merry faces and throbbing hearts were prepared for the same trial as himself. They thence proceeded to the great hall, and having taken their places, the great inquisition commenced.

Up to this, our hero maintained a degree of dreamy self-possession, but the sight of the books brought a sudden change o'er the spirit of his dream, the pictures of the illustrious *litterateurs* along the walls became at once rather indistinctly visible, they appeared to assume very hideous forms, and to look upon him with the most malignant scowls, cold perspiration bedewed him all over, and when the book was passed into his hands, it might as well have been Sanscrit for all poor Phil knew, he gazed at it with a strange and vacant look, "*vox faucibus hesit*," he stuck fast, and could not utter a word; it passed on to the next without the smallest recognition from Phil, nor the acknowledgment of the most distant acquaintance-ship, each successive book passed away in the same manner, and Phil never felt a "joy so sweet" as when the doors were thrown open, and he found himself borne along with the noisy crowd into the open *square*.

It would be an interesting speculation to watch the expression of those young faces as they emerged from that old hall, to mark the different phases of grief and gladness, of joy, and hope, and disappointment which lighted up, or clouded the countenance of each, as he rushed towards some friend, or father to announce the glad tidings of his success, or passing moodily away, and wishing for the moment to be like one "the world forgetting, and by the world forgot;" poor Phil in the bitterness of shame and despair wended his way slowly and sadly to the rooms of a distant relative whose acquaintance he had made through a note from his uncle.

This cousin (known as Jolly Jack) was rather a fast young gentleman, now in his senior freshman's year, and pretty well up to every thing; he laughed at our poor hero's grief, and told him he ought to rejoice at another year's freedom from the trammels of College rules, "but" he added archly, "as you seem to take it to heart so dolefully, and if you think you won't *stick* to-morrow again, you can get over the misfortunes of to-day by shamming sudden illness." "But I wasn't ill, only dreadfully confused" said Phil. "Oh! I know, a sort of book fever, but it must have a name, so if you're determined, to go in, you can tell Dr.—when you go to breakfast in the morning; that on such occasions you frequently become '*stunned in the guzman*' and he'll set it all right."

Phil never heard of such a disease, "No I dare say not, you'll hear and see many things here you never dreamed of before, I would'nt swear myself that there is such a disease, but having heard that Pat Scmers's mare died

of it, the thought struck me that if horses can be afflicted with it, *asses* might." "Certainly" said the innocent and unsuspecting Phil, but won't Dr.—know." "No, he never allows an idea of common sense, or of common subjects to enter his head, he knows nothing but mathematics, and his head is so stuffed with triangles, and curves, and polygons, and powers, that there is scarcely room for any useful idea to enter there, and if an *acute* notion should happen to stray into that lumber room, his scull, it would be sure to come out so *obtuse* as to be unintelligible."

"But, cousin, you're a fine stout fellow just eighteen, and have seen nothing of the town as yet, what say you to a peep at it this evening; it will brighten you up a bit, and as you don't seem to relish musty old books, we'll see what you can do in the fighting and drinking line." Phil looked shocked and alarmed. "O, my dear fellow, I only joke, I mean a mere lark, I hope that old curmudgeon, your uncle, is not in the way, by the by, how are you off in the way of tin?"—Phil stared,—“I mean have you got any money?” “Oh! yes, my uncle gave me a ten pound note for pocket money, and mamma gave me a purse which she hoped I should not require, and which I am not to open till all my other money shall be spent.”

"All right, there is a strong probability that we'll investigate its contents in the course of the evening; as for me the *governor* and I are not on the best terms in the world, and he keeps me so tight-reined in the cash department, that you might generally dance a *fandango* through my pockets without running the risk of tripping against the minutest of Her Majesty's pictures.

"Now then go and doff your cap and gown, and with it that lachrymose face, polish yourself up a little, and be back as soon as you can, I shall be ready, we shall dine in town, and see what's to be done in the evening. You can leave that ten pound note on the table, we shall want small change, and it is not considerate to put persons, to whom you should happen to owe a small balance, to the trouble of making returns of surplusses. I shall therefore go to the great chemical establishment over the way, (once the proud senate house* of the nation whose echoes were so often awakened by the immortal genius of Grattan) and have it put through the analytic process, they are powerful alchemists there—they can change dirty paper into gold."

Phil placed the note on the table, merely remarking that mamma requested he should be able to give a precise account of the manner in which he disposed of his money, and added, "Shall I inform her that you kindly consented to be my banker." Jack's face of puzzled comicality was a beautiful illustration of the absurdity of his becoming any body's banker, "No, no, you must not say that; let me see, you can tell her that you expended your extra money on lessons in *gastronomy*, and *gymnastics*, two branches of polite learning not included in the *curriculum*, but without some knowledge of which a young gentleman's education would be rather imperfect."

Phil, though somewhat perplexed, thought it must be all quite right, and

* The Bank of Ireland.

proceeded to make his toilet, and cousin Jack to invite a few kindred spirits to dine with him at Hayes's, whence, after doing ample justice to the good things provided for them, they emerged about ten o'clock to take the rounds of the town, for the edification of cousin Phil.

CHAPTER VII.—PHIL'S FIRST NIGHT ON TOWN—IS LODGED IN THE WATCHHOUSE—RETURNS TO SIMPSON HALL.

It may not, however, be very edifying to our readers to accompany those young gentlemen in their evening's rambles, to the experienced it would be unnecessary, and though the inexperienced may not in this case, consider ignorance bliss, yet as it may tend to folly, "to be wise," we shall pass over the scenes at the various haunts of vice, or amusement, which it was deemed necessary to visit for the breaking in, and instruction of the tyro, and follow that young gentleman to the watchhouse, where we find him with considerably damaged habiliments, and a full-grown unmistakable black eye.

Phil awoke with an aching head, and penitential stomach, perturbed visions of mutton kidneys, whiskey punch, egg flip, and watchmen's rattles, flashing indistinctly and painfully through his foggy, and bewildered brain.

The night constables, in those places, were at that time generally wags in their way, and the experienced eye of the one on duty saw at a glance the *verdant* state of the prisoner, and saluted him, "Well, young gentleman, not being acquainted with yer phismahogany, I suspect this is the first night you spent in this hotel, I hope you found the feathers soft, and pleasant."

Phil looked dolefully at the hard boards, and felt his sore hip, and shoulder with a shudder, then timidly inquired where he was, how he came there, and why?

"O, my honey, this is a sort of chapel-of-ease to Old Trinity, and when Hawkins, the porter, is hard of hearing, or any other small circumstance occurs to keep young gentlemen at the wrong side of the gates, we accommodate them with a lodging here, free gratis for nothing, and as to the little accident that gave me the pleasure of your acquaintance, it was just trying your hand a little in the surgical line before you're qualified, blood letting, and tooth drawing don't agree, at three o'clock in the morning with unwilling people that ain't sick.

"There's another chap caged, I suppose one of your friends, for insisting on *sawthering* a queue to the Lord Mayor's wig, a very unnecessary offer of his services, as his lordship himself is extensive in the tin-ware line.

"There's one of our men, poor Dooley, who preserved his only two front tusks (to say the truth they were by no means ornamental) through all the scimmages these thirty years, had them both knocked down his throat, and he swears he can distinctly feel one of 'em sticking between two of his ribs, I think altogether if ye get off with transportation to *Botany Bay*, ye may bless yer stars, and thank the mercy of the alderman."

Phil, recollecting his father's caution against Botany Bay, burst into

tears, entreating to be sent any where rather than there, as it was near killing his respected parent.

“Am I to understand, my young ‘covey,’ that your father was in Botany Bay?”

“O yes,” blubbered Phil, “for several years.”

“Tunther and turf,” shouted the constable, have I been all this time palavering with the son of a returned convict: Hollo, there, Dooley, where did you pick up this chap? we must see how he came by this watch, chain, and purse—judging from them thought he could be nothing less than a *fellow-commoner*.”

After some explanation and a long cross-examination of Phil, the constable added to his stock of local knowledge by discovering, much to his amusement, that there was “Abotany Bay” nearer than the antipodes, and after dividing the contents of the purse between himself and Dooley, poor Phil was ushered into court before the sitting magistrate, Alder—n F——g, who discharged him in consideration of its being his first offence, with a little wholesome advice.

How vividly does our mind’s eye, through the long vista of years, rest upon the form of that portly and dignified functionary, with his paragon of a wig, whose colour,—

“To shame might bring
The blackness of the raven’s wing.”

And whose spotless neckcloth might in whiteness vie with Alpine snows, he felt a conscientious sympathy with the foibles of hot blood, and boyhood; in the wisdom of his ripened years he forgot not the weaknesses of youth, he was the pink of Justices, blessings on him, many a time *he let us down easy!*

No antiquated gentleman of the feline kind ever made his way more cautiously, or stealthily to the “trysting place” on the tiles, than did our hero as he stole slyly through unfrequented places to “cousin Jack’s” rooms in college, where he found several of his companions of the previous evening imbibing brandy, and soda water, as merry, and as mischievous as ever. Phil’s eye attracted universal notice and attention, and they at once decided to make it the instrument of a practical joke, despite the protests of one or two good natured dissentients.

At this period there dwelt in the neighbourhood of Grafton Street, a grim looking ogress, “bearded like the pard,” whose temper was as ferocious as her rude masculine appearance indicated; in her shop window was exhibited a placard intimating that “Bofonging and Goofering were done there.” This placard became an intense puzzle to the young idlers who strolled about that locality, and who never passed without stopping to have a laugh at it, to the great chagrin and mortification of the tigress within. Etymologists were looked into, and divers consultations held as to what it could mean, or what was the lady’s calling. Some supposed her to be an illegitimate medical practitioner, and that it had reference to mystic nostrums; others contended that it was meant to convey the notion that she told fortunes, and sold abracadabras,—while mesmeric

and galvanic operations, occurred to the minds of others. None, however, thought of consulting his washerwoman, who perhaps could have enlightened his bewildered understanding on the point.

Hitherto, the scowls of the ever watchful she-dragon at any of the male kind that happened for a moment to loiter at her window front, deterred from a personal investigation of the secret: at last, one bolder and more curious than the rest, resolved, at any cost, to unravel the mystery. And having plucked up his courage, and assuming as serious a face as he could, entered the shop, and in the mildest terms possible asked, "Whether the operation of 'Bofonging and Goofreeing' would *hurt much*, as if not, he should like to try it, not feeling very well, and requesting to be informed what time it would take, and how much it would cost?"

The hirsute amazon, recognizing in the person of the applicant one of her chief tormentors, immediately seized a bonnet block which happened to be near, and discharging it with might and main at his head, sent him stunned and staggering into the middle of the street, where he left a full length impression of his figure in the mud, and had the narrowest possible escape from the drag of Br. Rd. P——m who happened to be driving by at the moment, and whose well known adroitness as a whip, alone preserved the unfortunate victim of curiosity from being crushed beneath the wheels.

To this gentle being was poor Phil recommended to apply for her infallible cure for a black eye, and after full instructions, and due drilling as to what he was to say, and do, he proceeded full of hopeful gladness at the thought of being at once freed from the disgraceful mark which gave him so much uneasiness.

The "whereabouts" having been pointed out by a few of the cruel wags, who remained at a little distance to watch the issue, Phil entered the shop, and with "broad grin simplicity," addressed the bearded dame:—"Mam, I'd feel obliged if you'd be so good as to Bofong or Goofer my eye, whichever will cure it quickest, as I am anxious to get rid of the mark before I meet my uncle; and please let me know how much it will cost?" Bursting with rage, she shouted with stentorian voice, "Ask the d——l, yer grandfather, ye young robber!" and at the same time dashed in his face, and all over his clothes, the contents of a vessel filled with the filthy *residuum* of several dyeing operations.

Agonized with terror and amazement, he rushed into the street, nearly suffocated, and as black as a nigger, sputtering forth the poisonous fluid, and pursued by the ogress who belaboured him with his own hat, which he had laid down, that she might the more carefully examine his eye; fear is a capital spur, it gave such additional fleetness to Phil's heels, as to place him very soon out of her reach, and as you sometimes see a rabid dog vent his rage on some harmless inanimate object, the moment she found Phil out of her clutches, she commenced a sort of war dance on the hat, until it was reduced to such a shapeless mass, as would defy the recognition of the maker.

The by-standers were in dismay. Phil's companions now rushed from

their hiding places, and began to symbolize all sorts of impertinences,—one red-headed fellow thrust his thumb into his ear, as if winding up some machinery in his head which caused an unseemly protrusion of the tongue, another affected to turn his leg into a mock rifle, and was deliberately covering her with the point of his toe, others played the most grotesque antics with the tips of the thumbs to their noses—and some, we blush to add, invited her attention to parts where there were no noses; all sorts of grinders, and hurdy-gurdies were imitated, until it became a scene of general roaring, screaming, fun. There, however, stood the fierce tigress at bay, with distended nostril, and fiery eye, ready for a spring upon any unfortunate, who should unwarily venture near enough, but taught wisdom by experience, they kept a safe, if not a civil distance.

The crowd now increasing, she deemed it time to retreat, but was first resolved to convey to all around, some strong expression of her supreme and indignant contempt, and lifting her dress, so as to give her huge leg full scope and freedom, she let fly a sweeping kick at all creation, more particularly meant, however, for the ruffians of T.C., which she charitably hoped to see one day in ruins, and all its inmates hanged. In performing this feat, she made a *pirouette* on her left pedestal, which brought her “right about face” to her shop, into which she darted, slamming the door with such a bang, as to send several panes of glass to shivers.

The measure of unfortunate Phil’s misery seemed now full to overflowing, for he had not proceeded many yards before he met the Colonel, who found some difficulty in recognising his nephew, in the hatless, forlorn, and ridiculous object before him. All was soon explained, Phil entreated, with gushing tears, to be sent home, and his uncle, seeing that he was likely to follow in the footsteps of his father, and become the victim of reckless wags, and a standing butt for practical jokes, made up his mind to gratify him: so, Phil returned to Simpson Hall, a melancholy instance of *home spun* simplicity, and of the evil effects of parental indulgence.

And Phil was as welcome to his home, and to that “home of homes,” a fond mother’s heart, as if he had returned laden down with the fairest fruits of the tree of knowledge, filled with all the wisdom of the past, and crowned with the bays of a world-wide fame.

Strange, mysterious, inscrutable, yet how surpassingly beautiful, is that providence of maternal love, which concentrates her strongest and most abiding affections on the feeble, the deformed, perhaps the most worthless of her offspring; loving for its very helplessness the little delicate tendril which “cannot flourish alone,” but which is fondly, closely, turned round every chord of her affections, nestles in her heart of hearts—and often, as the climbing parasite, round some fair tree, will absorb its health, and nourishment, and in its fond, but fatal embrace, sow the seed of that canker, that will one day leave it a leafless and withered trunk—even so, the unrepining mother, doting, as it were, upon ruin, bestows all the tenderest feelings, stired from the very depths of her heart, upon that little puling, pale, and sickly thing, imperceptibly planting within her

wear, and delicate frame, the seeds of that disease, soon alas! to consign her to an early grave, the victim of that truthful fondness, and self-sacrificing devotion, which sometimes marks woman's love for man, but always a mother's for her child.

(To be continued.)

—◆—
A MASONIC SONG.

(FROM THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE).

Air,—"Bannockburn."

Peace and love illumined earth,
Which became one hous ehold hearth,
When from Wisdom thoudad'st birth,
Glorious Masonry!

Harmonies of Heavenly things,
Stars that gleam like thrones of kings,
Skies in hue like angels' wings,
Are but types of thee.

All that's wondrous, fair, and bright,
Seen by raptured fancy's light,
Round thy temple-arch unite
With dazzling brilliancy.

Mystic word, that makes us one—
Mystic breath our souls upon—
Mystic sign of Solomon,
Have their birth in thee.

All thy noble brotherhood
Must be brave, as well as good,
Pure in heart and rich in blood,
Gallant, frank, and free!

Fearless, tho' the thunder-cloud
Gather round them like a shroud;
Only of their virtues proud,
And Masonry's degree!

Hiram's sons in name and deed,
Secret as the golden seed
Ere from earth and darkness freed,
Or Eden's living tree.

In my soul the secret lies,
Veiled from all but Mason's eyes,
Like a spirit in the skies,
Or jewel in the sea.

Shakespeare's glory like a flame,
Blent with Burns' undying fame,
Pours a splendour on the name
So dear to Heaven and me!

When the shroud of Death is cast
O'er the world and us at last,
Still thy truth no shock shall blast—
Not even Eternity!
W. B. K., (a Mason's son).

BROTHERLY LOVE.

BY ALEX. HENRY GIRVEN, AUTHOR OF "REGINALD SELWYN," &c.

(Continued from p. 431.)

"I heard that he was married, but that he was steeped in poverty. I recollected his grey hairs when I saw him last, that told me what he had then endured, and I fancied his features pinched with privation. Then I remembered the kindness I had experienced from him when his position was superior in the social scale. I recollected the christian sentiments he uttered, the mildness and benevolence of his character and the endeavours he had made, without any proselytising spirit, to make me endure the hardships of my lot by pointing my soul upwards, and raising my thoughts from the contemplations of the beauty of nature, to the hand which had created that nature. With him I never gazed upon a flower, or inhaled its perfume, without his directing my thoughts to Him who had created it, and stored this earth with such gems to delight its inhabitants.

"I grew almost frenzied as I dwelt on the past. At last I discovered his final retreat, but only a few days subsequent to his decease, and I ascertained that he had been hurried to his grave by the privations he had endured. But you are weeping, Ida."

"I cannot restrain my tears, for what you relate is so similar to the circumstances of my poor father that it calls him before me vividly." "I can understand the sympathy you have felt in his fate."

"And do you not already hate me? Can you look on me without horror?" said the maniac, crumbling the manuscript in his hands.

"My father would not," she replied, "he would have taught me to pray for you, and to rejoice in the change in your feelings."

"And if he knew that since the hour of my friend's death I am the thing I am, with no hope of peace on earth and not daring to raise my thoughts to heaven, what would he have counselled you?"

"To pray for you more earnestly, to tell you that he whom you injured as a christian minister, would forgive you and to desire you to invoke the intercession of your Saviour."

"And if he, the wretch I have described myself, was the murderer of your father, and besought you, his daughter, as I now do, on my knees, to pardon him, not to turn from him with loathing, to forget his crime and only regard his sufferings and his penitence, would you act thus?"

"Even so, for thus he taught me, thus he enjoined me."

"Then behold him at your feet, for I am the murderer of your father."

Ida rose pale and trembling, and in a low but firm voice said,

"The words I have uttered I will not, I cannot recall, though I shudder in your presence. Rise, sir, and I shall tell you what my martyred father desired me to say should I ever meet you. 'Tell him,' he said, 'that in all the persecutions I endured at his hands, I remembered I was a Christian, and a minister of the living God, and that I never ceased to

pray to that God for his conversion and forgiveness. That I endeavoured to remember him without bitterness, and only as in our earlier relation, young friends, with brotherly love throbbing in our hearts. That I sought to associate him with those moments when he came to me hungry and toil-worn, and I relieved him to the extent of my ability, endeavoured to make him endure his privations by pointing to the example of his Saviour. That I told him there was a world above where pure and enduring happiness was secured. That I prayed for him during life, and that in my dying hour, if reason remained, I would pray for him then. And he did so, for your name and your wife's, mingled with his last appeal to heaven."

The maniac rose slowly to his feet, and said: "I thank you, Ida. You have restored the hope that had been almost quenched. If human lips could utter these sentiments, then I may look forward to forgiveness from above. Leave me now, child, my burning brain and bursting heart must unburthen themselves unseen." He took her hand and pressed it to his lips. She then descended from the mount with mingled feelings of abhorrence and pity for the wretched maniac.

When Ida reached home, she would have gladly sought the privacy of her own chamber in order to compose her thoughts, which were confused by the narrative she had just heard. This she was prevented doing by her mother who informed her that a gentleman was waiting in the parlour to see her. Though in no mood of mirth to receive visitors, she went immediately to the parlour, and there found the young clergyman, Jeune-grace; she received him with as much cordiality as she could.

He told her of the death of Monsieur Lefebre and the melancholy circumstances under which it took place. He subsequently related what he had heard relative to Simon Le Trouve with which he was acquainted through the letter of Lefebre.

Ida was rejoiced to hear the latter intelligence, and prayed inwardly that Simon's altered circumstances might effect a change in his character. He told her also that Lefebre had bequeathed him a legacy out of his property, and at this point he became rather embarrassed.

This last piece of information greatly pleased Mrs. St. Clair, who, from a conversation that had taken place between her and her visitor previous to Ida's return, strongly suspected that he had a penchant for her daughter. She was ready to offer up a prayer to heaven for the unexpected event, for she was one of those characters who are particularly devout in prosperity, she also possessed a sanguine temperament and was fond of that dialectical amusement which is called "jumping at conclusions," she thought that something must have occurred between the young clergyman and her daughter, which gave him encouragement to travel so far after her with no ostensible object but to resume their acquaintance and probably to offer her marriage. She felt rather vexed that she had not given some encouragement to Simon, but she could not accuse herself on the whole of any grave error in that matter, for though she perceived that Ida was really attached to him, there was sufficient in what had taken place at her last interview with him to induce her to believe that he was only actuated by mercenary

motives on paying his addresses to Ida. Indeed, she congratulated herself on her fancied sagacity in the matter for now that Simon was elevated to a position far superior to that of her daughter, it was most unlikely that he would renew his suit, assuming that he was not disinterestedly attached to her.

And Mrs. St. Claire was a type of the world in its general constitution composed of selfish and grovelling considerations, and looking through only its own narrow lense into human nature, she succeeded in prevailing on her guest to remain for the evening trusting that an opportunity would offer of forwarding her views with reference to a marriage between him and Ida, which in her imagination would be a *fait accompli*.

Ida was exhausted by what had taken place during the day and retired early to rest, so that Mrs. St. Claire was left alone with her visitor, and resolved to prosecute according to her own tactics, the matrimonial alliance between the young clergyman and her daughter.

She soon elicited sufficient from his remarks to satisfy her that he was really enamoured of her daughter. Having paid mentally a meed of praise to her sagacity in having detected this at first, she proceeded to express her maternal anxiety respecting Ida, with a view of extracting something explicit from the young clergyman. Her remarks up to this point were similar to those which she expressed in her interview with Simon, and need not be repeated. However, she had profited by experience, and abstained from alluding to her precarious source of support. Her guest listened to her with evident interest and she grew more communicative. She was, however, puzzled how to act with reference to one point, that was as regarded Simon. She thought that Jeunegrace might have heard something about Ida's attachment to Simon and might be deterred from seeking in marriage one whose affections were previously engaged. Then she calculated the probabilities of his knowing anything about the matter, and the indiscretion of alluding to what might arouse his suspicions. However, she was determined as to what course she should adopt, by her guest's saying that, he believed Simon Le Trouve was a native of the town.

He wants to extract it from me, she said to herself. I had better be candid.

In pursuance of this resolution she rushed in *medias res* and expressed her regret that he had ever been an inmate of her house. She then entered into a circumstantial narrative of Simon's first introduction through the amiable weakness of her husband, who pittied him for his deformity; she stated that Ida, who participated in her father's feelings and who was associated with him from childhood, took compassion on him, when she found that he was deserted by his playmates, not only from his unprepossessing exterior, but from his violent and uncontrollable temper which rendered him an unfit associate for any human being.

She thought she might as well stop at this point, to see if her guest would make any observation that would suggest a clue to his feelings, or indicate how far it would be prudent for her to continue; but as he remained silent she thought she might as well proceed in vilifying the object of her conversation, for she considered that by representing Simon

in the worst light, that she might induce the young clergyman to regard Ida's attachment in the manner in which she viewed it, an infatuation, and as a *sequitur*, that he might be induced to hope that he might overcome it, and supplant in its place a rational and laudable affection. She related many incidents to shew that Simon's revelations of character were most unamiable, and stated from her own personal knowledge that he was a monster.

In this strong designation the good lady was borne away by her feelings, arising from what had occurred at her last interview with Simon. The young clergyman, who was accustomed to speak of his fellow-beings in Christian and gentlemanly terms, was rather startled, but he made no observation, and she proceeded to state that Simon had grossly insulted Ida, and that he had some months back attempted the murder of an inoffensive and weak witted townsman, without receiving the slightest provocation. Her volubility being now in full operation she exceeded the limits she originally assigned to herself, and related incidents that clearly revealed to the young clergyman that her aversion to Simon Le Trouve arose from her conviction that he had won her daughter's affections.

How bitter is the knowledge that we have a rival to contend with in the object of our affections and that he is the favoured one! We leave our youthful readers of both sexes to imagine what poor Jeune-grace suffered at this discovery. It is sufficient to state that he retired to bed very soon and that his sleep was troubled with very disagreeable dreams.

The next day he took an opportunity which the good lady judiciously afforded of speaking to Ida alone. He told her that he loved her before she had left the Chateau Madelaine but that not being in a pecuniary position to enable him to support a wife in respectability, that he had abstained from declaring his passion. Now, however, he was placed in a state of comparative affluence and the first use he made of the knowledge of his altered circumstances, was to determine to offer her his hand and heart. He stated that he considered there was a congeniality of sentiments between them, that they were both more religious than worldly, and that there were rational grounds for presuming their union would be one of happiness.

Some of our readers may suppose that Ida returned a very peculiar reply to this offer, considering that she was what the world would designate a puritan, though free from all moroseness. But she did nothing of the sort. Her answer was the same that any other young lady would have given under her circumstances. It was to the effect that she felt grateful for his offer, but that she could never regard him in any other light than a friend.

Into what a gulf of temporary misery has this traditional and stereotyped reply precipitated many a poor fellow of almost every age and grade in society. It has laid many a young heart low, and strewn its brightest hopes to the winds. But let not our young readers, should it be their lot to suffer in this way, abandon themselves to despair. We think we lavish all the treasures of our affections at the shrine where we first kneel, but love has many an altar where its votaries may renew their worship.

The young clergyman clearly perceived that the affections of Ida were

engaged, and from what had taken place the previous evening between him and Mrs. St. Claire, he had little doubt as to who was the object.

Ida gave the conversation a different direction, and reminded him of the desire he had formerly expressed of visiting the maniac. Anxious for solitude, he told her he would see him, and having received directions that would enable him to reach his abode, he departed.

The door had scarcely closed after him than Mrs. St. Claire entered the room, and by her manner and remark clearly indicated that she wished to be made acquainted with the nature and result of the interview between her and the clergyman. But she was doomed to disappointment. Ida knew the character of her mother, with all its original weakness and the worldliness that was engrafted on it by circumstances, and was always reserved towards her in matters where her duty was not concerned. This induced her to conceal the revelation of the maniac, for she was satisfied that if Mrs. St. Claire knew that he was the persecutor of her husband, she would do all in her power to prevent Ida's future interviews with him. To desert the unfortunate being who had unfolded his history to her was repugnant to her Christian sentiments and her natural feelings, though the latter tempted her to recoil from him with horror. But she regarded him not in his sin but in his sorrow, and the past offence was forgotten in the present suffering. She determined not to relax in her usual attentions and endeavours to console him.

In the mean time, Jeune grace proceeded towards the Mount, and when he came in sight of the hut, he perceived the figure of a man on his knees and his head resting on the fragment of a rock beside the door. Considering that the attitude was that of prayer, he stopped, and continued for some minutes regarding him in silence. As the figure uttered no sound and made no gesture he approached nearer, apprehending that the man might be seized with a fit. He took his hand, it was cold and rigid. He raised his head, and discovered that the features were those of a corpse. From his attire Jeune grace knew at once that it was the maniac of the Mount.

Having laid the corpse on the ground, he was about to retire, when he perceived a young man rushing up the pathway. He accosted the stranger, who heeded him not, but stood gazing wildly on the corpse. At last he knelt by its side, and taking the lifeless hand, he burst into a flood of tears. "And is it thus we meet," he at length exclaimed. "Is this the happiness I promised myself at our re-union. Am I to forego the pleasure of consoling you in your affliction, ministering to your wants, assisting your return to reason, hearing from your lips a blessing? Oh, God, how inscrutable are Thy ways! To think that for years, I, who deemed myself an outcast from the world with not a human being of my kindred to love, should have this poor afflicted parent respiring the same atmosphere. My suffering father, what tortures of mind you must have endured, and not a human being to care for you, to comfort you, to visit your abode. And in your madness you still remembered and provided for your child."

Here he pressed his lips to the stony brow of the deceased.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said, perceiving Jeune grace, "but you have heard sufficient to account for this burst of feeling."

“Which does you honour, sir,” said the young clergyman, “and believe me, I can sympathise in your affliction.”

“You know not what I have lost, in this poor parent. The world has trampled on me, and throughout life I had not a solitary being to care for me. It was only a few days since that I discovered all the circumstances of my parentage, and that this suffering father, whose reason was returning, wished to fling himself in my arms, and beseech me not to desert him. Here, then, was what I yearned for through my bleak existence, some of my own flesh and blood to love, I hastened here to clasp his hand, to ask his blessing, and —”

“I am a clergyman,” said Jeunegrace, “and my profession makes me acquainted with misery in its many forms, but I never knew yet an instance where the Divine Being was appealed to in a contrite spirit, and with resignation to His will, that He did not send consolation. In this instance I can see His wisdom and mercy, for though your father might have been restored to reason, still his wasted form proves that his life would have been one of physical suffering. Then, say with me, my friend, God’s will be done.”

“God’s will be done,” repeated the young man fervently. “I know of nothing in life besides this event that could cause me a pang, but I will not murmur. And perhaps it is all for the better. I knew not my fellow man till recently, except in his worst attributes, and my past life has been one of hatred towards my species at large. Honor and wealth have come suddenly upon me and I will devote myself to ministering to the comforts of my fellow beings without being fettered by closer ties of relationship than those of common brotherhood. I have recently joined that ancient fraternity, the Masonic body, and my own experience confirms the value of those principles which they wish to extend. I have found that Brotherly Love is its own reward.”

“I, too, am a Freemason, and consider the system on which Freemasonry is established admirably calculated to promote those sentiments of universal fraternity which religion inculcates. I have found it in many instances an efficient handmaid in preparing the mind for the reception and conservation of a practical spirit of charity. And it stands with reason that it must be so, considering the constitution of humanity which requires some bond of union to give effect to, and strengthen its better nature. But can I render you any assistance? I have friends in the neighbourhood.” “No,” said the young man, “I have brought my servants here. They are remaining at an inn in the town, but on second consideration I will avail myself of your offer, so far as requesting you to send some of them here, and to make the necessary arrangements for the performance of the last sad rites.”

Jeunegrace promised compliance, and the two young men whose acquaintance commenced under such sad circumstances, shook hands feeling mutually interested in each other.

Great was the surprise of Mrs. St. Claire and Ida when they heard what had occurred, and both were grieved, for they were indebted to him for his benevolence in the trying moment of sickness. Ida easily conjectured that

the immediate cause of the maniac's death was produced by the agitation resulting from the interview of the preceding day, and she was gratified to think that the last words she addressed were those of consolation and forgiveness. Mrs. St. Claire, whose curiosity respecting the young man was roused, wearied her brain and her hearers with her suppositions as to who he could be, or what could be the history of him and the deceased, as she had too little in the account of Jeune-grace to satisfy her. That the unfortunate deceased had been a man of wealth and rank was evident from what the young man had stated, as well as that the latter had only heard recently of his parentage. It was a mysterious and romantic affair. Having exhausted her own conjectures she resolved to avail herself of those of her neighbours, and accordingly left Ida and Jeune-grace alone in order to carry out her intention.

When her mother had departed, Ida told the young clergyman all that the deceased had related the preceding day, and her reasons for concealing it from Mrs. St. Claire. He approved highly of her discretion and was enthusiastic in his praises of her humane and Christian conduct towards the unfortunate man whose sufferings had expiated his offence, and to whom no benevolent mind could entertain resentment.

CHAPTER XIII.—VARIETIES.

Mrs. St. Claire was not the only person with whom the new-comer and the death of the maniac were subjects of speculation. On the contrary, the whole town was on the *qui vive* relative to the stranger, who, from his reticence was evidently a person of wealth, and the most absurd rumours prevailed as to what had taken place on the Mount, a knowledge of which had filtered out by some unknown process. The most popular version of the affair was, that the maniac was really a homicide and had been traced out by the son of the man whom he had killed, who murdered him.

Amongst those who seemed fully satisfied with this narrative was André Buffon, with whom indeed it originated. This worthy had been permitted to retire from the army, as he stated, in consequence of his wounds, but in reality from his cowardice, and the general incapacity for military service which he displayed. However, he had been engaged in a *bonâ fide* battle and had received wounds, so that he returned to his native-place with some éclat which he did not fail to improve by marvellous accounts of the prodigies of valour which he performed and of the sanguinary scenes in which he had been an actor. Indeed André possessed the faculty of prolificacy of fiction in a considerable degree. If there is truth in what has been asserted, namely, that one of the first requisites of genius is invention, André was a person of no small intellect. He resolved to turn what had taken place on the Mount to his own purposes of vanity, and on the evening when Mrs. St. Claire left her house for the purpose we have stated, he was relating an incident to a number of his townsmen, who had assembled in the market-place. This was, in effect, that, having resolved to visit the scene of the recent tragedy, he had armed himself, and went in the direction of the Mount, which he had

almost ascended, when he encountered the figure of a man answering the description of the supposed murderer, with a most ferocious aspect, who, seeing that he was armed immediately fled. He added, that he followed him for some time, but, that from the effect of his wounds he was unable to continue the pursuit, or he would have captured him dead or alive.

This statement elicited expressions of approbation from the auditory, and tended to confirm the report current. Another person joined the crowd, and contributed an additional piece of information, for he had ascertained that the stranger who had arrived in the town the preceding evening, and who appeared very desirous of concealing his features, was the very person on whom the suspicion of murder rested. Just at the junction that André was counselling the assembly to go *en masse* to the Mount and search in every direction for the murderer, Mrs. St. Clair made her appearance.

As it was understood that the narrative had emanated from her house, she was immediately surrounded by the eager and anxious crowd, and importuned to give a full account of the whole affair. This she did, and rather to the disappointment of her hearers, who did not relish the tale so well stripped of its extravagance and horror, and André slunk away rather crest-fallen.

When it was known that Mrs. St. Claire was in the Market-place, a number of persons flocked thither to gather from her lips a detailed account of what had taken place. She was good natured and garrulous, and therefore she complied until she was completely exhausted, and returned home without having accomplished her object. Though shorn of its most attractive features, there was much in the narrative to invest it with great interest, which was heightened by its being ascertained that the party who had been labouring under the imputation of murder was a man of rank, or a member of a noble family, from the crest on his carriage and on the livery of his servants. Unfortunately, however, no information could be extracted from the latter as to the name or title of their master.

Jeune-grace frequently visited the stranger, who had taken up his abode at the hut on the Mount, and they conversed together freely, though the latter never made any allusion to his personal affairs. He appeared to take an interest in Mrs. St. Claire and Ida, and from what the young clergyman said, he clearly perceived the state of his affections.

The day appointed for the funeral arrived, and several of the good people of the town assembled in the church which had been the scene of Simon's humiliation. They were attracted by curiosity to witness the ceremony, and if possible to catch a view of the stranger. There were some amongst them who were drawn to the place by different feelings, for they had been recipients of the deceased's charity, and when they were attacked by a contagious disease and were deserted by their kindred and friends, were attended by him. There was many a fervent "Amen" uttered during the service, and some genuine tears were shed as the remains of the eccentric but benevolent being were lowered to their final earthly resting-place.

The spot where the Maniac was interred gave rise to strange surmises for it was in a vault under the mural monument already mentioned, and in which poor St. Claire and a lady of rank were buried. The tablet bore the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of these who loved in life and rest together in death." It appeared that the vault had been placed at the disposal of Mrs. St. Claire shortly after the death of her husband, under certain conditions relative to the interment of the unknown donor in the same tomb. The widow, who had only buried her husband a few days previously in an humble cemetery assigned to paupers, actuated by an amiable weakness had his remains removed to the vault which contained one coffin, with the remains of Agnes on the plate, and having rich armorial bearings, indicating that the deceased was a lady of rank. The circumstance of the Maniac being buried in the tomb with her husband created no small surprise in Mrs. St. Claire's mind, but she was compelled to admit that it was above her comprehension. If some of those writers who have given the world tomes on misty metaphysical and religious points had arrived at the same conclusion, what a vast saving of baseless theory, perverted ingenuity, and futile controversy, would have been effected.

If Mrs. St. Claire had felt any ordinary desire to speculate on this or any other subject at the time, she would not have been able to have done so, for sorrow and threatened penury had visited her abode. She had received an account, that her nephew, Alfred Beaufreere had been severely wounded, and that his life was in imminent danger. He was the only child of a deceased sister to whom she was much attached, and had brought him up until his twelfth year, so that she loved him with almost as much affection as if he had been her own son. She was also proud of his beauty, amiability and talents. Ida regarded him as a brother, and was deeply distressed at the intelligence, which was confirmed by a letter from him, the contents of which placed his character in a stronger light than ever. He said that he knew he could not recover, and that he would endeavour to gratify his only wish, and that was to breathe his last in her arms. He told her, that he was in love with her, but that aware of the feelings of mutual affection subsisting between her and Simon, he had abstained from giving any indication of his passion, which only the conviction of approaching dissolution induced him to disclose. He added that he had endeavoured to atone for any annoyance he had occasioned Simon, for that it was in saving him he had received his death wound.

A month had elapsed beyond the time that Mrs. St. Claire should have received her quarterly allowance, and the gloomiest apprehensions seized her mind. She imagined that her secret benefactor had either discontinued his remittances, or was dead, and had made no provision for a continuation of his pension. All the horrors of destitution stared her in the face, and it was only from the religious counsel and consolation of Jeunegrace and Ida that she could view with resignation the calamity with which she was threatened. The former having ascertained the cause of her anxiety took an early opportunity, and in the most delicate manner, of offering to secure her and her daughter a provision out of his own means in the event

of her fears being realised. Mrs. St. Claire communicated the offer of Jeunegrace to Ida. From that moment there was a visible alteration in the manner of the latter. She was never vivacious, but her expression became unusually serious and pensive. It was evident that she was enduring mental anxiety, and Jeunegrace detected her frequently in tears.

The time for his departure arrived, and when he announced this to Ida, she requested him to favour her with a few minutes' conversation the next morning. He of course complied. She thanked him for his generous offer, and stated, that if he still retained the sentiments he had expressed to her a few days previously, she would accept his offer of marriage, though she candidly confessed that she could not give him that love which she considered was requisite between man and wife. He was as astonished as delighted at this declaration. He expressed his gratitude in strong terms; and said that notwithstanding the absence of that affection on her part, which he deplored, he should think himself blessed in being united to one whom he loved and respected, and whose religious sentiments were so strictly in unison with his own. He drew a glowing picture of the serene and happy life he should pass in her society. He next stated that he was desirous of communicating, for her own sake, what he had heard relative to Simon, to whom he was aware she was attached, but who still retained his malevolent disposition. He then related some anecdotes respecting Simon's conduct in the profession which he had adopted, to show that his unamiable trait of character had undergone no alteration.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE LIGHT DIVINE.

Let there be light! Th' Almighty spoke!
 Refulgent streams from chaos broke,
 T' illumine the rising earth!
 Well pleas'd the great Jehovah stood,
 The Pow'r supreme pronounced it good,
 And gave the Planets birth!
 In choral numbers Masons join,
 To bless and praise the Light divine!

Parent of Light! accept our praise!
 Who shed'st on us thy brightest rays,
 The light that fills our mind!
 By choice selected, lo! we stand,
 By friendship join'd, a social band!
 That love that aids mankind!
 In choral numbers, &c.

The widow's tear, the orphan's cry,
 All wants our ready hands supply,
 As far as pow'r is given!
 The naked clothe, the pris'ner free,
 These are thy works, sweet charity!
 Reveal'd to us from heaven!
 In chorus numbers, &c.

[Chorus twice.]

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE usual quarterly court of the Governors of the Girls' School, was held on the 12th ult., at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Br. Patten, P.G.S.B. There were also present Brs. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, M.P., Barratt, Barnes, Symonds, Bohn, Adlard, etc., etc., etc.

It appeared from the minutes of the several sittings of the House Committee, that the dress of the children had been in some measure modified, by the substitution of boots for shoes; that the directors of the Panopticon, Leicester Square, had invited the pupils to pay a visit to that scientific institution, but that they had been unable to avail themselves of the kindness; that the sum of 162*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* had been set apart as the nucleus of a Sustentation Fund for keeping the building in repairs; that one week, it was resolved to remove the badge from the sleeves of the children's dresses, —and that, on the next meeting, at the instance of Br. Barratt, seconded by Br. Barnes, it was continued. These minutes were unanimously confirmed.

It appeared from the statement of the accounts, that there was in hands a balance of 1138*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and that the quarter's bills amounted to 478*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, and the committee recommended that the treasurer should invest 300*l.* in the three per cent. consols, thereby making the funded property of the institution amount to 4500*l.* The treasurer reported that he had received 162*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, being the aggregate of five half-years' dividends on three per cent. stock, and that he lodged it at Williams and Deacon's, as a building fund. This report was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary, Br. Crew, stated, that at the election, to be held in October next, there would be five vacancies, and that as there were only five candidates, the expense of sending out polling papers would be saved to the institution. Such of the children as were in waiting, were then introduced, and received from the chairman the notification, that their election would be unopposed.

Br. Symonds gave notice that, at the next quarterly court, he should move, that the badge be removed from the arms of the children, and that their dress be generally modernised.

Br. Nichols, the collector to the school, was granted two months' leave of absence to proceed to the south of France for the benefit of his health, and the proceedings were closed, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

AT the time of the death of our late lamented M.W.G.M. H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, whose services to the cause of Freemasonry can never be forgotten, about £1400 was subscribed in order to raise a memorial of the estimation in which it was held. This sum it was agreed to present to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Lane, to raise a new wing, to be called the "Sussex Wing," so soon as the friends of the Institution should make up a sufficient sum to enable them to carry out the design. This has just been accomplished, and accordingly, on Monday last, July 30, the foundation stone of the new wing of the Hospital was laid with Masonic honors by Br. Dobie, G.R., who acted as G.M. in the absence of the Earl of Zetland, in consequence of the serious illness of the Countess.

Grand Lodge was opened in the Welsh School Room, Gray's Inn Lane, at two o'clock, after which a procession was formed in the following order:—

Police Officers.
Military Band of Music.

Two Tylers.
Grand Pursuivant.

Grand Steward. The Banner of the Grand Lodge. Grand Steward.
The Wardens, Past Masters, and Masters of the several Lodges, according
to Rank, Juniors walking first.
Officers of Grand Steward's Lodge.
The Architect with the Plans.
A Cornucopia, with Corn, borne by the Master of a Lodge.

Grand Steward. { Two Ewers, with Wine and Oil, { Grand Steward.
 borne by Masters of Lodges.

Grand Organist.

G. Director of Ceremonies. Assistant G. Director of Ceremonies.
Past Grand Sword Bearers.
Past Grand Deacons.

Grand Secretaay, bearing the Plate with the Inscription for the Foundation Stone.
Grand Treasurer, bearing a Phial, containing the Coin to be deposited in the Stone.
Past Grand Chaplains.

Grand Steward. { Grand Chaplain, bearing the Sacred Law on } Grand Steward.
 a Cushion.
Past Grand Wardens.
Past Provincial Grand Masters.
Provincial Grand Masters.
Past Deputy-Grand Masters.
The Corinthian Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Column of J.G.W., borne by the Master of a Lodge.
Br. H. W. Eaton, Junior Grand Warden, with Plumb Rule.
The Doric Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Column of S.G.W., borne by the Master of a Lodge.
Br. F. Dundas, Senior Grand Warden, with Level.
Br. Tonkins, Junior Grand Deacon.

Br. Rev. Dr. Bowles, as Deputy Grand-Master, with the Square.
A Past Grand Warden, with the Mall used by Grand Master Sir Christopher Wren,
in laying the Foundation Stone of St. Paul's Cathedral.
The Ionic Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
Br. C. W. Elkington, Grand Sword Bearer.

{ Grand { Br. DOBIE, G. Reg., acting for the Most Worshipful } Grand
Steward. { Grand Master. } Steward.
 Br. H. Lloyd, Senior Grand Deacon.

Two Grand Stewards.
Grand Tyler.

The Committee of the Hospital, with wands, by ranks of four:
The President and Vice-Presidents of the Institution.
The Building Committee.
Officers of the Hospital.
Subscribers of the Institution, by ranks of four.
Police Officers.

The procession then proceeded to the spot at which the foundation stone was to be laid; on arriving at which the brethren divided to the right and left, and faced inwards, forming an avenue for the M.W.G.M., Br. Dobie to pass through, preceded by the Grand Sword Bearer, and followed by the Ionic Light, the Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Officers. The Vice-Presidents of the Hospital, the Committee, and the Members of the Building Committee, who were provided with places on the Platform.

The upper Stone being raised, and the lower one adjusted, the Grand Secretary read the following inscription engraven on the Brass Plate:—

As

A Memorial

In most strict conformity with the
whole tenor of the Life of His late
Royal Highness

PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX,

and therefore the most fitting to secure and
perpetuate the memory of his many
virtues, this Foundation Stone of the
"SUSSEX WING,"

to the ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, was laid in
ample Masonic form on the 30th day of July, 1855,
and in the Eighteenth year of the Reign of

Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, by
The Right Hon. the EARL OF ZETLAND,
Grand Master of the Fraternity of Freemasons of England,
Assisted by
The Sussex Memorial Committee and
The Governors of the Royal Free Hospital.

Architect :

Mr. CHARLES INNES.

Builders :

Messrs. CARTER & ELLIS.

The Grand Treasurer then deposited a Phial containing the Coins; and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Hospital deposited a History of the Hospital and a Copy of the Laws of the Institution beneath the Stone. After which the Grand Secretary placed the plate on the Lower Stone. The Cement was next placed on the upper face of the Bottom Stone, and the Grand Master adjusted the same with a very elegant Trowel, and the Upper Stone was lowered slowly, whilst the Band played "*Rule Britannia.*"

The Grand Master next proved the just position and form of the Stone by the Plumb, Level, and Square, delivered to him by the Deputy-Grand Master. Being satisfied in these particulars, he gave the Stone three knocks with the Mallet, belonging to the Lodge of Antiquity, and which it will be recollected, were recently explained to have been presented to that Lodge by Br. Christopher Wren, it having been used by His Majesty Charles II. in laying the foundation-stone of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Cornucopia, belonging to the Grand Lodge, and which are very magnificent, containing the corn, and the ewers, with the wine and oil, as emblems of plenty, joy and rejoicing, were next banded to the Grand Master, who strewed the corn and poured the wine and oil over the stone, with the accustomed ceremonies.

The Grand Chaplain having offered up an appropriate prayer to the Great Architect of the Universe, the acting G.M. inspected the plan of the intended building, and delivered it to the architect, together with the several tools used in proving the position of the stone, desiring him to proceed, without loss of time, to the completion of the work.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the band performed the national anthem of "God save the Queen," and the brethren returned in procession to the Welsh School, when Grand Lodge was finally closed.

There were a large number of ladies present during the ceremony.

In the evening a large party of the brethren and friends of the institution sat down to a very elegant dinner which was served with a degree of taste and liberality which reflects the highest credit on the new proprietors, Messrs. Elkington & Co.—but the late period of the month at which it took place, necessarily compels us to postpone our report of the speeches until our next number.

LONDON LODGES.

ALBION LODGE (No. 9).—An emergency lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 17th July, under the able presidency of Mr. Burton, W.M., when three brethren were passed to the second degree. The brethren, to the number of about 20, afterwards repaired to Br. Parry's, Willesden-green, where a very elegant dinner was served, and an afternoon spent of most unalloyed enjoyment.

WESTMINSTER AND KEYSTONE LODGE (No. 10).—A meeting of the brethren of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 4th July, when Brs. Chapman, Lord, North, and Elers, were severally passed to the second degree.

GLOBE LODGE (No. 23).—This distinguished Lodge held its summer meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, July 4th. The W.M., Br. Humphreys, in his usual excellent style, passed two brethren to the second degree, and initiated one gentleman into the mysteries of Masonry. The Lodge was then called off, and the brethren sat down to partake of a sumptuous banquet, which did great credit to the present proprietors. The W.M., in proposing the health of the Queen, said that it was a toast at all times dear to Englishmen, but more especially at the present; that she possessed public and domestic virtues, and more especially that truly Masonic virtue—charity, in a prominent degree, every Mason was aware. He then, after the usual Masonic toasts, proposed the health of Br. Haines, the newly initiated brother, coupling it with that of Br. Millar, assuring them that the Lodge felt the greatest pleasure in adding to the number of those who partook in the beauties of the Order; and that, apart from the knowledge of the several degrees which they might go through, they would find a constant accession of pleasure the longer they belonged to it. Br. Haines, in return, said that though his experience of the Order, of necessity, was but small, he had yet seen enough to create a high opinion of the Craft, and lead him to do all in his power to become a worthy member. Br. Miller one of the brethren passed on this occasion, and it being the first opportunity he had had of attending one of their banquets, also returned thanks, and expressed his conviction that from what he had experienced, a good Mason must, of necessity, be a good man, and assured the brethren that he would endeavour, by every means in his power, to carry out the principles he had heard so beautifully inculcated. The W.M. then proposed the health of the Visitors, Brs. Thistleton, Lodge of Antiquity, Winsdale, Lodge of Unity, and Warrington, Polish Lodge, expressed the great pleasure he felt in being honoured by the visit of a member of such a highly distinguished Lodge, and more particularly one so well known and respected in the Order as Br. Thistleton. With regard to the two other brethren, although he had not the pleasure of their acquaintance, their being introduced by Br. Berringer was alone sufficient to cause a desire for closer friendship. Br. Thistleton expressed, in return, that he felt it an honour for any brother to visit the Globe Lodge, which he had known for nearly thirty-three years, and in which he had spent many happy hours; and he more particularly felt great pleasure in again meeting Br. Fenn, on whom he was glad to find time had laid his hand but very lightly; and, in conclusion, thanked the Lodge for the hospitality shewn at all times to its visitors, and trusted that he should, for many years, meet the brethren in Masonry. Br. Watson, during the temporary absence of Br. Hewlett, proposed the health of the W.M. Br. Humphreys, thanking him for the great ability he displayed in the management of the Lodge, not only in the performance of the ceremonies but throughout all its details. The W.M., after a suitable reply, proposed the health of the Past Masters, thanking them severally for the great services they had rendered the Lodge: and more particularly expressed the great pleasure he felt in investing Br. Hewlett with a Past Master's jewel, as a small mark of the respect in which he was held by the Lodge. The health of the absent members was then proposed, one of which had lately gone to the Crimea, and two to Australia, and also several residing in Persia and the East Indies, wishing them a happy return to this country should they desire it. The W.M. then proposed the health of the Officers, and thanked them for their able support and the clever manner in which they discharged their respective duties. The Lodge was then closed, after spending the evening in the greatest harmony, which was enlivened by some excellent singing.

PHŒNIX LODGE (No. 202).—The brethren held a Lodge of Emergency at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday, the 14th, when Br. Harrison, the W.M., ably raised Br. Morris to the third degree. The other business, owing to the non-attendance of the brethren, was merely formal.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on the 3rd of July, at Br. Ireland's, Fetter-lane, the W.M., Br. Thos. Alex. Adams, presiding, when Messrs. Davis and Hunt were initiated into Freemasonry; Clark passed, and Br. Haydon raised to their respective degrees. At the conclusion of the business the brethren proceeded to the Roebuck Inn, Lewisham, where they partook of a very elegant banquet, and passed the evening in the greatest harmony.

JORDAN LODGE (No. 237).—The annual summer recreation dinner of this Lodge, was held on Friday, July 20th, at Br. Bailey's, Railway Hotel, Kingston. Br. Spoo er, W.M. presiding. The visiting brethren were Br. J. Levinson, 7; and Br. W. H. Young, 399. The dinner was of the most recherché description, and the evening was spent in the interchange of those kindly feelings so peculiarly belonging to the brotherhood of the mystic art.

ZETLAND LODGE (No. 752).—The annual meeting of this excellent Lodge was held at Br. Cooper's, the Adam and Eve Tavern, Kensington, on Wednesday, the 11th, when Br. Heywood was installed into the chair, as W.M. for the ensuing twelve months, by Br. Schofield, the immediate P.M., in the presence of a board of thirteen installed Masters. The ceremony, which was performed in a very excellent manner, having concluded, Br. Heywood, as W.M., proceeded as follows:—Br. Hurst, S.W.; Br. Cooper, J.W.; Br. Wise, S.D.; Br. Simpson, J.D.; Br. Walter, I.G. At the close of the business, the brethren adjourned to a very elegant collation, most elegantly served by Br. Cooper. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been drunk, Br. Schofield proposed the health of the W.M., and congratulated the brethren upon the choice they had made in selecting such a Master. He had no hesitation in saying that every Lodge to which Br. Heywood belonged, had found in him an anxious supporter of the various charities appertaining to Freemasonry; therefore, did he say, it was a matter of congratulation in having Br. Heywood to preside over them. The toast having been most cordially responded to, the W.M. acknowledged the compliment, and assured the brethren that when he entered Freemasonry he did not do so merely for the opportunity of wearing the badge of the Order—honourable as that badge was to any man—but with the full determination of endeavouring to do his best to promote those great principles on which the Order was founded, and the general interests of the Craft. He felt that at the present time he was far behind many of his predecessors in the chair, in Masonic knowledge; but what man had done, man might do again; and he hoped, at the end of the year, to deserve the compliment which the brethren had been pleased to pay him. In conclusion, he begged to thank the numerous visitors for the honour they had conferred upon him by their presence, and to assure them that he should always be flattered and honoured by their attendance whenever convenient. Br. Wm. Watson very neatly returned thanks for the visitors, and a variety of appropriate toasts having been drunk, the brethren separated at a somewhat advanced hour. Amongst the visitors we observed Brs. Rackstraw, Wm. Watson, Warren, Hewlett, Odell, Gurton, Adams, Temple, Kennedy, Crawley, Tiley, &c. The harmony of the evening was much enhanced by the beautiful playing of Br. Julian Adams on the concertina and pianoforte, and the vocal exertions of Br. Taylor, and his sister, Miss Marian Taylor.

LODGE OF UNITED PILGRIMS (No. 745).—At the last meeting of this lodge, Br. Farmer, the W.M., very ably raised two brothers, and passed one. At the conclusion of business, the brethren supped together to the number of 15

LA TOLERANCE LODGE (No. 784).—A meeting of this excellent lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 3rd of July, when Br. Boura, in the absence of the W.M. Br. Caplin, who was unavoidably absent, passed a Br. to the second degree.

BEADON LODGE (No. 902).—At the last meeting of this Lodge, on June 18, at the Star and Garter, Kew, Br. Watson, W.M., presiding, a brother was raised to the third degree, Br. Tylee elected W. M. for the ensuing year, and Br. Cooper Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

GLOBE LODGE (No. 23).—On the 26th instant, the anniversary of this flourishing Lodge of Instruction was celebrated at the Talbot, Little Chester-street, Belgravia, by a strong muster of its numbers, and a numerous attendance of visitors. The business of the evening consisted in working the first lecture, which was most efficiently done by Brs. Simpson, Farmer, Adams, Allen, Collard, Levinson, and Thomas: the lodge being ably presided over by Br. Blackburn. Many joining members having been elected, and other business of a formal nature transacted, the lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to a repast, which, for its style and profusion, we have seldom seen surpassed on similar occasions. Br. Heywood, W.M. (752), and member of the Parent Lodge, presided at the banquet, in his usual excellent manner, and we noticed among the brethren, who supported him on this occasion (and who exceeded 40 in number), Brs. Adams (196), Allan (276), Bywater (19), Orelli, Aznavour, &c. &c. The customary loyal toasts having been proposed and responded to, the W.M. proposed the P.M.'s, Br. Rackstraw returning thanks; next the W.M.'s, which was responded to by Brs. Adams, Queely, and Farmer. The W.M., in proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Globe Lodge of Instruction," eloquently alluded to the success which had finally crowned the strenuous efforts of some of its members, particularly Brs. Collard and Levinson, who never seemed to be tired of doing all they could for the prosperity of the Lodge. Br. Levinson, secretary, replied, thanking the brethren for their kind support. The evident increase of members since he had the honour of joining the Lodge, the urbanity and good fellowship which generally prevailed in the Lodge, led him to hope that the celebration of each successive anniversary would continue to progress, establish and cement such brotherly feeling, as to carry out real Masonic principles. Other toasts followed, and the brethren finally departed, highly delighted with the festivities of the evening, and the excellent arrangements of Br. Goodyer, the worthy host. We must not omit to mind the craft that this Lodge of Instruction meets all the year round, and thus affords an excellent opportunity of obtaining instruction when other Lodges are closed for the summer vacation.

St. JOHN'S LODGE, HAMPSTEAD (No. 196).—On the evening of the 18th ult., the brethren of this Lodge celebrated the anniversary festival at the Holly Bush, Hampstead; on which occasion, the three lectures were worked in sections, under the able rule of the Pounder of the Lodge, Br. Thor as A. Adams, W.M. (No. 206). The banquet, which followed the dispatch of Masonic business, was of the choicest description, and reflected the highest credit on the caterer, Br. Thomas. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been disposed of, Br. H.G. Warren, P.M., (202) in an appropriate speech, proposed the health of Br. Adams,—as one loved and valued by every member of the Craft who had the happiness of being acquainted with him, not only on account of his great Masonic knowledge and his willingness to sacrifice his time and convenience in order to impart that knowledge to others, but also for his promptitude in listening to the necessities of his brethren,—and his indefatigability in promoting their welfare, not only by his purse, but by every other means in his power. The truth of these observations was so apparent, that they were loudly seconded by the acclamation company. Br. Adams in responding to the toast, after thanking the company for the honour which they had conferred on him, paid a high compliment to the Masonic qualities of Br. Warren. At a later period of the evening, the W.M. proposed the prosperity of the Masonic press, and in doing so, strongly urged the brethren to give every support in their power to the *Masonic Mirror*, which presented them with a record of the proceedings of the various Lodges and Chapters—and the position of their charities such as had never before been placed in the power of Freemasons to obtain. Br. Warren returned thanks, and pledged himself that so long as he had the honor to conduct the *Mirror*, and he received the support of the brethren, without whose co-operation it was impossible to render it at all perfect, he would do all in his power, avoiding all party feeling, to give a faithful abstract of the proceedings of Masonic Lodges, by which their growth and progress might be marked—and to so watch over the proceedings of their cha-

rities, that pointing out all abuses where they might be found to exist, and calling attention to their merits and requirements, they might become, what he regretted to say he did not yet consider the whole of them to be, an honor to the craft of which it was his greatest pride to be a member. The harmony of the evening was greatly enhanced by the masterly performance of Br. Julian Adams on the concertina, and by the vocal exertions of Br. Captain Dillon (641) (Ireland), Br. Crawley, Br. Hazard, and several other brethren.

LODGE OF UNITED PILGRIMS (No. 745).—This Lodge met on Friday, July 6th, 1855, for the purpose of working the Ceremony of Installation, which was very ably performed by Br. J. Thomas, P.M., of the Lodge (No. 745), in the presence of upwards of twenty brethren, Br. C. Ireland as the candidate. The Lodge was then closed in due form, and with solemn prayer—after which, the brethren partook of a banquet, provided by the worthy landlord, Br. C. Foulsham, in his usual hospitable and satisfactory style. After supper, Br. W. H. Luckins, deputed by the brethren, presented Br. J. Thomas with a silver cigar case, as a slight token of gratitude and respect the brethren felt for him, for his readiness and willingness to impart that Masonic knowledge he was so capable of doing, accompanied by the following address, which the secretary, (Br. P. Moss), by the request of the brethren read.

To Br. J. Thomas, P.M., of Lodge No. 745.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—We, the undersigned brethren, members of this, and other Lodges of Instruction, who have so frequently benefited by your kindness and readiness at all times to afford us that instruction which your Masonic knowledge gives you the power of imparting, beg, most fraternally, to return you our sincere thanks, and as a small token of our gratitude, solicit you to accept this silver cigar case, as an earnest of our esteem and respect. We trust you will consider it as such, and we earnestly hope that you may long be spared to render us that Masonic instruction we stand in need of, and when it shall please T.G.A.O.T.U. to call you from this world, may you ascend to those blest mansions from whence all goodness emanates. So note it be.

(Signed) Brs. T. A. Adams; P. Binckes; W. Berrett; W. Burden; F. Bishop; C. Ellis; — Thornhill; D. R. Farmer; C. Foulsham; H. Garrod; G. Harding; F. Geider; G. Haward; J. Batley; A. Haward; — Jacobs; — Martin; P. Moss; W. Neats; J. Smith; J. T. Warren; J. R. Warren; J. W. Ward; W. H. Luckins; A. M'Intosh; F. Sheriff; — M'Donald; C. Ireland; — Morris.

The evening was spent most harmoniously, and after the usual Masonic Toasts had been drunk, the W. Master proposed the health of the treasurer, (Br. G. Haward), who responded in a neat and appropriate speech. The W.M. then proposed the health of the secretary, commenting upon the efficient manner in which he discharged his duties, and the regularity of his attendance at the Lodge, to which the secretary replied, stating, that if the brethren were satisfied with the way in which he kept the minutes of the Lodge, he was amply repaid by obtaining their good wishes. Some excellent singing enlivened the evening, and the brethren separated at an early hour, highly pleased with the able manner in which the duties of this Lodge of Instruction, are carried out.

PROVINCIAL LODGES.

DEVONSHIRE.

LODGE SINCERITY (No. 224).—Met on the first Monday in July, at St. George's Hall, Stonehouse. After the routine business of the evening was disposed of, a letter was read from a member of No. 122, who therein declined giving any reply to their question as to whether he were the author of a communication to the Editor of the *Masonic Mirror*, seeking information concerning the legality of certain jewels worn the 14th May in former Lodge. It was resolved that the whole of the correspond-

ence should be sent to the W.M. of No. 122, hoping thereby to force explanation they so much desire to have (but which, par parenthesis, they did not get). Lodge having been closed in form, the members retired at a reasonable hour.

KENT.

LODGE OF FREEDOM, GRAVESEND (No. 91).—This flourishing Lodge held its monthly meeting on Monday, July 16th, at Br. Wates's Hotel, when four gentlemen were duly initiated into the Order. After this, the installing of their Worshipful Master, Br. R. Spencer, for the ensuing year, was very ably performed by Br. Moore, who was pleased to appoint his officers as follows:—Br. R. Watson, S.W.; Br. Hills, I.W.; Br. Dobson, Trea.; Br. Brivean, Sec.; Br. Lardner, S.D.; Br. Tulk, I.D.; and Br. Stafford, I.G. There were three gentlemen proposed for initiation on next Lodge evening. All business being ended, the Lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren, to the number of thirty-eight, adjourned to a most elegant banquet provided by Br. Wates. In the course of the evening two very handsome P.M.'s jewels were presented to Br. Southgate P.G.S.W. of Kent, and Br. Brivean. After the usual Masonic toasts had been drunk and responded to, the brethren separated at a late hour, very much gratified with the proceedings of the day. The Lodge was honoured by the presence of a number of visiting brethren, among whom were the following Provincial Grand Officers of Kent: Br. Joseph Ashley, P.P.D.G.M.; Br. Charles Isaacs, P.G. Sec., Br. Wm. Saunders, P.G., Trea.; Br. Fielder, P.P.G.R.; and Br. S. Isaacs, P.G.I.W.; also, Br. Windier, W.M., No. 20; Br. Frampton, P.M., No. 166; Br. Merrick, P.M., No. 252; and Br. Garrod, No. 206.

LANCASHIRE—(EASTERN DIVISION).

LODGE OF FIDELITY, BLACKBURN (No. 336).—Held its ordinary monthly meeting on Friday evening, 29th of June. The usual routine of business having been gone through after due opening of the Lodge, it was considered expedient to postpone the raising of Br. J. Neville Haworth to the sublime degree of M.M. until the following Friday, as a Lodge of Emergency. (This was accordingly done on that evening by Br. E. Collinson, P.M., assisted by Br. G. Whewell, S.W., and Br. J. Yates, I.W.) After which the Lodge was closed with solemn prayer, and the brethren adjourned.

LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE, BLACKBURN (No. 432).—This Lodge celebrated its usual monthly gathering on the evening of the 2nd of July, but as very few P.M.'s were present, the intended installation of the W.M. elect, Br. C. Brandman was deferred till next Lodge night, and after the confirmation of the minutes of previous meeting, the brethren adjourned. Br. Rd. Eaves of 336, Sec. and P.M. were present.

KEYSTONE LODGE, FACIT (No. 469).—The brethren held their usual monthly meeting on Wednesday, July 4th, at 7 o'clock. The W.M. Br. Shackleton presiding. The Lodge was opened in due form and solemn prayer, on the first degree, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, the Lodge was then opened on the second degree. Br. E. Law was examined previous to being raised, being found duly qualified, he was admitted to the sublime degree of a M.M. The ceremony was performed by the W.M. in first rate style. At the conclusion of the Masonic business, the Lodge was closed in due form and solemn prayer at 10 o'clock. The Brethren adjourned to refreshment, spent a pleasant evening, and retired early.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge took place in the Town Hall, Bury, on Wednesday, the 25th July. The proceedings of the day were highly interesting. After the transaction of business connected with the order, a procession was formed, and wended its way through the leading thoroughfares, and resting at the Parish Church, where, after full cathedral service, an impressive sermon was delivered to the assembled brethren by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, of St. Philips' Salford, the Provincial Grand Chaplain. A collection was made on behalf of the Bury Dispensary, and the Ladies' Charity.

The procession was re-formed, and about 250 brethren, decorated in their various insignia, made their way to the Bury Athenæum, where a Grand Lodge banquet was prepared, Stephen Blair, Esq., V.W.D.P.G.M.E.L. presiding, in the absence of the Earl of Ellesmere, R.W.P.G.M.E.L. Loyal, patriotic, and Masonic toasts and some excellent glee singing, combined to make the evening a most agreeable one.

WEST LANCASHIRE.

MARINER'S LODGE, LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday, the 27th June last, this Lodge held its annual installation of officers in the Lodge Room, Haseck's Buildings, Duke-street. The attendance was both numerous and highly respectable. Br. Walmsley, P.M. and P.G. Treasurer, officiated as installing Master, when the following officers were duly invested and took their proper stations in the Lodge. Brs. Peter Maddox, W.M.; Geo. Wilson, S.W.; John Pepper, J.N.; Hugh Williams, S.D., John Dingle, J.D.; Rd. Spuring, Secretary, and Woodward, Treasurer. The brethren afterwards sat down to a sumptuous banquet, when, besides those already mentioned, amongst others we noticed the following brethren:—Caffé, P.M.; Hamer, P.G. Steward, and P.M.; H. Edwards, P.M. of 310; and Berry, P.M. of the Devonshire Lodge; J. Griffith, P.M. of 701, &c. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and a very pleasant evening was passed. During the proceedings Br. Edwards, P.M., in a complimentary speech, in the name of the Lodge, presented Br. Berry with a purse containing ten sovereigns, to which he announced his intention of adding an additional £10 for the services he had rendered to the Lodge. Br. Berry returned thanks in a very feeling address, assuring the brethren that he should at all times feel great pleasure in affording any assistance in his power to the Lodge, or any of his Masonic brethren. A very efficient choir attended, composed of Brs. Molineux P.G., organist, (who presided at the piano-forte) Holden, Armstrong, and Jones, who, in the course of the evening, sang in most excellent style a variety of glees, &c.

SOUTH WALES.

LOYAL WELSH LODGE, PEMBROKE (No. 525).—The anniversary of St. John, was commemorated on Monday, the 25th ult., by the brethren of the Loyal Welsh Lodge, Victoria Hotel, Pembroke Dock, by their accustomed manner. The Lodge was opened by Br. M'Lean, W.M., at half-past six, and a procession having been marshalled by the P.G.D.C., Br. Thomas, they proceeded to the banquet room at seven, where a truly sumptuous repast awaited them. The W.M. was ably supported by Br. Pratt as S.W., and Br. Bennett as (acting) J.W. The attendance of the brethren was numerous, scarcely one of the members being absent. The zeal and regularity with which this Lodge has been worked since its establishment in A.D. 1824, A.L. 5124, has ensured it such a degree of success that it ranks second to none in the province. The present was one of the most satisfactory gatherings that could have been imagined. Between twenty and thirty of the members sat down to dinner, and with the determination to make each other happy. Nor were they disappointed in this their good intention, for what with toast, song, and speech,—in that harmony, order, and regularity for which Freemasonry is ever conspicuous,—the evening passed, as such meetings ever should, in a manner that the morning's reflections had nothing to regret in the evening's amusements. Of the funds of this Lodge, it is pleasing to learn that there is always "strength to support" a distressed or afflicted brother.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

HARMONIC LODGE, DUDLEY (No. 313).—The brethren of the Mother Lodge of Worcestershire met on Tuesday, the 3rd July; Br. Bristow, W.M., in the chair, who initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry, Mr. Joseph Hartill, Miller, Oldbury. The visitors were Br. Gwynne, W.M., No. 435, Tipton; Br. Bristow, and Br. Hassall, No. 824, Stourbridge, and Br. Wood.

LODGE OF STABILITY, STOURBRIDGE (No. 824).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Talbot Hotel, on Tuesday, the 26th June. Br. Bristow,

W.M. of the Harmonic Lodge, No. 313, Dudley, took the chair, in the absence of Br. Wheeler the W.M., and raised Br. Little to the sublime degree of M.M. There was a goodly assemblage of visitors both at Lodge and banquet. The Masonic kindness of Br. Brooks, the worthy and respected host, and his great solicitude at all times for the comfort and convenience of visitors is proverbial. The visitors on this occasion included Br. Bristow, W.M., No. 313, Dudley; Br. Renaud, W.M., No. 730, Dudley; Rev. Br. Gwynne, W.M., No. 435, Tipton; Masefield, P.M., No. 313; Dennison, P.M., No. 313; Howells, S.W., No. 435; Waring, S.D., No. 435; Davies, J. D., No. 435; Rev. Br. Herbert, No. 313.

YORKSHIRE.

SHEFFIELD.—On Tuesday, the 10th July, the first or foundation stone of a new chapel, to be called the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, was laid in Hanover-street, Sheffield, by Dr. Wood, of that town, the W.M. of the Britannia Lodge, No. 162, a dispensation for that purpose having been had from the D.P.G. of the province. The brethren assembled in a room in the Music-Hall soon after ten, and a little before twelve, preceded by a band of music, and by the clergyman and members of the congregation, walked in procession to the site of the intended building, where several hundreds of persons were in waiting to witness the imposing ceremony. The various insignia and the cups, containing corn, wine, and oil, were carried by the various officers and Past Masters, and on the stone being laid in due form, the corn, wine, and oil were poured upon it by the W.M. who then briefly addressed the company assembled. He was followed by the Rev. J. Brealy, pastor of the congregation, who spoke at length, and expressed the thanks of himself and friends to the members of the Masonic body for coming forward and laying the stone "according to ancient Masonic usage." After singing a hymn, the procession was re-formed as before, under the guidance of Br. Bailes, who acted as director of the ceremonies, and returned in the same order. During the proceedings a glass bottle containing several documents was placed under the stone; and a handsome silver trowel was presented to the W.M. as a gift from the members of the church. The brethren of the Lodge dined together in the afternoon, at the Angel Hotel, where a very excellent dinner was provided by Br. Wilkinson, the W.M. presiding, and Br. Flint, S.W. occupying the vice-chair. Some brethren from Doncaster and other towns were present, and took part in the interesting proceedings.

LODGE OF THREE GRAND PRINCIPLES, DEWSBURY (No. 251).—This flourishing Lodge held its regular meeting on Thursday, the 28th June, when three gentlemen having been found worthy, were initiated into the mysteries of the Order by the W.M. Br. Richard R. Nelson, after which the brethren, to the number of 60, celebrated the Festival of St. John the Evangelist.

LION LODGE, WHITBY (No. 391).—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Monday, July 16th, on which it occasion, Messrs. Marwood and Burn were regularly initiated into Freemasonry. Br. Goring, P.M., of the Robert Burns Lodge, who had been specially engaged by the Lodge for a fortnight to instruct the members in working the fifteen sections in the first, second, and third degrees of Freemasonry, was particularly requested by the W.M. Br. Clarkson to take the chair on the occasion and perform the office of Initiation, to which he kindly consented, to the great satisfaction of all present, and delivered the charge to the candidates in a most impressive manner. It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, that a vote of thanks be entered on the minutes to Br. Goring for the great Masonic knowledge he imparted to all the members, and which will never be forgotten by the Lodge; and they most earnestly recommend him to the notice of all Provincial Lodges, whose members wish to make themselves acquainted with those sublime and comprehensive precepts of moral and religious duty, so amply and beautifully illustrated in the Masonic Lectures.

On the following day, Tuesday, 17th, a Chapter of Emergency was held, Companion Goring presiding as M.E.Z., when Br. Falconbridge, who had been previously proposed and balloted for, was duly exalted into the order and the mystical knowledge of the degree, together with the whole of the Pedestal fully explained. Companion

Goring was highly complimented by the companions present for his Masonic knowledge, and a vote of thanks was unanimously voted to him, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

HOLME LODGE, HOLMFIRTH (No. 937).—A warrant of constitution under the seal of the Grand Lodge of England, has just been issued, empowering the brethren to hold a new Masonic Lodge (No. 937), at Holmfirth, to be called "the Holme Valley Lodge." Br. C. S. Floyd is appointed the first W.M.; Br. Joseph Mellor the first S.W.; Br. John Burton the first J.W.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS, LANCING, SHOREHAM.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of this building was performed on Wednesday, 4th of July, by Sir John Patteson. The town of Shoreham during the morning presented quite a festive appearance. The proceedings commenced with service in St. Mary's Church, New Shoreham, at nine o'clock. After this a large party proceeded to meet the bishop at the station. Another service was performed at half-past eleven, an appropriate sermon being preached by the Rev. Arthur Stanley, Canon of Canterbury, and a collection was made in aid of the funds of the new building. The party then proceeded to the new building. The work is sufficiently advanced to enable the spectator to trace the general outline of the body of the building. It will consist of two extensive quadrangles, east and west, the eastern one open in the centre and communicating with a third quadrangle by a flight of broad steps, flanked by the house of the head master and the hall. Abutting from the hall, and forming the northern side of the third quadrangle, there is to be a chapel. Opposite to it, and in the south east corner of the building, is to be the house of the Provost. The plan is very handsome, particularly that of the chapel. The style is middle pointed. The materials are flint dressed with Caen stone. Sir John Patteson and the bishop were met at the entrance to the front quadrangle by the Provost and Fellows of the College, and the members of the foundation and the choir, in surplices, and conducted in procession along the cloisters of the second quadrangle to the spot where the stone was to be laid, singing the 68th Psalm. The procession was accompanied by several very handsome banners, of a peculiar make, having emblazoned on them the arms of the diocesan, and we presume, the devices of St. John's and St. Nicholas College. The ceremony was of the usual description; and the corner stone was laid by Sir John Patteson in the ordinary manner. At the conclusion of the ceremony, about 400 of the company proceeded to a *marquée* erected on the grounds, where a luncheon was provided. Amongst the company were the Lord Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Gilbert, Earl and Countess Delaware, Lady Mildred Hope, Sir John Patteson, Miss Patteson, Mr. Baron and Lady Alderson, Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, N. Porter, Esq., M.P., Rev. Canon Pilkington, Rev. Canon Hutchinson, Rev. H. Campion, Mrs. Campion, Hon. Miss West, Rev. U. Richards, Rev. A. Wagner, Rev. W. Wheeler, Rev. E. Tower, Rev. T. W. Perry, Rev. J. Rich, Rev. Mr. Swainson, Rev. Mr. Wratiskan, G. H. Byrne, Esq., R. W. Blencowe, Esq., J. D. Chambers, Esq., — Crispin, Esq., H. Verrall, Esq., G. Rawlinson, Esq., Rev. A. C. Wilson, Shoreham, Rev. Mr. Mertens, Shoreham, Rev. E. C. Lowe, head master of St. John's, the Rev. Mr. Lomax and the Rev. Mr. Pennell, also of St. John's, Hurst.

ROYAL ARCH.

THE METROPOLIS.

ENOCH CHAPTER (No. 11).—This excellent Chapter met at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, July 17th. The M.E.Z. Comp. R. Williams, assisted by his Principals, Officers, and Comp. Friend, who is so much distinguished for his excellent working in Arch Masonry, exalted Br. Spooner, W.M.; German, J.G.; and Br. Hopkins, of the Enoch Lodge, in that able and impressive manner for which

this Chapter is so much distinguished. The Companions then proceeded to elect Officers for the ensuing year, when the following were unanimously chosen:—Comps. Simpson, Z.; Young, H.; Bird, J.; Matthews, E.; Temple, N.; Kennedy, P.S.; R. Williams, Treasurer; Crawley, J. The M.E.Z. congratulated the Companions on the unanimity displayed in the elections; and, in informing the Janitor of his re-election expressed the satisfaction of the Chapter at the able manner in which he had hitherto discharged his duties, and their confidence that he would still continue to support the dignity of the office. The Chapter was then closed, and Companions proceeded to partake of a most sumptuous banquet. In proposing the health of the Queen, coupled with that of the Emperor of the French, the M.E.Z. congratulated himself in presiding over those who were equally loyal with himself, and more especially at the present time, when the nation was engaged in a war, the future effects of which on mankind generally were hardly to be foreseen. And, in proposing the health of the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., and the Earl of Yarborough, D.G.M., he expressed his conviction that those noble Brothers were ever ready to render every assistance in the cause of Masonry, and more particularly in the support of its charities. And, as a special toast, proposed the health of Comp. Matthews, P.G.W., of Essex, an old and distinguished member of the Enoch Lodge, wishing him health to enjoy, for many years, the high honour which his eminent services in Masonry so highly deserved. Comp. Matthews, in reply said, that although he had on all occasions done everything in his power in promoting the cause of Masonry, he took no credit to himself, but rather thought that it was his connection with a Lodge so highly distinguished for its reputability and the liberal manner in which it supported the charities that had procured him the high honour of his appointment. The M.E. then proposed the health of the newly exalted Companions; and, in doing so, said that as seeds of the prosperity had been sown in this Chapter, he felt assured that they could not fail of fructifying and growing to their greatest height, while such distinguished members of the Lodge came forward to support it. The health of the three Principals was then drunk, with thanks to them for the very able manner in which they discharged the duties of their several offices. The M.E.Z., in proposing the health of the visitors, Comps. Elkington, Shrewsbury and Jones, especially thanked Comps. Elkington and Shrewsbury for their attention and liberality in providing so excellent a banquet—a better than which he could never wish to sit down to. Comp. Shrewsbury, in returning thanks, assured the Companions that it should ever be their study to give them satisfaction; and if at any time there should be any complaint, they would receive it with courtesy, and endeavour to remove the cause. The health of the Past Principals, Comps. Friend and Matthews, was then drunk with considerable warmth, with thanks for their eminent services to the Chapter on all occasions; to which Comp. Friend responded by saying, although he thought that the Past Principals had in all cases endeavoured to do their duty, they had only done that which their position demanded. And, after drinking the health of the Officers, the business of the evening was closed in perfect harmony.

YORKSHIRE.

CHAPTER OF THREE GRAND PRINCIPLES, DEWSBURY (No. 251).—This Chapter held its regular meeting on Thursday, the 19th July, in the Masonic Hall, under the able presidency of M. E. C. Fearley, M.D., P.Z.Z., when he installed E. C. Audsley (who had been unavoidably absent on the regular installation night) as second principal, assisted by P.Z.'s Thomas Hemingway and S. Norcliffe. The officers of this admirably worked Chapter for the present year are:—M. E. Comp. G. Fearley, P.Z.Z.; E. Comps., Wm. Midsley, H.; Thomas Hemingway, P.Z.I. Charles Oldroyd, P.Z.E.; Richard R. Nelson, N.; J. Ohill, P.S.

THE COLONIES.

CANADA WEST.

A Lodge, named after the late Duke of Wellington, has been just instituted at Stratford. Col. W. M. Wilson, of Simcoe, acted as master of the ceremonies, and was assisted by G. W. Powell, a Past Master; also Br. Patterson, W.M. of Ingersoll Lodge, with other brethren, members of the Lodge, were present and assisted in the ceremonies. The stated meetings of the Lodge are to be held on Thursday preceding full moon. The names of the officers installed are as follows:—R. H. Lee, W.M.; J. Woodbury, S.W.; A. B. Orr, J.W.; Peter Woods, Tr.; Edgerton Rierson, Sec.; W. Oliver, S.D.; James Orr, J.D.; J. Brabazon, Tyler.

AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA.

The rapid growth of Masonry in California appears to have been commensurate with the precocious growth of everything else in that El Dorado of our times. Though the birth of the Grand Lodge was as it were but yesterday, it now numbers fifty-seven Lodges under its jurisdiction, one of which is at Chillí, in Valparaiso, and the other at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands.—*Mirror and Key Stone.*

COLUMBIA.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, the clothing and jewel of a Past Grand Master were presented to M.W. Br. B. B. French, on his retiring from the Oriental Chair. This, with an appropriate address by the Deputy Grand Master, was a fitting and well-earned tribute to the zeal, ability, and fidelity of one who, for a long series of years, had presided over the Craft of that jurisdiction.—*Mirror and Key Stone.*

MAINE.

The Grand Lodge of this State has just closed its annual communication at Portland, under the presidency of M.W. Br. T. Chase, Grand Master, and appointed the following brethren as Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—Br. John Miller, M.W.G.M.; Jabez True, R.W.D.G.M.; Ezra B. French, R.W.S.G.W.; Wm. Kimball, R.W.J.G.W.; Moses Dodge, R.W.G.T.; Charles B. Smith, R.W.G. Sec. At the close of the Grand Lodge proceedings, the Grand Chapter was opened. The following are its officers for the ensuing year: M. E. C. Abner B. Thompson, G.H.P.; Joseph C. Stevens, D.G.H.P.; Stephen Webber, G. King; Daniel B. Emerson, G. Scribe; Oliver Gerrish, G. Treas; Ira Berry, G. Sec.; S. S. Wing, G.C. Host; Revs. Eaton Shaw, B. C. Manson, Cyrus Cummings, Elihu B. Averill, Uriah Balkam, Cyriel Pearl, Gr. Chaplains; Moses Dodge, J. D. Warren, J. J. Bell, and Hiram Chase, G. Stewards; Isaac Davis, G. Sentinel. The Grand Encampment of Knights Templars followed, and the following Sir Knights were elected for the year ensuing:—J. C. Stevens, G.M.; Freeman Bradford, D.G.M.; John Williams, G.G.; E. A. Chadwick, G.C.G.; Timothy Chase, G.S.W.; Jabez True, G.J.W.; Moses Dodge, G. Sec.; Charles Forbes, G. Treas.; B. F. Mudgett, G. St. Bearer; J. D. Warren, G. Sw. Bearer; J. J. Bell, G. Warden. Appointed—John Burrell, G. Marshal; Isaac Davis, G. Sent. Called off to meet on the fourth Monday in May for installation of officers.

MISSISSIPPI.

The M.W. Grand Master of the State of Mississippi, Br. Carnot Posey, stated at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge lately held at Vicksburg, that he had during the preceding year granted dispensations for the holding of six new Lodges within his jurisdiction.

NEW YORK.

The Grand Lodge of New York has closed its annual communication. The sessions commenced on Tuesday evening, the 5th ult., and were continued until Saturday noon following. The meeting was largely attended; the representatives of two hundred and sixty Lodges being present. The business transacted was of the most important character, and will, no doubt, conduce to the benefit of the Craft in the jurisdiction. The most perfect harmony and good feeling prevailed among the representatives of the Grand Lodge, which granted warrants for thirty-four new Lodges. The officers are as last year, viz.: M.W.G.M., Joseph D. Evans; R.W.D.G.M., John L. Lewis, Jun.; R.W.S.G.W., Finlay M. King; R.W.J.G.W., James Hyde; R.W.G. Treas., Charles L. Church; R.W.G. Sec., James M. Austin. The Grand Lodge, at this communication, adopted a resolution appointing ten District Deputy Grand Masters throughout the State, and the M.W. Grand Master was pleased to appoint the following brethren:—First District, Samuel C. Nichols; second, John S. Perry; third, Lysander H. Brown; fourth, Ezra S. Barnum; fifth, William Hall; sixth, Charles G. Judd; seventh, Jarvis M. Hatch; eighth, Elicott Evans; ninth, John J. Aiken; tenth, John A. Vanderlipp.

 THE HIGH DEGREES.

BRISTOL.

The Annual Festival of the Five Orders of Masonic Knighthood of the "Encampment of Baldwyn," from time immemorial established at Bristol, was held at the Montague Tavern, in this city, on Friday the 11th of May, being the birth-day of the M.E. the Grand Superintendent of the Orders, Sir Knight Henry Shute, P.G.M. There were present, amongst many others, Sir Knights Henry Shute, M.E.G.S.; D. W. Nash, M.E.D.S.; S. E. Taylor, M.E., Comm. of Knight Templars; S. Bryant, M.E., Comm. of Rosacrucians; and W. Powell, M.E., Comm. of Knt. of Kilwinning. On the removal of the cloth, the M.E.G.S. rose and said—"To be loyal to the Sovereign was always the characteristic of the members of the Masonic Knighthoods. We will, therefore, drink to the health of our beloved Queen." The M.E.G.S. then proposed "The Allied Forces of England and France," and remarked, that he was glad to hear the cheer with which the toast was received, especially when he recollected the time, as a child, when the greatest pleasure was derived from any success, which we may have obtained over the French, then our enemies, but now happily, our gallant and trusted Allies. The D.G.S., Sir Knt. D. W. Nash, proposed the health of the M.E.G.S., and congratulated the Encampment on having so eminent and faithful a supporter of the Order to rule over them. The M.E.G.S. had long been connected with the Order, and had formerly held the important post of E.C. of the Knts. Grand Architects of Kilwinning in this Encampment. He was well assured, that all present would heartily join with him, in wishing "Health and happiness to their M.E.G.S., and many happy returns to him of this auspicious day." The E.G.S. in returning thanks, remarked, "That it hath been said, 'that out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh,' but the heart may be too full to utter the sentiments which the mouth should speak. He felt that he did not deserve the compliments which had been paid him, but it should be his earnest endeavour to do so in the few opportunities which his advanced age, 66 this day, would afford him." The M.E.G.S. concluded by proposing that the Sir Knts. should drink one glass of wine in solemn silence to the

memory of his late lamented predecessor, the late Sir Knt. W. Powell, under whose able guidance the Encampment had so long flourished. The E.G.S. proposed what, in his opinion, he considered the toast of the evening, viz., "That of the E.G.D.S., Sir Knt. D. W. Nash," who, from his indefatigable zeal and activity, had done so much for the higher Orders of Masoury in this Province, and in whose judgment and ability he reposed the most entire confidence. The M.E.G.D.S. returned thanks, and the healths of the respective E. Commanders of the Five Orders of Masonic Knighthood in this Encampment, the E. Past Commanders, Officers and Visitors having been proposed and responded to, the M.E.G.S. expressed the great gratification which he had received from his visit there that evening, and the Sir Knts. separated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MASONIC CHARITIES

To the Editor of the Masonic Mirror.

SIR AND BROTHER,—The desire to promote the object, which, as you state in the May number of your valuable journal, is "charity," prompts me to write this letter, the more so, as I find others are in the same ignorance as myself as regards our asylums. I for one, always contemplated they were endowed, and required but little aid from subscribers. But how altered is my dream, when I find from investigation and your able articles that they are dragging a slow length along, some in debt, and others dependant upon an appeal to a festive meeting to keep them in existence. We have required for years some an exponent like yourself to tell us our duty, and to give the information required, that we provincial Masons may take advantage of the recess, and examine ourselves, whether we have followed out the grand landmarks of our noble order—have we subscribed, or have we assisted at our Lodge meetings any of these charities, for the asylum, for the widow, or for the unfortunate and infirm? and if not, can we not at once set about some plan that will aid one or all of them; let us have at each Lodge meeting a timely refresher of these noble institutions. For so just a cause, the smallest donations have their full weight and value; individual efforts, though weak in themselves, produce collective strength, and as the union of labour speedily raises a stately edifice, so the combination of several small sums soon amasses a mighty capital.—I am, Mr. Editor,

A PROVINCIAL MASON.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR DECAYED FREEMASONS.

To the Editor of the Masonic Mirror.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Feeling a lively interest in the success of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Decayed Freemasons and their Widows, and having endeavoured to advance the cause of the latter, I am induced to solicit the serious attention of the Committee of Management, the Craft generally, and individual subscribers, to a notice of motion given at a General Meeting of the Charity, held on the 18th ultimo, having for its object the abrogation of the Bye Laws relating to the Male and Female Annuity Funds, by which the votes recorded for unsuccessful candidates are carried over to the next Election.

I believe I am justified in stating, that a large majority of the brethren present at the Meeting entirely dissented from the proposition, because Candidates being allowed, as at present, to carry their votes forward, is the only means open to many of ever receiving the benefit of the Institution; there being a few brethren, who, from having taken an active and praiseworthy part in the Elections, are well known

to the Craft, and are thereby capable of securing a proportionate number of votes, and thus ensuring success to such Candidates as have the good fortune to obtain their support; whilst others, whose claims are equally pressing, but who have not the same influence, may "Live in hope," it is true, yet will, assuredly, "die in despair." It was to afford persons so situated a fair chance of competing with such influence, that this excellent provision was made.

Since the above observations were written, a motion, having the same tendency, made at the Grand Lodge, on the 6th instant, has been rejected, on grounds similar to the above. The object of the motion was to increase the number of votes of each Lodge, in consequence of the grant of an additional hundred pounds per annum to the Widows' Fund.

Let any brother examine the state of the poll at the last Election for Female Annuitants, and it will be seen that one Candidate polled 1387 votes; whilst the collective number of five others were only 161. One Candidate did not register a single vote! Surely these facts demonstrate the necessity of retaining the present provisions. To abrogate them would lead to monopoly, and the withdrawal of many subscriptions, and would thereby militate against the interests of the Charity.

It is hoped, therefore, that the Committee will not entertain the motion; but if it should, it will, I presume, be carried to the Grand Lodge for confirmation, who, doubtless, will give notice to Lodges and Subscribers qualified to attend, in order that they may have an opportunity of recording their vote for or against the proposed measure.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

Hampstead, June 11th, 1855.

SAMUEL ALDRICH.

To the Editor of the Masonic Mirror.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Having read the letter of an "Old Past Master," with your remarks thereon, I am induced to trouble you with a few words. I think every Mason must agree with the "Old Past Master," that it is much to be deplored that the state of the funds of the "Masonic Benevolent Institution" should be in such a state as not to allow more than *two* candidates to be admitted out of *thirty-five*. It is too true, and "pity 'tis 'tis true," but where lies the fault? why, with ourselves—why don't we all subscribe *constantly* instead of only *occasionally*, when we have a particular candidate to serve? The subscription for a single vote is but (as you say), five shillings (little more than a penny a week), and were every brother to give this *very* little help what an altered condition the Funds of the Society would be in, why they would amount to a sum sufficient to admit, if not *every* candidate, at least many more than at present. We boast that charity is the foundation of our Order, and how can it be better exercised than in relieving the aged and distressed? many of whom have seen better days, and are only reduced to their present condition by the unforeseen accidents of life, to which, let us not forget, we are all liable. Then pray, Mr. Editor, continue your endeavours to increase the efficiency of the Institution; explain clearly the nature of its constitution, let it be generally understood, and urge upon the brotherhood the necessity, nay, the *duty* of supporting it, and let the burden of your song be, "*Subscribe*, then, brethren, *subscribe* then *One* and *All* to the "Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows."

ONE OF THE CRAFT AND A SUBSCRIBER.

Dorset, June.

MASONRY IN SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the Masonic Mirror.

SIR—At p. 341 of your last number, you request some explanation regarding the Banff Lodge, and Royal Arch Chapter. By the laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, out of the dues paid by a Candidate for admission, 5s. 6d. is to be laid aside for, and paid over to the Grand Lodge for enrolling the name of the Candidate. If the Treasurer of the Lodge retains this, or pays it into the funds of the Lodge, instead of to where it is due, he is guilty of a fraud. The Candidate is not required to contribute any more to the Grand Lodge during his life. The Lodge to which he belongs has, however, to pay 5s. annually; and even were there only 10 members, this is merely 6d. each; but according to your correspondent's letter there were 50 "paying members," to that in the Banff Lodge;—1¼d. was all that was required annually from each to prevent the Lodge getting into arrears with the Grand Lodge. Now, by our Grand Lodge Laws (cap. XXI § 21), if any Lodge shall be four years in arrear of such dues, it shall be considered dormant and struck off the Roll, but may be re-opened, upon such terms and conditions as the Grand Lodge may appoint. Your Correspondent then does not make out a good case, the 5s. 6d. dues paid by every Candidate for behoof of the Grand Lodge, could not be devoted to any other purpose except fraudulently, and as there is no suspicion as to that, such sums were, it is presumed, still available; even if in the hands of private parties, they could be easily obtained. The only difficulty there is as to the 5s. 6d. annual payments for the whole Lodge, and that is so trifling, that it would almost seem that there must be reasons not stated for the Banff Lodge not making the proper returns. At the several quarterly communications of the Grand Lodge, those Lodges which are in arrears are mentioned and struck off, but this is not done till their names are printed in the annual circular as liable to be struck off, if all the dues be not paid immediately; and by that circular it appears that Lodges are allowed more frequently seven than five years, so unwilling is the Grand Lodge to do anything harshly. Once struck off, a Lodge must be re-opened in the usual way. According to your Correspondent's letter, the Banff Lodge did not proceed in the proper way, but seemed to claim as a right, what could be only granted by courtesy. Let it send to Edinburgh its charter, and a petition to be re-opened, with the arrears due, list of Candidates admitted since the last return, and the 5s. 6d. paid by each Candidate for the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge, there can be no doubt, will place the Lodge on its former footing. Until such re-ouverture be effected, the Banff Lodge is an illegal one. No candidates admitted since the Lodge ceased to make returns, can be registered in the Grand Lodge Roll: but all who were registered previously although only now applying, are entitled to Grand Lodge Diploma.

As to the Royal Arch: this is a degree not recognized as Masonry by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the consequence is twofold; that our Royal Arch Chapter has no necessary connection, as in England and Ireland, with St. John's Lodge in the same place: and 2nd that the Superior Arch has no law to the effect that the members of a Royal Arch Chapter, must be also members of a Lodge on the Grand Roll, and previously registered there. Hence, in Banff, when there are two Royal Arch Chapters, and one Lodge, it may be that all the Royal Arch Masons there are also members of the rebellious Lodge, nor does there seem to be any check to this, unless when such Royal Arch Masons visit other Chapters at a distance, or Royal Arch Masons from as distance visit these Chapters; in which case a person who had been initiated by the Banff Lodge, during its rebellion, could not be regarded as either a Master Mason, or a Royal Arch Mason, by others, at least if such was known; but when he presents the regular Royal Arch Diploma, it is rarely that he is asked for the name of his Mother Lodge. If, however, such an individual were to apply for exaltation to a Royal Arch Chapter at a distance from Banff, he would require to state what was his Mother Lodge, and on its being known that he had been admitted after it was cut off the Grand Lodge Roll, no regular St. John's Mason could acknowledge him or exalt him. The whole confusion arises from the Grand Lodge not recognising their other degrees of

Masonry, and entering into a league with the Royal Arch, so that all initiated by Lodges never on the Roll of the Grand Lodge, or once on but now cut off, shall be refused exaltation in any Royal Arch Chapter.

May, 1855.

S.P.G.M.G.

FREEMASONRY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Editor of the Masonic Mirror.

SIR AND BROTHER,—As your journal contains notices of Masonic doings in the Colonies, I would state to you that in the Province of New Brunswick there are fourteen Masonic Lodges, three Chapters, and one Encampment, in regular working order. The Provincial Grand Master is the Right Worshipful the Hon. Alex. Keith, of Halifax, N.S., who has jurisdiction over the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland.

The want of a Grand Lodge for this Province alone is much felt, and preparatory steps are about to be taken for the formation of one, and the appointment of a Grand Master.

Under the banners of Albion Lodge, No. 570, a gay ball was given this winter, numerously attended by the fair sisterhood.

The contributions towards the Patriotic Fund by the various Lodges has been no small item; Albion sending, through the Governor, £50, and the other Lodges handsome sums, in proportion to their number of members.—Yours,

St. John.

R. S.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR JULY.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

RESUMING our summary of Parliament we find, that on the 28th June, Lord Panmure announced in the House of Lords, the intention of the Government to double the pay of the Army whilst in active service. The Militia Bill was read a third time, and passed. On the 29th, in reply to a question, Lord Panmure denied that Lord Raglan had resigned the command of the Army in the East. The National Gallery (Dublin) Bill was read a third time and passed. On the 2nd of July, Lord Panmure announced to the House the tidings of the death of Lord Raglan, and laid before it a Message from the Crown relating to a provision being made for the family of the deceased hero. On the same evening, Lord St. Leonards complained of the evil effects of the late system pursued in the granting of tickets of leave to convicts. On the 3rd, on the motion of Lord Panmure, the House of Lords replied to the Message of the Queen, assuring her of their willingness to co-operate with her in providing for Lord Raglan's family. On the 5th, Lord Ellenborough animadverted on the mode in which Government proposed to increase the pay of the soldier while on active service, when Lord Panmure announced that it should be so far modified as to allow him an extra sixpence a day for camp expenses, and that the other sixpence would be put to his credit. On the same evening, Lord Hardwicke inquired if it were the intention of Government to re-establish the Naval College, and was informed that it was not, but the corps of Naval instructors was to be considerably increased. On the 6th, Lord Shaftesbury withdrew his Religious Worship Bill, the select committee to which it had been referred, on the motion of Lord Derby, having so altered its provisions as to give it a new complexion, at variance with objects for which it had been introduced. The Friendly Societies Bill was read a third time and passed. On the 9th, the Earl of Winchelsea complained that in the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Maynooth College, the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland were designated by titles prohibited by the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. The Accidents on Railways Bill was read a third time and passed. On the 10th, Lord Malmesbury inquired what steps the government were going to adopt in reference to the Massacre at Hango, and the Earl of Clarendon stated in reply, that Admiral Dundas had been instructed to demand the immediate release of the prisoners. His

lordship also intimated that the regulations laid down by the Russian Admiral, confining intercourse by flags of truce to three places on the Russian seaboard of the Baltic were not reconcilable to the law of nations. The Marquis of Clanricarde defended the noblemen and gentlemen in the diplomatic and consular services of the country from the charge of incompetency. He denied that promotion in those services went otherwise than according to merit and ability. On the 12th, Lord Lyndhurst withdrew his bill for the abolition of the oath of abjuration. On the 13th, Earl Granville announced to the House, that the repayment of the proposed new Turkish loan would be guaranteed by the governments of England and France. On the 16th, the Earl of Albermarle presented an important petition from the inhabitants of the presidency of Madras, praying, that the government would take the rule of India from the East India Company, into its own hands. On the 17th, the same nobleman gave notice of a motion respecting the trade in Russian products at present carried on, pursuant to an order in council. On the 19th, the Duke of Argyll moved the second reading of the Scotch Education Bill, which was lost by a majority of eighty-four to one. The same evening, the Crimea Outrage (Ireland) Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed. On the 20th, Lord Lyndhurst complained that the government was laggard in the cause of Law Reform; and Lord Brougham called the attention of the house to the horrors of the Cuban Slave Trade. On the 23d, the Royal Assent was given, by commission, to a large group of bills, including the bill providing for the family of the late Lord Raglan. The Religious Worship Bill, having been re-introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury, was read a third time and passed. On the 24th, the Metropolis Local Management Bill, and the Dissenters' Marriages Bill were read a second time; and the Dissenters' Relief Bill was withdrawn by Lord Brougham. On the 25th, the Sale of Spirits (Ireland) Bill passed through committee,—and the Merchant Shipping Acts' Amendment Bill,—and the Lunatics' Asylums (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed. On the 26th the Sale of Beer (Ireland Bill) passed through Committee, and other bills advanced a stage. On the 27th Lord Brougham brought in a Bill for the abolition of religious disabilities, and various other bills were advanced.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th June, the Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill, the Excise Duties Bill, and the Indemnity Bill were advanced a stage. On the 29th, Lord John Russell, in reply to Sir J. Walsh, admitted that the statements in Count Buol's published letter stating that himself and M. Drouyn de Lhuys had shown themselves favourable to the Austrian propositions for peace, which were afterwards rejected by the French and English Governments. The Partnership Amendment and Limited Liability Bills were both read a second time. On the 2nd July, at the suggestion of Lord Goderich, Lord Robert Grosvenor withdrew his Sunday Trading Bill on account of the excitement out of doors to which it had given rise. A message was received from the Queen inviting the House to co-operate with Her Majesty in making a provision for the family of Lord Raglan. The Scotch Education Bill passed through Committee with some amendments. Sir John Packington withdrew his Education Bill. The Select Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending Captain M'Clure's discovery of the North-West Passage sat for the first time this day, sat again on the next, and on the 6th met to consider its report. They recommended that £10,000 should be divided in rewards to the explorers: £5,000 to Captain M'Clure, and £5,000 among the other officers and crew of his ship,—and that medals should be struck to commemorate their discovery, and distributed among them as among the survivors of a brilliant engagement. On the 3rd, the Metropolis Local Management Bill passed through Committee, and Lord Palmerston brought in a bill for granting a pension of £1000 per annum to the widow of the late Lord Raglan, and £2000 per annum to the present Lord and to his immediate successor. On the 4th, the Mortmain Bill, the Endowed Schools (Ireland) Bill, the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, and the Coal Mines' Inspection Bill passed through Committee. The Stock in Trade Bill and the Copyhold and Commission Bills were read a third time and passed. On the 5th, Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Duncombe called the attention of the House to the conduct of the police towards the people assembled in the Hyde Park on the 10th inst. as a demonstration against Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill. In Committee on the Tenants' Im-

provement Compensation Bill (Ireland) an angry altercation took place between Serjeant Shee and Lord Palmerston with respect to the 14th clause making the bill retrospective. Mr. Berkeley's Committee to inquire into the working of the Sunday Beer Act sat for the first time. The Committee sat on the 10th, 12th, 17th, 19th, and 23rd, examined several of the Metropolitan and City Magistrates, some railway officials, on which day, they considered their report, which they presented to the House on the 26th. They recommended that public houses should be allowed to remain open from one o'clock to three o'clock in the afternoon, and from five o'clock to eleven o'clock in the evening, on Sundays. On the 6th, the conduct of the police in Hyde Park on the 1st was again brought before the House, when Mr. J. Dundas gave great offence by stating that in case of another popular demonstration taking place on the 8th, the trial of a few six-pounders would efficiently dispel the *canaille*. Lord John Russell, in reply to Mr. Milner Gibson, stated that he had at the Vienna Conference approved of a proposal from Austria for a counterpoise of the power of Russia in the Black Sea, and that he had urged its acceptance upon the Government at home. This gave rise to a long debate, in which the conduct of the noble lord was severely canvassed for remaining in the Cabinet, in the war policy of which he did not concur. On the 9th, mobs having on the previous day broken the windows of several houses in Belgrave-square, in Camden-town, and other places, to show their dislike to the Sunday Trading Bill, Sir George Grey stated that Government would, in the event of such exhibitions being continued, take every means to preserve the public peace. Mr. Walter called the attention of the House to the fetid state of the River Thames. On the 10th, Sir Ed. L. Bulwer Lytton gave notice of a motion of want of confidence in the Government, on account of the conduct of Lord John Russell at the Vienna Conference. Mr. Vincent Scully moved an Address to the Queen, thanking her for the Order in Council of the 21st of May, by which civil appointments were thrown open to competition, and praying that the necessary examinations should be public. The motion was lost by a majority of 15. Mr. Roebuck moved for a call of the House for his motion of censure on the Aberdeen Cabinet for the expedition to the Crimea, but was defeated by a majority of 25. Mr. Stafford brought the state of the Military Hospitals in the East before the House, and complained that Drs. Hall and Smith continued in office. On the 11th, the time of the House was taken up in the discussion on the Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates until the hour when, by the standing orders relating to Wednesdays' sittings, it formally stood adjourned. On the 12th Mr. Holland took his seat for Evesham. The Nuisances' Removal Bill passed through Committee. Lord Palmerston laid on the table the papers relating to the Vienna Conference. The noble Lord also stated that he now approved of the retrospective clause of the Tenants' Improvements (Ireland) Compensation Bill. The Scotch Education Bill was opposed on its third reading, and a division having taken place, there were for it 105, against it 102, majority 3. The opponents of the measure learning that two members of their body had, by mistake, gone into the wrong lobby, again divided the House, on the motion that the Bill do pass, but were defeated by a majority of 15. On the 13th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it would be necessary to submit supplemental estimates for several branches of the war expenditure. The Tenants' Compensation Bill was proceeded with in Committee. Sir George Grey mentioned that he had appointed the Recorders of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, Royal Commissioners, to inquire into the conduct of the Police in Hyde Park, on the 1st of July. On the 16th, Lord John Russell explained his conduct at the Vienna conference, and announced his retirement from the Cabinet, in consequence of a cabal against him. On this, Sir E. Lytton Bulwer withdrew his motion of want of confidence, and severely criticized the conduct of Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, in not going out of office with Lord John. The Mortmain Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Committee to investigate the City of London writ, heard counsel on behalf of Baron Rothschild; and the next day reported to the House that that gentleman was not, in strict terms, a Government contractor, and therefore that he had not vacated his seat. On the 17th, Mr. Roebuck moved his vote of censure upon the Aberdeen administration, in reference to the Crimean expedition. This motion gave

rise to a long and warm debate, which was adjourned to the 19th, when it was defeated by 107 majority; the numbers being, for the motion, 289; against, 182. On the motion for resuming the Maynooth debate, Mr. Kirk carried, by a majority of three, an amendment adjourning it to that day three months. On the 18th, the Marquis of Blandford withdrew the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill. Mr. Stracey took his seat for East Norfolk. On the 19th, the adjourned debate exclusively engaged the attention of the House. On the 28th, the Metropolis Local Management Bill was read a third time and passed. In a Committee of the whole House, the resolution approving of the terms of the Turkish Loan was agreed to by a majority of three. Mr. Spooner, by a majority of 21, obtained a Committee to inquire into the circumstance of the Irish Roman Catholic Prelates being designated in the report of the Royal Commission on Maynooth, by illegal titles. On the 23d, Mr. Hayter announced that Sir William Molesworth had accepted the office of Chief Secretary for the Colonies, and that Sir Benjamin Hall was to succeed him as Chief Commissioner of Works. The report of the committee on the Turkish Loan was agreed to, and leave granted to bring in a bill founded on that resolution. At the morning sitting of the 24th, the Tenant's Compensation Bill was withdrawn. In the evening there was a count out. On the 25th, Mr. Heywood withdrew the Marriage Law Amendment Bill, but announced his intention of re-introducing it next session. The second reading of the Bleaching Works Bill was lost by a majority of five, the numbers being, ayes, 67, noes, 72. On the 26th, the morning sitting was taken up with the discussion of the Limited Liability Bill, and on the motion that it be committed, Mr. Muntz moved to insert the words, "on this day three months," but his amendment was lost by a majority of 121 to 40. Sir George Grey announced that it was the intention of government to appoint a Minister of Education before the next session of parliament. The ensuing sitting was principally occupied in Committee of Supply. On the 27th the Turkish Loan Bill passed through Committee.

THE WAR.

The most noticeable feature of the war since our last have been the death of the Commander of the English Forces in the Crimea, Lord Raglan, which took place on the 28th of June, from cholera, at the Camp before Sebastopol, and the forced retirement of Lord John Russell from the Cabinet, in consequence of his having lent too favourable an ear to the pacific propositions of Austria. Various grades of the Order of the Bath were on the 7th conferred by Her Majesty upon several heroes of the war. Sir Charles Napier declined the honour of the G.C.B., and on the 9th, the Duke of Cambridge distributed the Crimean medals to the wounded soldiers in the Military Hospital, Vauxhall Road. On the 14th, the Russians were repulsed in an attempt to take the French rifle pits in front of the Mamelon. Several other sorties took place between the 14th and 24th, but all met with a similar result, the allies still advancing their works.

COMMERCIAL.

On the 28th of June, the General Mining Association declared a dividend of 10s. per share for the half year. On the 29th, the Chartered Bank of Australia held a meeting at which it was stated that £100,000 of the capital necessary to start the business was in hand, and that £222,000 was yet required for that purpose. On the 2nd of July, the Waller Gold Mining Company, out of £2,915, the net profits of six months, working, declared a dividend of 9d. per share. The Committee of Portuguese Bond Holders legally protested against the reduction of 40 per cent. of their interest. The London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company determined to raise £52,000 in shares of £10 each, to purchase the Thames Haven Company's line and docks. On the 3rd of July, the London Dock Company declared a dividend of 2l. 10s. per share, for the half year. The next day the South Lancashire Company divided $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount of their stock. On the 5th, the European Gas Company gave to the shareholders a bonus of 2s. per share, in addition to a dividend of 10s. per share, being equivalent to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The Union Bank of London met on the 11th, and out of the net profits for the year, £139,967, made a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, leaving a surplus of £20,456. The reserved fund now amounts to £120,000. The Colonial

Bank met the same day, and declared a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for the half year, out of their net profits, 19,656*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a surplus of 7156*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* On the 13th of July, the East and West India Dock Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent., for the half year, free of income tax. On the same day, the Norfolk Railway Company and the Eastern Counties Company approved of continuing the East Suffolk line, and of extending the Norfolk line proper from Fakenham to Wells. The South Western Company also met to consider the Bill calling on them to keep faith with the Legislature. A poll was taken upon the question, which was kept open the following day and on the 16th, and resulted in a determination to sanction the measure. On the 17th, the Commercial Bank divided 7 per cent., for the half year, with a bonus of 3 per cent. The same day, the St. Katharine's Dock Company divided 2 per cent., and a bonus of 10*s.* per 100 stock. The net profits of the half year amounted to 61,910*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* On the 18th, the London and Westminster Bank divided 6 per cent., with a bonus of 4 per cent. on the paid up capital, out of the net earnings of the year, £81,089. The same day, the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Company agreed to raise the necessary capital, £20,000, to complete the line from Crumlin to Quaker's-yard. On the 19th, the London Reversionary Interest divided 3 per cent. per annum, among the shareholders. At the meeting of Stock Companies held the same day, a sum of £375,000 was appropriated out of £72,624 9*s.* 2*d.*, the net earnings of the last six months' pay, a dividend of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, leaving £35,124 9*s.* 2*d.* to the credit of the next half year. On the 20th, the Mount Carbon Mining Company authorised the issue of £15,000 debenture bonds at 50 per cent. discount, bearing interest at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., giving the shareholders the option of converting them into stock at par., for which, 15,000 shares are to be reserved. The Peel River Company met on the 23rd, and declared a dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. out of the profits of the last wool clip; the mining operations having been abortive. At the annual meeting of the Union Bank of Australia, held the same day, the profits of the year were reported at £233,459 8*s.* 2*d.* A dividend at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum was declared out of the capital stock of the company, towards which, a sum of £7000 was taken from the reserved fund to meet the additional income tax. On the 24th, the Melbourne Bank, in a report of a tissue of disappointments, confessed that its liabilities, at present, exceeded its assets by £3,070. On the same day, the Cobré Copper Mining Company, declared a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of £4 per share. And the Grand Trunk of Canada Bank Company reported an increase of their traffic on the last six months' of 1854, from £72,831 to £97,907. On the 25th, the Mexican Mining Association held its half-yearly meeting, but the report was unfavorable, nor was the temper of those present improved, by ascertaining that a knowledge of the progress of the working of the mines was obtainable on the Stock Exchange before the Shareholders received it officially. On the 26th, there was a stormy meeting of the Mons and Manage Company, which refused to adopt the report of the directors. The original shareholders complained that the back interest was detained from them. At the meeting of the Brighton Company, held the same day, a dividend of £2 2*s.* per cent., was declared on the ordinary shares of the company.

BENEVOLENT.

On the 3rd of July, H.R.H. Prince Albert opened the new building erected at Red Hill, Reigate, as an Asylum for Idiots. On the 8th, a public meeting was held at Willis's Room, in aid of the Schools for the Education and Maintenance of the Orphan Children of Seamen and Mariners. On the 9th, the Lord Mayor distributed the medals and other rewards granted by the Society for the Preservation of Life from Fire, to those who, during the past year, heroically rescued their fellow-creatures from death by that element. The Society, it was stated, at present maintained 43 fire escape stations, and could with an increase of £900 per annum to its income maintain 12 more, when there would be over the whole metropolitan area, a station at each half-mile distance. During the past month the members of the aristocracy have been engaged in a benevolent rivalry in the cause of charity and following the example some few years past set by the Duke of Devonshire, on the part of the Guild of Literature and Art, have thrown open their mansions as theatres, and concert rooms for the

benefit of various institutions. Thus, on the 9th the Marquis of Westminster generously gave the use of the Picture Gallery of Grosvenor House, for the performance of a new play by Mr. Tom Taylor, in aid of the Funds of the Hospital for Women, *Soho Square*. The sum of £800 was collected on the occasion. On the 10th, there were private theatricals in which the most efficient amateurs of the day took part at Campden House, for the benefit of the Sanatorium, at Bournemouth, for consumptive patients. On the 17th, at Breadalbane House, Park Lane, the Princess Czartoryski assisted by some of the most distinguished artistes of the day, gave a grand musical entertainment on behalf of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland; and on the 19th there was a concert at Ellesmere House, the proceeds of which went to the fund of the Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames. The quarterly court of the Naval Benevolent Institution, was held on the 16th, at which it was stated that during the previous three months a sum of £457 was granted to relieve distressed members and their families.

PROVIDENT.

On the 2nd of July, the London Mutual Life Association Society, held its sixth annual meeting, at which it was stated that during the first quinquennial period they issued 3020 policies, assuring £541,504 and yielding a premium income of £17,320 per annum. In the division of profits 27 per cent, was allowed in reduction of premiums, or 29½ per cent. reversionary bonus, at the option of the members. At the meeting of the United Kingdom Assurance Association it was reported that the assets amounted to £511,254 18s. 3d., and the liabilities to £344,116 1s. 1d. A reversionary bonus of 30 per cent, equivalent to £1 18s. 4d. per cent., per annum., was granted on all policies 3 years in existence. On the 18th, the Alfred Assurance Company met, and reported that the new business of the year amounted to £3352 7s. 3d., and that their annual income from all sources was £33,058 1s. 6d., and that they had as a surplus fund the sum of £85,805 1s. 5d. During the year they paid £11,019 14s. 9d. in claims on ten policies, which had fallen in and had been benefitted by the death of four annuitants to the extent of £886 per annum. The Mutual Assurance Society met the same day, when a statement of the proceedings of the office for the last six months was presented to the members, from which it appeared that within that period they had issued 84 policies, yielding to the Society an income of £15,015 13s. 8d., per annum, and had paid £1990 in reversionary bonuses, to addition to £6800, the amount of the policies which had become claims since the last meeting of the Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir William Maule, after 15 years' service, has retired from the bench, and Mr. J. S. Willes, of the Common Law Bar, has been appointed to succeed him. The ex-judge has been made a privy-councillor. Sir John Dean Paul, Strahan, & Co., have presented in the Court of Bankruptcy a balance sheet of their affairs for the last five years, showing liabilities to the extent of £237,183 15s. 4d., to meet which there was only the sum of £6285 8s. 10d., available assets. A former Secretary of the Deposit Life Assurance Company, named C. W. W. Bevan, having been found guilty of stealing orders for various sums of money, the property of his employers, has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. Jeremiah Foley who was mentioned in our last as having been committed for the murder of Hannah Bell, at Limehouse, has been sentenced to 14 years' transportation. A fiendish case of child murder, lately tried at the Old Bailey has resulted, in a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment on the unnatural mother, Sarah Sturgess, who starved the infant, although she had an abundant supply of its natural food. A gang of burglars, for some months past the terror of the county of Essex, has been effectually broken up by the conviction of several of its ring leaders, at the Chelmsford assizes. At Phillipstown depôt, there has been a dangerous *emeute* of the convicts. A monster nugget, weighing 85lbs., was landed at Liverpool on the 28th of June, from the *Lightning*, one of the Black Ball line of clipper ships, trading to Australia. The quarterly return of the revenue shows an increase of £1,005, 57s on the quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, and an increase of £7,741,588,

on the year. The principal increase was on the items of property tax, customs, excise, stamps, and post office. Several people have been lately killed by lightning, and a poor man named John Hurd, on the second of July, lost his life by a boiler explosion on the South Yorkshire line, near Barnsley. On the 12th, a Mr. Wilson put an end to his existence at Easteys' Hotel, and on the 14th, an officer of the Dublin Militia, at present encamped on the Curragh of Kildare, on being rebuked by his superior officer, for some breach of discipline, was guilty of the same rash act. Several public meetings were held in the course of the month, the most important of which were the educational conference held on the 2nd, under the auspices of the Society of Arts; and a meeting of the friends of the Freedom of Religious Worship, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 12th. The Administrative Reformers met at the same place on the 11th, and again upon the 25th, the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, took place at Carlisle, on the 23rd. The statue raised by the city to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, has been placed upon its pedestal, at the end of Cheapside, nearest to St. Paul's. The commission appointed to inquire into the conduct of the police, on the 1st of July, sat, for the first time, on the 17th, and was employed in hearing the complaints against them on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23rd. On the 24th, Mr. Ellis commenced their defence, which has been continued, each succeeding day, to the hour of our going to press. On the 18th, two married couples claimed the Dummow fitch, and for the first time in the annals of the place, there was a double cavalcade, in honour of nuptial happiness. News too arrived from the coast of Africa respecting the destruction of Malaghea, and the death of 150 officers and men, of her Majesty's ship *Teazer*, in the Malakolo river. In connection with this loss to the Naval service, may be mentioned the death of Rear-Admiral Sir Edwd. Parry, this distinguished Artic voyager, at Ums, on the 8th June, three other flag officers died in the course of the month, and on the 10th of the month, died Mr. Philip Pusey, the great patron of improved farming. On the 26th, the remains of Lord Raglan arrived at Bristol, and were honoured with a public funeral, by the corporation of that city.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE MONTH.

On the 10th of July, *Open Sesame* was revived at the Adelphi, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and Miss Woolgar sustaining their original parts. On the 16th, Mr. Wm. Farren took leave of the public in the character of Lord Ogleby, in the "*Clandestine Marriage*." The performances were patronised by royalty. A new farce was, on the same evening, brought out at the Princess's entitled "*How stout you're getting*," the weight of which falls on Mr. D. Fisher, who plays the character of Mr. Plummer, the gentleman thus reminded of his growing corpulence. On the 20th, "*L'Etoile du Nord*," was brought out with a powerful cast, at the Italian Opera House. The rehearsals were superintended by the composer himself, Br. Meyerbeer. An English Operatic company at present occupies the stage at Drury Lane. The entertainments at the Royal Polytechnic Institution have lately received an additional attraction in the exhibition of an interesting variety of Arctic curiosities, kindly furnished by J. Barrow, of the Admiralty, to whom it appears many of them have been handed down from his ancestors. The collection embraces various relics of the Franklin expedition, together with costumes of the Esquimaux, and specimens of the domestic utensils in use amongst them. All these, as may be imagined, are of the most primitive description, and their undoubted genuineness constitutes their principal attraction. There are knives which, so far as their apparent utility is concerned, might as well be without blades, for they do not seem made to cut; tobacco pipes, which are constructed upon a principle presenting many difficulties to the smoker, that the Esquimaux, in using them, must exercise an amount of patience almost unknown amongst the more civilised people; dresses which one could think were intended to be sewn to the bodies of the wearers, and not made to be put on and taken off, and numerous other Polar curiosities, which clearly indicate that the races who dwell in those parts are as backward in the works of practical civilization as we are in our knowledge of their habits and characteristics. Striking and peculiar as these relics are, they are only subservient to the general purpose for which they are exhibited, viz., as illustrations of what our enterprising navigators saw and did in

their Arctic explorations. The "collection" has been made the subject of a lecture in which the various expeditions to the Polar regions are most vividly described and the hardships and sufferings of the gallant voyagers descanted upon in a manner which wins the sympathy and applause of the audience. A passing tribute is paid to the memory of Lieutenant Bellot, and a hope is expressed that notwithstanding the strong presumptive evidence as to the loss of Sir John Franklin and his companions, proofs may yet come to light that some of the party are still in existence. The various topics touched upon in the course of the lecture are necessarily of great public interest, and on the whole the entertainment is one of the most attractive with which the energetic manager of the Institution has yet favoured the sight-seeing world.

OBITUARY.

BR. JOHN EYLES WHITE.—A Somersetshire paper thus speaks of this lamented Br., who died on the 3rd May:—We sit down with a sad heart to pen a tribute, brief and feeble, but affectionate and sincere, to the memory of John Eyles White, a man whom Taunton loved, and can ill spare. After many years of useful, upright, and honourable life, possessed of universal esteem, confidence and regard, having recently filled the highest municipal offices in his native town, in the prime of life, in the full vigour of his intellect, he has been removed from among his fellow-townsmen; and every one of them feels, especially the poor man, that he has lost a friend. Twenty-five years ago, a frightful accident had disabled him, and its consequences affected him during all the remainder of his life with lameness, and with severe and almost unceasing suffering, and ultimately caused his death, in the 60th year of his age. On public occasions, whether of business, or politics, or festivity, this was the character in which he delighted to claim the attention of his hearers; and his hearty, manly tone, his genial spirit, and his straight-forward, honest style, were well seconded by the fine old-English face and figure which we shall see no more. Even in the hottest fire of election strife, who does not recollect the eager call for him, the pleased cheer which welcomed his rising, the tact and spirit of his address, the kindly attention which not only his friends but his political opponents (enemies he had not) yielded him? His party lament him, his friends deplore him; but, we repeat what we deem to be his highest eulogy, to the poor, especially of his own street and neighbourhood, his loss is irreparable. We understand that the Masonic body, of which Mr. White was for many years an active and much-valued member, and in which he filled very high offices, were on the point of presenting to him some testimonial of the estimation in which throughout England "Br. Eyles White, Provincial Grand Treasurer, &c., &c.," was held by the Craft, when, as in another recent case, the purpose was frustrated by the unexpected decease of its object. We trust, however, that the intention may yet be carried out in some other form, which, by permanently testifying of his character and of the regrets which follow him, may help to minister in future years to the consolation of those who now deplore his loss.

BR. SAMUEL ORAM.—It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of this worthy Br., which took place at his house, in Castle-street, Holborn, on the 30th June last. Br. Oram, who was in the 42nd year of his age, was initiated in the Mount Moria Lodge (No. 40), on the 25th April, 1854. He subsequently passed through the various offices, and served the office of Master in the year 1854. Br. Oram was also a Master of the Royal Arch.

BR. LAURENCE THOMPSON.—On the 9th of June last, died Br. Laurence Thompson, in the 82nd year of his age, P.I.G.D. By his death the Craft has lost an active and zealous member. He joined the Lodge of Antiquity (acting by immemorial constitution) about the year 1811, and was, at the period of his death, the oldest subscribing member. He had served the office of Grand Steward as a member of the Lodge of Felicity, and also the Stewardship of the Girls' and Boys' Institutions. He was a member of the Lodge of Reconciliation, and, by order of the Grand Master, delivered annually the Prestonian Lecture, in the Lodge of Antiquity. Br. Thompson held office for many years in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hertfordshire. He was also a member, at the time of his death, of the Somerset House Lodge and the Shakespear Lodge, and other Lodges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO OUR READERS. Our country friends will continue to receive their copies of the "Masonic Mirror," through the post, for 7d. as heretofore, though we have ceased to stamp any portion of our impression—the new law requiring us to make such alterations in our appearance, if we avail ourselves of the power of stamping, which we deem to be inexpedient. The number will, however, pass freely through the post by the affixing of a penny stamp, and the alteration of the law will, when deemed expedient, enable us materially to enlarge our size without additional cost to our readers. We are aware that we shall, by the new arrangement, be placed in some little difficulty with our Colonial Readers, inasmuch as the new tariff of book postage does not apply to places beyond the seas. For the present, however, we shall continue to supply those friends whose subscriptions we have received in the usual manner, we bearing the loss that the extra postage will inflict upon us; and for the future we shall, for the accommodation of the colonies, also issue our "Mirror" in quarterly parts, by which three numbers will pass through the colonial book post for one postage.

P. M., BIRKENHEAD.—*We are not aware of any prohibition to the practice of passing more than one candidate at a time through the various degrees, though we think it very improper, and ought to be authoritatively put an end to.*

A COLONIST has great cause of complaint. Write to the D.G.M., the Earl of Yarborough, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, and we have no doubt that your remonstrances will meet with an attention which they have failed to receive from the G. Secretary.

B***.—*We cannot recommend the work in question. The author was expelled from Freemasonry by the G. Lodge.*

J. B. is thanked for his suggestion. We will endeavour to attend to it in a month or two.

The Quarterly communications from the 1st of March, 1854, have at length made their appearance. As the work in the G. Secs. office is never conducted in a hurry, they may be expected to be generally circulated in the provinces by the end of 1857, and to reach the colonies about 1860.

The Br. you allude to dare not put the question. He is a candidate for the purple, and would consequently be afraid of offending the G. Secretary, knowing that if he did so he would never receive the wished-for honours of the Order. Try Br. Savage, his chance of becoming a grand officer has long since passed, and he can, therefore, afford to be independent.

J. J. L.—*There would not be sufficient time to get up a Calendar, such as you desire to see published, in time for 1856. We will, however, turn our attention to the subject, and consider what we can do without clashing with the Grand Lodge. Certainly it is disgraceful to the G. Secs. office where the Calendar is supposed to be corrected, that a Lodge should be published as meeting in a place from whence it has been removed for sixteen years.*

Ethée's last communication has been unfortunately mislaid.

J. C., Oxford.—*Yes.*

A DISSATISFIED BROTHER had better withdraw from the Lodge; he is evidently wrong.

The communication from Admaston alluded to never came to hand.

The Foundation Stone of a new Masonic Hall at Newport, Monmouthshire, is to take place in the course of the ensuing month. We wish other towns would follow the example, and obtain similar buildings.

The Earl of Zetland was Prov. Grand Master of England when the Duke of Bedford died. He was elected M.W.G.M. in 1844.

The information can be obtained in Br. Oliver's last work on Freemasonry; the subject is too long for our pages. In fact, the object of the "Mirror" is to be practical, and to avoid anything desultory, or which can lead only to a useless correspondence.

The late Br. Gilkes died in poor circumstances. He often remarked on the importance of an aged Freemasons' Asylum; and would gladly have aided with his voice the charity. No Mason was more respected than Br. Gilkes.

We refer you to the first number of the "Mirror," where you will find the statement to which you refer.

The letter of our New Brunswick Correspondent came to hand only on the 30th, too late for the present number.

BIRTHS.—On the 26th July, at Heath Street, Hampstead, the wife of Br. Henry Cornick, of three daughters, all of whom, with their mother, are doing well.