

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1860.

TO OUR READERS.

This week (August 4), our Publishing Office will be removed to No. 5, Salisbury Street, Strand, (W. C.), in order to bring the whole of our business arrangements under one roof.

We shall, shortly, introduce various new features in the literary portion of the MAGAZINE, which we hope will meet with the approbation of our Subscribers.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XXVII.

VIII.—MARS AND OCTOBER.

AMONG the nine Archons, six of whom were especially known as the *Thesmothetæ*, the *Πολεμαρχος* had under his especial care the protection of all strangers and sojourners in Athens. It was also one of his chief official duties to administer a solemn sacrifice to Euryalius, who by some is supposed to have been Mars under another name, others think that this was one of the attendants of the god or his son by Bellona. To the Polemarchos also was entrusted the sacrifice in honour of Diana, who was named from a district of Athens, *Αγροτέρα*. He was also charged with the celebration of honorary exequies of the renowned patriot hero, Harmodius; and it was his duty to take care that the children of those famous men, who had lost their lives for the welfare, or in the service of, the commonwealth, should duly receive a just and competent maintenance out of the exchequer of the state.

It is somewhat strange that the hardy Greeks although constantly engaged in war, should have raised in honour of Mars so few temples, and bestowed such little homage on him as a god. His name of Ares appears to be of Thracian origin; and the Scythians worshipped him under the emblem of a iron scimitar. But then with the Grecians as with the Latins, Apollo, Minerva, and many other deities, were considered more eminently martial. It was a usual custom with the Lacedemonians when engaged in battle to fetter the feet of the image of Mars, lest, as they imagined, he should depart from them; since he was found to be of a temper so inconstant and flighty as sometimes to be on one side, and sometimes on the other. For the same reason the ancient Latins bestowed on him the title of *Salisubulus*, or the Dancer. Amongst the Romans the priestly order of the *Salii* was ordained to perform the sacrifices to Mars, going about the city dancing to the clash of their falchions and bucklers; their office was thought highly honourable. The old poets relate of this god of battle, only one individual action which, had not the sun brought it to light, might ever have remained veiled in darkness without much loss. We allude to his amour with Venus. We have already made mention of this intrigue, as a fruit of which the tutelard goddess Hermione was born, a story so widely known that Ovid concluded every body must have heard of it.

"Fabula narratur toto notissima cælo,
Mulciberis capti Marsque Venusque dolis."

"Through heaven is told this fable far and wide,
How Mars and Venus were by Vulcan tied."

There remains but little more to be said about it worthy of notice. Their chains being unloosed at the request of Neptune, Mars would not allow what he called "the crime" of his favourite Alectryon to remain long unpunished, because instead of keeping his appointed

watch, he had fallen asleep, and so gave no warning of the sun's approach. In his wrath the god changed his gobetween into a cock; whence the name (*alectoria*) of the curious stone like crystal, which is sometimes found in the gizzard of a cock, a bird to this day, as feigned by the fable, so conscious of his fault as to give constant notice of Sol's early advance by his crowing. A further explanation of this fable seems to imply that there is nothing hid that shall not be made manifest, or can escape the perspicacious eye of the Sun of Righteousness. In whatever way, either by the utmost care or the nicest inventions of man, a crime may be thought securely guarded or concealed, it will in the course of time, sooner or later, in this world or hereafter, be tested by a light from which there is no escape or chance of its not being discovered. Thus it was said to David "Thou didst this thing secretly, but I will raise up evil against thee in the sight of all Israel, and before the sun."

The proverb says that a bad father makes a bad son, and undoubtedly this would generally be the case had the son also a bad mother, which, by the care of Providence, is amongst the rarest of occurrences; the iniquitous example of one parent occasioning disgust in the other. In the instance of Tereus there may be some assumptive and positive evidence of this kind. He was the son of Mars and the nymph Bistonis, and the story of his life may point a moral, if it cannot adorn a tale. Pandion king of Athens, had two lovely daughters, Progne and Philomela; the former became the wife of Tereus, then King of Thrace, the latter, who was the younger, growing up in virgin modesty, beauty, and accomplishments, inferior to none, nay, peerless among the fair. At the royal palace of Athens she resided with her father, the light of his eyes and joy of his heart. These sisters had always tenderly loved each other, and Progne had long been desirous again to see Philomela, she therefore besought her husband to fetch her to his court. He was not long in complying with her wishes, and set out himself to meet Philomela and her sister at Athens, where, on her arrival, he found no difficulty in obtaining the consent of King Pandion. At this interview Tereus fell desperately in love with his sister-in-law, or rather, we would say, became possessed by a violent and reckless passion for her, such as appertains more to the brute than the human being. With the existence of such desire there can exist no real tenderness of feeling. The monster Tereus, on his way to Thrace, violated by force the innocent and beautiful girl who had been, in all confidence, intrusted to his care. Having thus overpowered her, the devilish feeling of malice and baffled vanity because she had refused to comply with his requests, and the no less selfish dread of the consequences of his crime, took the place of lust, and changed in consequence his natural nature into a brutality still lower. Lest she should make known the outrage, he cut out her tongue, and had her cast into one of his dungeons for criminals. Such is the mockery of profligate power. Returning to his palace, he hypocritically assured his consort, with the deepest show of apparent grief and pretended tears, that Philomela had died on her journey. But silenced injuries brood on the mind and fledge the wits. Cunning inventions are devised and nurtured on the milk of revenge, which is thought sweet,

"Grande doloris,

Ingenium est miserisque venit solertia robus—

says Ovid, upon this occasion, in his "Metamorphoses," and which has been thus rendered:—

"Desire by vengeance makes the invention keen;
When miserable, for help on craft we lean."

Philomela, although under strict watch and ward and no longer able to utter a word, contrived to inform her sister of the terrible villany of Tereus. She described in embroidery work the dreadful usage and cruelty to which she had been subjected, and so otherwise managed that it should reach the hands of the queen of Thrace, her ever beloved sister, who no sooner unfolded it than she was struck dumb with horror and grief, whilst her blood boiled and her heart rose in fury, detestation, and abhorrence.

"She held her peace; 'tis strange! grief struck her mute—
No language could with such a passion suit;
Nor had she time to weep; right, wrong, were mixed
In her fell thoughts—her soul on vengeance fixed."

Transported with rage, her thoughts were wholly taken up in developing a plan to avenge her own affront, and her sister's dishonour and sufferings. She, first with all speed hastened to her Philomela, and without Tereus's knowledge, brought her to her own blighted home. While there, still meditating revenge—still contriving her plans—her little Itys, her cherished son, came to his mother, no longer in possession of her natural senses. Gazing with child-like concern on her abstracted looks, he embraced her.

"Et, mater, mater, clamantem et colla petentem
Ense ferit!"

"He 'Mother, mother!' cries, and whilst he cries
And on her clings, he by her dagger dies."

As he hung about her neck she took him aside, and brought him to an unfrequented and remote chamber of the house and slew him. Thereupon, with method in her madness, she hewed him into pieces, cooked and dressed the flesh into various dishes, and had it served up and set before Tereus at his supper. The demigod king was as dull at discovering the savour of his new dish, and fed heartily, we are told, on the "flesh of his flesh." After having so enjoyed his last meal, he expressed his parental wishes to see his son. Progne, instead, related to him what she had done, and presented him with Itys' head. Tereus thereupon, finding himself detected and overreached, incensed with direful rage, drew his sword and rushed upon both his wife and her sister, but they fled, and it is fabled, that the spirit or goddess of Fear added wings to their flight, so that Progne was turned into a swallow and Philomela into a nightingale. Nor does the philological sense of these extraordinary adventures rest here. Fury gave Tereus himself the aid of wings, and changed him into an *upupa* or hoopoe, accounted to be one of the most filthy of all birds. The victimised Itys the gods, out of compassion, transformed into a pheasant. The poetical version of this association of theological, metaphysical, historical, and fabulous events, is, for the sake of the rhythm or some other consonances, made sometimes slightly to deviate from the more prosaic records. Thus, for instance, Ovid:—

"And his own flesh and blood doth make his meat,
'Thou hast,' said she, 'within thee thy desire,'
He looks about; asks 'Where?' And while again
He asks, and calls—all bloody with the slain
Forth like a fury Philomela flew,
And at his face the head of Itys threw."

We cannot but accept what has been made so completely manifest: otherwise we should again point out here the inconceivable anomaly of such moral and learned people as were the ancient Greeks and Romans, basing their religion upon a system of reverent worship and homage to many gods, and at the same time ever exhibiting those deities as examples of the most hideous vice, and of brutality of the blackest dye.

MASTERPIECES OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

By J. G. LEGRAND.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ETRUSCANS.

I shall draw for this article from the Sixth Chapter on Architecture, by Stieglitz, a German work filled with research and erudition. It is believed that the Etruscans owed their first knowledge of the art of building to the Phœnicians, if they did not imagine it themselves; for the Greeks, at the time when they sent away their first colonies, which settled in Etruria before the Trojan war, had not yet made in architecture the discoveries which afterwards conferred upon them such celebrity. The Etruscians who possessed the whole country situated between the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Adriatic, enriched themselves at an early age by navigation and commerce. They had twelve principal cities, among which that of Veii was renowned as one of the most ancient and the most opulent. The Romans even hesitated after its conquest, according to Livy, whether they should not leave Rome, which was then by no means considerable, to establish themselves at Veii. Tarquina, another city of Etruria, which was the birth-place of the Tarquins, was equally powerful, and long resisted the Romans. Falaria, Vitulania, Populonium, Carythus, Volsinium, &c., were also celebrated. Aquila, Clusium, Tesula, Luca, (now Lucca), Luma, or Luni, celebrated for its beautiful white marble (now known as Carrara), are equally cited as the capitals of Etruria, colonies from which afterwards formed Capua, Pamela, Larium, Adria, Picenum, and gave birth to different nations, of which the most known in history from their sanguinary wars with the Romans, were the Rhetii, the Volsei, the Samnites, &c.

The Etruscans, from the first, encouraged arts and honoured artists, among the number of whom their kings did not think it beneath them to take rank, and kings had artists to reside with them in their palaces. The Romans invited them to found their capital and build the Temple of Jupiter and other edifices.

However, although a favourable opinion is entertained of the monuments of the Etruscans, there can be cited only some ruins of theatres, some walls and gates of cities, and some tombs which do not convey a great idea of their kind of decoration.

Their first temples were very small, and could scarcely hold the statuary columns which represented the God whom they worshipped, and sometimes, but rarely, an altar. They afterwards enlarged their temples, and there is found a description of their structure in Vitruvius, although they were anterior to that writer by more than 450 years.

Columns were employed in temples; but this heavy Tuscan Order having, neither in the columns themselves, nor in their disposition, and their harmony with each other, the elegance and the grace, or the masculine and sturdy character of the Doric of the Greeks, never appears in comparison, but an imperfect composition or a degenerate copy. The size of the columns and the height of the pediment—if the text of the Latin author is not corrupt in the proportions which he assigns to them—give but squat masses and base forms, which can be realized only in wood, and would be crushed beneath the weight of stone or of the most resisting marble. These species of temples were, however, decorated with figures, with *quadrigæ* in terra cotta and in bronze, placed on the roof or on the two acroteræ at the foot of the flight of steps, and gives to the façade a

sort of distinction and magnificence, of which the Tuscans took in the end all that was most advantageous for every kind of edifice; but, at the beginning, it was reserved only for the temples of the Gods. The Romans subsequently decorated with these quadrigæ their triumphal arches; they added trophies and other attributes to them, and this ensemble is of the noblest, and most imposing character.

The Etruscans worshipped the God Vertumnus and the goddess Nortia, whom they also called the Great Goddess. It is in the temple of this Great Goddess, at Volsinium, that they marked the years by a nail driven, with ceremony, into the door, at the renewal of the season. The goddess Vacuna was particularly worshiped by the Sabines, who erected temples to her, and appointed for her particular priests. Pomona and Jupiter received also the prayers of the Etruscans. The Sun was worshiped by them under the form of Apollo, as alone having the power of conducting his chariots. This god had a celebrated Temple at Clusium, and another at Anxur, near Terracina. The worship of all the Gods of Greece was afterwards introduced among them, but with different names or surnames; and it is known that Juno had temples at Picenum and near Veii. There was seen at Lanuvium the temple of Juno Jospita, the foundation of which was attributed to Diomedes, the companion of Æneas, or to the Pelasgi, or finally to the Curetes, the ancient inhabitants of Etruria. Juno Feronia had throughout the whole of Etruria temples, sacred groves, &c. On the territory where afterwards arose the beautiful city of Florence, there were temples raised to Venus, others to Mars, and others to Hercules on the side of Leghorn, Volterra and Lucca; there was at Spoleto in Umbria are common to Hecate and to Neptune; Thetis had a small temple and an oracle among the Perusians, &c.

There were also, throughout the whole extent of Etruria, a great number of theatres for games of which these people were passionately fond, and which even formed in some places a part of divine worship. The representations at these theatres consisted of tragedy, comedy and satire; musical choruses forming part of the two first. Certain satirical pieces were named Attelanes, from Atilla, the capital of the Oscans, where they originated. Volumnus, one of the most celebrated poets of Etruria, composed Tuscan tragedies, before the Romans had any public spectacles.

There are found some remains of these theatres at Andria, an Etruscan colony; they are built of bricks at Volterra and at Engubium. It was from the Etruscans that the Romans borrowed their circuses.

There have been found many Etruscan tombs, the majority of which are built in subterranean places. A tomb of this kind, near Crotona, has interiorly the form of a cross; and six small niches are contrived in it for the reception of funeral urns. The whole tomb was formed of twenty-seven stones of a very large size, cut with extreme care; the roof is composed of only five stones, as long as the edifice. Other smaller tombs have altogether but five stones; one only for the roof, and the four others for the walls. One of these tombs, also made of very large stones, near Perugia, is still entire. It is sixteen Roman feet in length, ten in breadth, and as many in height; its form is a vaulted parallelogram; and in the walls at the sides are contrived niches for urns. A tomb near Clusium is hollowed out of a mountain; it can be entered only from the top; there are recesses contrived in three sides of it, which give it the form of a cross the walls are decorated

with painted figures, the roof is flat and ornamented with compartments coloured in purple, green, yellow, blue, black, and a delicate red or rose. Many of these tombs, more spacious on the side of Tarquinium and near Corneta, also hollowed out of a mountain, have their roof or ceiling supported by pillars, and are ornamented with different compartments painted either with or without figures. The tomb of Porsenna, near Clusium, also named the Labyrinth, is described thus by Pliny: "a square edifice of stone, having on each front (interiorly, no doubt) thirty feet, and fifty in height; above are five pyramids, one at each angle, and the other in the centre, all of equal height, and 150 feet in height and seventy in the base. On the summit of each was a circular covering or dome, where little bells were suspended by chains, and there swayed by the breeze, sent far and wide their tinkling sounds. The tomb which is commonly called that of the Horatii, at Albano, near Rome, may give a very just idea of this edifice, the mass of which was only much larger.

These were generally attributed to the Etruscans, the constructions which M. Louis Petit-Radel ascribes to the Cyclopean colonies. We shall hereafter give an exposition of the historical views of this learned man; and as if a stone was taken away from this sort of construction which was executed in very large blocks perfectly well joined both from the way in which they were cut and put together, and yet without mortar; those above supported themselves naturally, and formed a kind of vault; so perhaps it is from this reason that there has been ascribed to the Etruscans the invention of vaults, of which these ancient tombs furnish, as is believed, the first models; for the obscurity in which the science of antiquity is so often shrouded does not permit us to give a positive assurance as to such propositions. As this discussion is foreign to our purpose, and would exceed the limits of a notice, we must refer, for the discussion of the historical point, and of what appertains to the art of architecture, to the learned and curious work which the same M. Louis Petit-Radel has published on this absolutely new and highly interesting matter.

With respect to Etruscan columns, of which the Tuscan order described by Vitruvius is the only model, while waiting for some discovery of an ancient monument to add to our present knowledge, we have seen that they bear a character different from the Greek Doric, even the shortest, of which examples are found in the temples at Paestum, and in some in Sicily.

The Etruscan tomb, situated in the Via Appia, in the environs of Albano, is composed but of several layers of very large stones, placed on a kind of foundation slightly elevated, which causes the other stones to appear larger. The joints of the stones are very perfectly cut, and are united together without mortar. It has an appearance of great solidity and firmness. There was found in the interior of this tomb an entire skeleton, and several vases round it, some of which were ornamented with paintings. All the details of this tomb are engraved in Piranesi, the Antiquities of Albano, and in the beautiful work of D'Hancarville on the Hamilton Vases.

There is also a small tomb placed in the principal sepulchral chamber of the family Aruntia, near the Temple of Minerva Medica, at Rome, which has all the characters of Etruscan architecture: a very elevated pediment, and in its mouldings a mixture of Greek delicacy, and the bolder manner of the Romans. The great projection of its entablature seems to indicate the plan of two isolated supports, such as columns, chimeras or cariatides. The eight holes hollowed out in the side

were intended to receive funeral urns of terra cotta. They were preserved from injury by being covered over also with terra cotta, which closed the holes quite hermetically. All the details of this tomb will likewise be found in the beautiful collection of antiquities "Recueil d'Antiquities," engraved by Pianesi.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD.

ALL contributions towards the early history of Masonry in different parts of Europe must be regarded with great interest. These are reasons why few documents should exist to guide the historian, and the archaeologist. On the one hand *these was the natural jealousy of the Craft to preserve the secret of their constitution*; on the other, there was the profane impertinence of feudal lords and powerful municipalities ever ready to meddle with the brotherhood. More than all, the enfranchised artisans of Europe in the middle ages, wrapping themselves up in the mantle of trade monopolies were unable to understand the free spirit of Masonry and, naturally averse to what they could not understand. Corporations were local; Masonry was, so to speak, a universal institution. In France and Germany in the middle ages, the artisan had his rights only within a limited circle. In most cities certain trades were confined to a stated quarter of the city, and those who followed a certain Craft or occupation were liable to fine or to have their wares confiscated if they ventured into a forbidden quarter. Those who belonged to the "mystic tie" were free everywhere; not as privileged traders or artisans in a commercial sense; but free in intercourse, in communicating, and receiving. They existed to be misunderstood, and at the same time envied. Memorials of Masonry in these ages are therefore hardly to be expected. The Lodge was held in a church, often in convents. Two or three met together; but in days when scribes were few it is not likely that records of such meetings, often stolen, were many.

A communication from Bro. Otto, in the *Bauhutte*, gives some interesting particulars respecting the introduction of Freemasonry into Sweden, which it appears dates as far back as the year 1125, when Inge, the younger, was king of that country. At that time meetings of the Brethren were held secretly in churches and convents, as in England and Scotland. Written documents exist, which prove that Freemasonry was known in Sweden towards the close of the 14th century. Bro. Findel explains that there must have been working Masons (*Werkmaurer*), and not Knights Templar. There are old MSS. extant which state expressly that meetings of Freemasons were held, in the reign of Queen Margaret, in that part of the Castle of Stockholm called the "tower of the three crowns," and also in the church of the city of Lund, now called the "Craft's Church." Masonry was first brought into Sweden under the name of "Masonic Orders," with Lodges, &c., in the year 1730; but it was the Grand Stadtholder Count Axel Eriksson Wrede Sporre, who was admitted into the fraternity in Paris the 4th May, 1731, and who afterwards visited several "higher lodges" in Italy, that founded the first Lodge in Sweden in the year 1735, of which little more is known. On the 2d January, 1752, a St. John's Lodge was founded in Stockholm under the name of St. John Auxilian, the first master of which was Major Count Knutson Porse. Since that time the Brotherhood has ever made more and more progress in Sweden, seeing that its Kings and the highest in the land have enrolled

themselves among the lowliest citizens belonging to it.

A circular has been issued by the Grand Lodge of Germany on the occasion of the recent St. John's-day festivals, and it will be read no doubt by all those who participated in these fraternal gatherings, with feelings of the greatest pleasure. The language of the circular letter is simple, but hearty. It expresses the joy that has been felt in the past and the hopes which it builds on the future. It pays a just tribute to the memory of distinguished Brothers who have passed away in the course of the last Masonic year. The election of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia as Master of the Order (*Ordensmeister*) appears to have given profound satisfaction to all the Lodges of Germany. The circular dwells with emphasis upon that paragraph in the Prince's address where he admonished his assembled Brethren to exalt the truth and make the Order respected, not by word alone, but by act and deed on the part of the Freemasons, in every relation of life."

And the Order will be always respected when such acts as the following are recorded: Herr Schultze, of Schweta, who died lately, has bequeathed to the educational institution founded by the Golden Apple Lodge of Dresden for the daughters of the better instructed classes, the sum of 1000 thalers. Bro. Schultze was initiated in London, and for a long time was honorary member of the Golden Apple Lodge.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of this Institute was opened at Gloucester, on the 17th ultimo, under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide, when the members were welcomed to the venerable city by the Mayor, the Bishop, the High Sheriff, and by Captain Guise, the President of the *Cotteswold Club*. Mr. E. A. Freeman conducted the visitors to the various churches and minor ecclesiastical buildings of the city, and in the evening, papers were read at the *Tolsey*. The Rev. W. C. Lukis expatiated "On the *Ancient Bell-Foundry of Gloucester*;" and the Rev. S. Lysons read a paper "On *Dick Whittington*," showing that his cat was no myth, and claiming him, on the authority of MSS. in the *British Museum* and the *Heralds' College*, as a Gloucestershire man, of good descent, from the Whittington family, who held land at Pauntley, about nine miles from Gloucester, in the reign of Henry the Third. On Wednesday, the Rev. C. S. Petit read a paper "On *Tewkesbury Abbey*." This was illustrated by a variety of sketches, done in that gentleman's usual artistic style, of churches in Normandy and elsewhere, possessing apsidal characteristics of the period of the building of *Tewkesbury*. In speaking of the glass he was content with quoting from *Winston*, from whom the following, in these ages of rapid restoration, is worth consideration:—"Identity of design does not always produce identity of effect, in consequence of different material being used." "It would be as absurd to restore ancient glass, as to attempt to restore an ancient manuscript." In the *Historical Section*, the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne read an interesting and eloquent paper on "the *Parliaments of Gloucester*," in which he traced the growth of our representative system, and the development of our constitutional liberties. He paid a glowing tribute to "*Domesday Book*," and claimed the gratitude of students of the present time for the benefits derived from that work. He said,—

"Some important questions of right were settled in the reign of Edward II., as for example, at York, all matters affecting the estate of the King, as well as of the realm and people, were ordained to be treated of, and established in Parliament by and with the assent of the nobility and commonalty of the realm. In the reign of Edward III. the personal privileges of the peers were recognised; and the Commons had gradually established the power of controlling the national expenditure, assessing tollages—(6th Edward III.)—and declining to grant subsidies for the King's necessities without

consulting those whom they represented, in full accordance with the law of the kingdom as now established. Without expanding the inquiry into the constitutional advancement that had been reached by the close of this reign, it is sufficient to have stated these few important facts, as they will of themselves demonstrate the increased power of the Commons. The independence, as well as the augmented authority of this branch of the Legislature, were completely asserted in the two last Parliaments that remain to be examined. This is very apparent in the one held at Gloucester, in the second year of Richard II. (1378), when we find amongst the petitions (No. 20), one from the Commons requesting the King to inform them, in what manner the large sums had been expended during the wars of the late reign; and, though the petition was answered in a manner that showed a disapproval of such kind of inquiry—answering, but at the same time protesting against the demand—yet the fact itself is very significant, and proves how completely the relative power of the highest and the lowest estates of the realm had become altered. There was, moreover, a difference of opinion betwixt the Lords and the Commons as to the way in which the accustomed wages of members of Parliament ought to be levied, the peers answering very firmly, that they would not depart from their ancient liberty and franchise. On this occasion, the Commons met in the Chapter House, in the Great Cloister in the Abbey, at eight in the morning. The dispute which had thus commenced regarding the privileges and jurisdiction claimed by each House, was still further extended in the last Parliament that sat at Gloucester. When it met here in the 9th of Henry IV., 1407, the Commons besought the King to assign certain lords, whom they named, to commune with them on the business of the meeting—a request that had been made and granted on former occasions; but in addition to this, the lords now evinced the desire of obtaining peculiar privileges, more particularly striving to control all the pecuniary grants to the Crown. The Lords being assembled in the royal presence, were desired to state what aid they deemed necessary for the public service, and having replied that it would require a tenth and a half from the cities, and a fifteenth from other laymen, besides a subsidy of wool and other duties for two years, the King then sent this message to the Commons. The Commons, however, did not feel disposed on their part so readily to entertain the Lords' proposition. For the King having commanded them to send to himself and the Lords a certain number from their body, to hear and report what he should ordain, and the Commons having received the communication, they were greatly disturbed, and unanimously declared the proceedings were to the great prejudice and derogation of their liberties. Thus distinctly claiming, as the representatives of the people, that all grants for aid must originate with their branch of the Legislature, and not with the Upper House. Whether this assumption of power was consistent with previous forms, whether it agreed with that clause in Magna Charta that decreed that no scutage or aid should be given, excepting by the Common Council of the kingdom, (the clause was omitted in the two subsequent confirmations. *Parl. Hist.* v. ii., p. 110. *Stephen*, v. i., p. 136), whether it was a departure from the provisions established at the Parliament of Oxford, 1258, will now be matter of little consequence, as the authority of the Commons, either in making or in sanctioning pecuniary grants, was by this transaction henceforward fully established. This collision between the Lords and the Commons also gave rise to the ordinance, that in all future Parliaments, the Lords should have full freedom of debate amongst themselves; in an equal way, also, that the Commons should discuss all matters relating to the realm, without disclosing them to the King before they had arrived at a mutual decision, and that that should only be made known to the King through the voice of the Speaker." He also says:—"A recent report on privileges has, after a lapse of four centuries and a half, invested the last Parliament that sat for six weeks at Gloucester with fresh value. It has been appealed to as the chief authority for passing bills of supply, and upon its practice have been founded a series of resolutions marked equally by their dignity and independence, which have asserted the authority of the House of Commons to impose and remit taxation."

At the same sitting, the Earl Ducie gave an account of the discovery of a Roman villa, at Tortworth. Dr. Guest then gave a learned and ingenious paper on "the English Conquest of the Severn Valley." In the afternoon, there was an agreeable excursion to Tewkesbury, where Mr. Petit pointed out the peculiarities and illustrations to which the attention of the members had been called by his paper in the morning. In the evening, the members visited Highnam Court, the seat of Mr. T. Gambier Parry. This was a source of great gratification to the members, who were charmed with the works of art that Mr. Parry possesses.

On Thursday, excursions were made to Cirencester and Fairford. At the former place the ecclesiastical antiquities

were explained by the Rev. Canon Powell, and a supplementary elucidation was afforded by Mr. J. H. Parker. Prof. Buckman did the antiquarian honours of Lord Bathurst's Museum of Roman Antiquities. At the latter, the extensive series of painted glass windows found numerous admirers, and, indeed, a large number of the excursionists made their way in this direction. In the evening, two papers of very great interest were read:—the one, "On the Domestic Architecture of Gloucestershire," by Mr. J. H. Parker; and the other, by Dr. Guest, "On the Conquest of the Severn-Valley in the Sixth Century." The Rev. Lee Warner also communicated a paper "On a Copy of Coverdale's Bible in the Cathedral Library."

Friday was the great day of papers. Mr. Earle was first in again devoting his knowledge to the illustration of "Some Historical Associations connected with the county of Gloucester." Then came Mr. Richard Westmacott's paper on the Mediæval Sculpture, illustrated by examples in Gloucester Cathedral. The subject was treated with pure art-feeling and with strong love for the truth, which he maintained should be the only source of art. He stated, and brought strong evidence to bear upon the argument, that it is not right to attribute to the reformation, the decay of art in England. The Professor having ended, Mr. Parker rose to enter a protest against what he considered an attack on Gothicism. He remarked that domestic architecture of the middle ages was of the same style as that left by the ecclesiastics, and instanced as a proof, the Refectory of the Blackfriars as a sample of secular building. The president made some remarks, but failed to turn the stream of popular opinion away from the professor, who was again greeted with cheers. The discussion gave way to Professor Willis, who traced the history of the cathedral from its foundation, with a clearness and simplicity that left a most favourable impression on his hearers. The professor stated that he believed this cathedral and this district to have been the school of the perpendicular style, as it was here shown of a more early date, from authentic records, than in any other spot. This day's pleasure terminated with a *conversazione*, given by the Mayor, Mr. Nix, at the Corn Exchange, where he provided most liberally for the entertainment of his guests.

On Saturday the Members were courteously invited by Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley, to Berkeley Castle, where the numerous paintings, miniatures, and works of Art, in addition to the well-known historical associations and history of the castle, afforded great gratification. The architectural features of the castle were pointed out by Mr. J. H. Parker. He ruthlessly destroyed one tradition by saying, that the architecture of the room in which Edward II. is said to have been murdered was of a later period than his reign. The members of the Association then proceeded to Thornbury, where they visited the church, that has been restored under the direction of Mr. Townsend, whose kindness and attention could not be surpassed. Thornbury Castle was also visited and examined with great interest, its beautiful chimney shafts being greatly admired.

Monday the 23rd was devoted, by invitations from Col. Meyrick and Mr. J. C. Dent, to visiting Goodrich Court and Sudeley Castle, the beauties of which, combined with the charming landscapes, amply repaid a visit, notwithstanding the weather was, as it had been on Saturday, most unpropitious for such visit.

Tuesday concluded the meeting with business forms and arrangements; but many of the members combined with the Cotteswold Club in an excursion on Wednesday to Chepstow and Tintern Abbey, and on the following day, a special party was formed to visit Wroxeter. At the general meeting, it was resolved to accept the invitation from Peterborough, for the ensuing year.

BUCKS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at Newport Pagnell on the 17th ult. There was a crowded meeting, and sixty new members were admitted. The chair was occupied by Mr. C. G. Du Pré, M.P. The business of the day having been disposed of, a paper, "On a double-faced Brass in Stowe Church, with a few general remarks on the Desecration of Churches," by Vice-Admiral Smyth, was read by the Rev. C. Lowndes. A variety of interesting information was

given in the paper with regard to brasses and monumental tablets, the writer justly remarking that every one should be interested in the preservation of such memorials. The importance of the careful preservation of monuments was illustrated by the well-known instance of the value of them which occurred in the recent trials concerning the Shrewsbury peerage. Much might be done by the churchwardens, under the direction of the clergy; and, with an eye to their preservation, it was advisable that all monuments, records, &c., should be regularly taken in stock. Good rubbings should be taken of brasses and inscriptions, as much greater accuracy was by that means ensured. Two papers were then read by the local secretary,—one "On Lavendon Priory," and the other "On Tickford Abbey." The museum, which was opened from Tuesday till Thursday inclusive, contained many objects of interest, and was largely contributed to for the occasion.

A very praiseworthy bit of genuine restoration is being successfully carried on at Durham Cathedral—that of the upper part of the great central tower. The coat of cement and parapet of cement, the work of half a century since, which gave the tower externally so questionable an aspect, has been removed, and replaced by stonework. The parapet has been renewed from the indications of the original design recorded in Carter's drawings of the tower before the stone parapet was destroyed by the iconoclasts of the early part of the century. It is two feet higher than the abortion in cement, and is more massive. The restoration has been conducted by Mr. Robson, assisted by Mr. Scott, who was called in as consulting architect about the difficulties connected with the upper part of the tower. Mr. Robson is now restoring, in stone, the lower stage of the eastern side of the tower, which also had been coated with cement, and in September the pious work of renovation will, it is expected, be brought to a completion.

The foundation-stone of Christ Church, to be erected in Penton-street, Pentonville, has just been laid. The church, including the site, is estimated to cost £8,600, and of this sum £6,100 have been subscribed. It is to be seated for 1,259 persons. It is a second pointed building, consisting of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and tower at the east end of the south aisle. The arcading, instead of being of stone, is to be of wrought iron foliated caps of hammered iron, the spandrels of the arches being filled with the foliation of hammered iron. The tower is to be surmounted with an octagon lantern, terminating in a conical spire, the whole in brickwork of a mosaic pattern, with gems and tracery of stone.

The parish church of Hayton, Yorkshire, has been re-opened for service after having been closed for some weeks, in consequence of important alterations effected in the building, at the expense and under the direction of Mr. W. H. Rudston Read, Lord of the Manor. Almost two years ago the interior of the church was entirely altered. The old and very commodious pews were taken down, and open seats, with *fleur-de-lis* carved at the ends of each, were substituted. A gallery which blocked up the view of the western tower was removed; as was a ceiling of lath and plaster, which hindered all view of a handsome oak roof. These alterations were accomplished by means of private and voluntary subscriptions, the Lord of the Manor heading the list. He has now built an entirely new porch, together with a new wall at the eastern end of the church, adding two elegant buttresses, and surmounting all with a stone cross. He has also built an entirely new and remarkably handsome window to the chancel, containing three main lights, and a rose window over them. He has added a large new window to the western end, and has restored the windows in the southern and northern walls of the nave. All the windows in the church are now filled with stained glass. The painting of the three lights of the eastern window represent the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. The two windows in the north wall of the nave are filled with figures of the four Evangelists; and the two windows in the southern are principally filled with glass of gem patterns, but also contain small pictures of the Birth of Our Saviour, the Flight into Egypt, the Baptism of Christ, and His Institution of the Sacrament. The other windows are filled with glass of various fancy patterns, all being remarkable

for beauty of design and brilliancy of colour. The window in the western tower is surmounted by a painting of the Rudston coat of arms.

DISCOVERIES AT ELEUSIS, THE SEAT OF THE EARLY MYSTERIES.—The famous temple of Ceres has been unearthed, according to the newspapers. "The excavations of Eleusis," says a letter from Athens, "have just been for the present terminated. The temple of Ceres is completely disinterred, and a number of articles connected historically with it, and with the *fêtes* of Eleusis have been brought to light. Among others are the propylea of which Cicero makes mention in his letters, and a magnificent marble statue to which only a left arm is wanting, and which represents Antinous, the favourite of the Emperor Adrian. This statue is the size of life, and is considered a likeness from nature." A vast court, paved with marble flags, lies in front of the temple. A large cubic altar has been brought to light, standing in its original place, and adorned in front with the *torches* of Ceres and Proserpine *crossed*, and surmounting the inscription, AXAIOTI. The famous sacred well, Kallichoros, mentioned in the thirty-eight chapter of the first book of Pausanias, has also been found, at least M. Lenormand, the excavator, thinks so, since he has discovered, in a grotto, situated between the first and second of the sacred enclosures, a well, partly cut in the rock, and partly built of large hewn stones, bordered with sculptured marble at the top. A kind of crypt or sepulchral hall has also been discovered, coated with green stucco, and filled with the bones of the animals sacrificed to Ceres. The excavations are said to have been carried out at the cost of the French Government.

WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.—The uncovering of the room containing the forge, &c., has been continued, and several new features have been brought to light. The remains of another furnace have been found, and from some fragments of material which have been picked up it now appears probable that it was the workshop of an enameller. Among the objects found within the last few days is a well-preserved steelyard. The men are now partly employed in preparing the ruins for the meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Shrewsbury, which will begin on Monday, the 6th of August, and will, on one of the days of the meeting, visit the buried city of Uriconium, and be conducted over the excavations by Mr. Wright in person.

The church of Bradfield, North Walsham, has been re-opened after having undergone considerable repair and restoration. The fabric has been repaired, and the fittings renewed, nearly entirely with solid oak. The pews which the church was formerly encumbered are replaced with open benches, and a pulpit, prayer-desk, and altar-rails have been fixed. The cost of these improvements amounts to about £500.

St. Mary's Church, Bridport, Dorsetshire, has been restored and re-opened. The church is now computed to hold between 900 and 1,000 persons; about 400 free. The roof of the new chancel (or at least the new part of it) is of stained oak, and the dressings are of the same material, supported on corbels of Caen stone, with carved angels. The walls exhibit a specimen of fresco paintings, consisting of lilies, passion flowers, &c., on a drab ground, with a border of blue and gilt. The same stained window has been used, and twining around it is also a fresco painting of the emblem of the Lord's Supper—in the form of ears of wheat around which the vine twines, laden with bunches of its fruit. At the west end of the church, two additional arches have been raised on either side, and the nave has consequently been lengthened above thirty feet. The whole of the masonry consists of local stone, with Hamhill dressings. The cost of renovation is over £3,000, the greater part of which has been realized by subscriptions.

On Monday, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Kingston Vale, near the Robin Hood gate. His Royal Highness, who is the donor of the site on which the church is to be erected, arrived on the ground about half-past four, and was very warmly welcomed by a large concourse of persons who had assembled to do honour to the occasion. The Bishop of

Winchester, Sir. W. Dunbar, Rev. Mr. Tritton, rector of Morden, Rev. Mr. Measor, vicar of Kingston, Rev. Mr. Haggard, incumbent of Wandsworth, the Mayor of Kingston, and numerous members of the corporation attended the ceremony, and there was a considerable gathering of the local gentry also present. The church will be built of stone and red brick, and in the Gothic style. It is calculated to hold 300 persons, and a large portion of the sittings will be free. The cost is estimated at £1,500, and £106 13s. 6d. was collected after the ceremony had concluded.

A chapel and school have been opened at the tything of Greenham, parish of Ashbrittle, between four and five miles from Wellington, Shropshire. The chapel, which is capable of accommodating from 150 to 200 individuals, is in the early English style, with apsidal chancel; the walls of the rubble-stone of the neighbourhood, and Ham stone dressings. A tower of Bath stone decorates the north-west angle; with spirelet surmounted in finial; a gilded metal cross, and a belfry. The interior of the building is lofty, compared with its size. The apsidal chancel at the east end is laid with encaustic tiles, and is separated from the apse by a communion screen. Over the altar are three lancet windows of stained glass, presented by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, formerly curate of Ashbrittle. They represent the command of our Saviour to His disciples,—“Feed my lambs.”

A circular was issued on the 29th of May last, stating that £100 more was required to carry out Mr. Scott's plans for the restoration of Crowland Abbey. This is one of the most interesting relics in the country, yet since the issue of this circular, though the front of the building has been shored up, nothing further has been done.

Mr. Geo. Gilbert Scott writing in the *Builder*, says:

“The western midland district seems just now particularly rampant in its destructive propensities. It is only three or four years since the beautiful Town Hall at Leominster—one of a series of beautiful and most interesting timber structures for which that district is so famous—was ruthlessly removed by the authorities of that town. Its actual existence has happily been prolonged, owing, I believe, to its having been purchased by a private individual, and re-erected in the outskirts of the town. A month since the archaeological public were dismayed by the report that the Dean and Chapter of Worcester,—the natural guardians of the ecclesiastical antiquities of their city, but doubly so of those of their own precincts—were about to decree the demolition of the “Guesten Hall” of the ancient monastery, one of the finest specimens existing of the halls and timber roofs of the fourteenth century. This seems, happily, to be a premature alarm, and it is earnestly to be hoped that this noble monument is relieved *sine die*. We are, however, denied the satisfaction of thinking that this district is settled down into a state of conservatism of its antiquities. A third hall is, we find now endangered. The very curious and (so far as it is preserved) beautiful Town Hall of Hereford is now threatened, if not actually condemned. I know this building well, and can speak most strongly of its value and interest, and can assure the inhabitants of Hereford that if they carry out what they threaten, they will deprive their city of an object of interest second only to their cathedral. I most earnestly wish that this act of deliberate vandalism may be averted through some timely influence, and that the notice of these repeated proofs of the want of appreciation of our national antiquities on the part of those who ought to view themselves as their guardians will influence others who have not yet ventured to hint at the destruction of their venerable but helpless wards.”

LIGHT WITHOUT HEAT.—Great heat without much light is produced by the combustion of hydrogen gas; and this fact has been successfully applied in the arts to the reduction of metals. Still, we think that if the case were reversed, and great light produced without much heat, a boundless field would be presented for its application to the most useful purposes. In deep mines, for example, when the danger arising from explosions by common lamps is most imminent, this cold light would at once revolutionise the whole art of mining. Such a light could be employed in powder magazines, the holds of ships, and also in warehouses and manufactories containing combustible materials. Light and heat are different in their nature, and science seems to have settled the question, that, under certain circumstances, they may be separated; but, for practical purposes, artificial light without heat has not yet been applied. The fire-fly emits a soft and beautiful light, without its being apparently accompanied with equivalent heat. May not some mode be yet discovered for obtaining independent light without heat, and rendering it applicable to the purposes we have pointed out?

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE FIRST KNIGHT-TEMPLARS IN IRELAND.

I should be glad to know what is the date of the introduction of Masonic Knight Templary into Ireland, and where it was first practised?—C. E.—[We cannot answer the first query, perhaps some Irish Templar will inform us. The second part, however, comes within our knowledge. It was first introduced at Fethard, in Co. Tipperary, as an old prologue to a play, bespoke by an encampment of Knights-Templars, states. The line runs thus:

“In Fethard first was polish'd and refined.”]

MASONRY AMONG NATIVE INDIANS.

Several anecdotes are told of native Indians being profited by Masonic signs. Where did they learn them?—REDMAN.—[See a note in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, vol. iv., p. 555, for information on the point.]

WILLIAM DE-LA-MORE.

When the Templars were seized and imprisoned by Edward II., it is asserted that William De-la-More, then Grand Prior of England, died in the Tower of London about the year 1310. Where shall I find authorities for this statement?—F. R.

THE LAMBSKIN.

Among the classical scholars, who are readers of the MAGAZINE, will some one kindly point out where, and in what ancient writers, the lambskin is mentioned as a badge of innocence and purity?—ELIA.

JOHN PEARSON, BISHOP OF CHESTER.

What authority had De Quincy for asserting, in his attack upon our Order, that the celebrated prelate, John Pearson, Bishop of Chester, was a Freemason?—CLERICUS.

MASONIC FUNERAL.

Where can I see an account of a Masonic funeral celebrated in conjunction with the service of our Church?—CLERICUS.—[At page 815 of vol. iv. of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.]

MASONIC COLLEGE AT MISSOURI.

Our American Brethren established a Masonic College at Missouri. Wanted to know if it is still in existence, and what are its objects?—AN ENGLISH COLLEGIAN.

THE CUBIT IN THE TEMPLE.

What was the exact measure of the cubit spoken of in the construction of Solomon's Temple?—X. V. X.—[There were three kinds of cubit—the king's cubit was three feet, the Holy cubit one foot six inches, the common cubit one foot nine inches. The cubit used in the Temple buildings was the Holy cubit or twenty-one English inches.]

THE POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

When was the old fashioned way of covering the points of the compass, with little square boxes of *lignum vite*, discontinued, and has it any affinity to the well known nautical phrase of “boxing the compass”?—P. E. G.

MASONRY AND ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

What was the object, and who started it, in the last century, of bringing the Masonic brotherhood under legislative control?—M. P.—[The object was to incorporate the society by Act of Parliament, and the Hon. Charles Dillon, D.G.M., introduced it in 1771, but on the second reading, it was postponed *sine die*, owing to Mr. Onslow's opposition, he having been instructed by several brethren, to defeat the intention, if possible.]

GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.

In 1779, the Grand Stewards' Lodge finding their subscriptions much reduced, applied to the Grand Lodge for relief,—upon which it was resolved, that in future no Grand Officer should be appointed who was not at the time, a subscribing member of that Lodge. When did this practice fall into disuse?—A PRESENT GRAND STEWARD.

PRESTONIAN LECTURER.

No answer having been given to a former correspondent, as to the appointment of Prestonian Lecturer for this year, may I enquire in whom does the nomination rest, and what becomes of the interest of the £500, 3 per cent. consols, if the lecture is not given? Also, who are trustees of the stock?—F. A. C.

LOGGES INTERDICTED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

When were new Lodges prohibited by Act of Parliament? and has that statute been repealed?—M. P.

“ORDER IS HEAVEN’S FIRST LAW.”

“Order is Heaven’s first Law,” is reported to have been performed at every meeting of the Grand Chapter of Haro-dim. The words were written by Brother Noorthouck; set to music by Companion Samuel Webbe, the celebrated glee composer; and sung by companions Webbe, Gore, and Page. The words are to be found in pretty well all Masonic song-books, but where is the music? If any Brother, or Lodge has it, and will allow a copy to be made of it, he, or they, will greatly oblige.—MATTHEW COOKE.

THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS.

Who prepared the Book of Constitutions as we now have it?—LEX MASONICA.—[They were revised in 1813, by William Williams, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, M.P., for Weymouth, and Prov. G. M. for Dorsetshire. And they were partly published, by the Grand Lodge authority, though never completed.]

THE 33° IN IRELAND.

Are there any Brethren of the 33° in Ireland, and is it legal there?—C. A. F.—[There are many. It is not only legal but, in conjunction with the Holy Royal Arch and the Knights-Templar, is recognised by the Grand Lodge of Ireland.]

THE MASONIC MURDER IN BELFAST.

What is known about a Masonic murder that is alleged to have taken place in Belfast some years ago?—HIBERNIAN.—[You may get all the particulars of the idle tale for a penny. There is a startling book of Masonic disclosures, and crimes now selling for that amount at every little stationers. Read it. We should all read such things to know how to answer them.]

E. A. F.

[To do what this correspondent requires, would entail on us something like six months hard searching.]

MASONRY IN SWEDEN.

What is known about the Swedish system of Masonry, and is there any list of Lodges in that country, which might help a Brother Mason purposing a visit?—TEE SEE.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Where shall I get a good account of the Secret Societies?—G. H.—[There is an excellent paper on them in *The British Critic*, for June, 1821, another in Chambers’s *Papers for the People*, Vol. IV. 1850, and an article in *The British Magazine*, of October, 1840. These G. H. will find are general articles on Secret Societies, but if he requires any particular one, or what has been written, in this way, on our Order, he must write again to us.]

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Where is a curious tract on our fraternity, in the shape of a disclosure, to be obtained, which rejoices in the title of *The Cat Out of the Bag*?—A SLY PUSS.

THE FREEMASONS’ MINUET AND COUNTRY DANCE.

If any Brother is in possession of *The Freemasons’ Minuet and Country Dance*, and will allow a copy of it to be taken, he will very much oblige Bro. MATTHEW COOKE.

THE INEFFABLE NAME.

[Our correspondent writing on this subject, must be aware that we are bound not to reveal certain words, either orally or by any other process, and if he has been so thoughtless as to violate such a promise, that is no reason why we should follow his example. His letter has been destroyed, and we hope will, for the future, be more cautious.]

LOGGE MEETINGS.

Can any list of the meeting places of the various Lodges be supplied, with particular reference to the changes they have made, and when these took place?—J. H.

THE MALLET AND TROWEL.

Are the mallet and trowel worn by any Order of Masons? My reason for asking is, that in every old plate of Masonic emblems, they are always prominent objects.—J.—[The Senior G. Deacon of Scotland, wears on his apron, the mallet within a wreath. The J. G. Deacon, wears a trowel similarly circled.]

THE HIGH GRADES.

What becomes of the money paid to the Supreme G. Council of the 33° for registering members, &c.?—FINANCIER.

ROYAL ARCH.

As much of the ceremony in this degree is traditional, what is the authority for its retention?—A SCRIBE.—[Read Josephus’s “Antiquities of the Jews,” translated by Whiston. It is a common book, to be procured for a few shillings, at every book stall.]

QUERIES ANSWERED.

In the last number of the MAGAZINE, I noticed in “Notes and Queries,” an inquiry if there are any bishops among the members of the Craft, and you reply that there is one in the Apollo Univ. Lodge of Oxford. I beg to inform you that three gentlemen have been initiated in that Lodge, who have afterwards arrived at the dignity of “lawn sleeves,” viz.—in 1821, George T. Spencer, late Bishop of Madras; in 1826, Francis Tulford, Bishop of Montreal; in 1830, Walter Kerr Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury.

I have observed lately in the MAGAZINE that some one questions the right of Entered Apprentices to vote or to take part in the business of the Lodge, unless there is a bye-law to the contrary. I consider they cannot be deprived of this privilege; and I doubt if the Grand Master would sanction any such bye-law if proposed.

In another place you rule that a candidate for the K.T. degree must have been a R.A. Mason for twelve months before he is eligible. I think you will find that no interval is required.—RICHARD JAMES TUNIS, P.G.C. D.P.G.M., Oxon.

Literature.
REVIEW.

A Second Series of Vicissitudes of Families. By SIR BERNARD BURKE, Ulster, King at Arms. Longman and Co.

Sir Bernard Burke has been for some years before the public as an author of Genealogical and Heraldic works. He also is known by several series of works bearing on Family History, and which he first commenced some twenty years since, in a periodical called *The Patrician*. These materials grew on his hands, as materials of this kind will accumulate, which every writer so well knows, until the mere collection assumed so bulky a form, that it was a hard matter to know what to print and what to discard. Accordingly Sir Bernard, then Mr. Burke, gave to the world some sketchily told episodes of the vicissitudes of fortune, that had occurred in Families well-known for their ancient fame, wealth, or power. His materials not being anything like exhausted, we are now treated to *A Second Series* of the same work, which, while it is amusing, would be much more valuable if its dates and events were more reliable. In the production of such a work by an authority, which Ulster King-at-Arms must be considered, it is wonderful how many errors and absurdities have crept in, and when we consider for a moment that the writer has all his life been, more or less, dealing with family history, there can be no excuse for such puerile blunders as this volume presents.

There is a chapter entitled “the Boddice-maker of Bristol,” and this embodies the well-known story of the Knight or Bristol, who, when Prince George of Denmark landed in that city, in order to espouse the Princess Anne, stepped forward and invited the Prince home with him, while all the city-magistrates had left the Royal wooer to shift for himself as he best might. Sir Bernard Burke tell us, Duddleston was Knighted by Queen Anne, realised a fortune, was raised to a Baronetcy “in 1691-2,” and was totally ruined by the great storm of 1704. Now this is totally opposed to fact, as Queen Anne did not ascend the throne until 1702, and two years, the date of the great storm being accurately stated, seems little enough time for a loyal breeches maker, for that was his real trade although transformed into a “boddice maker” by the potent pen of a Knight-at-Arms, to have been ruined in. Again we learn from our genealogical chief that Henry VIII. fined De Vere, Earl of Oxford, for welcoming him with too large and princely a retinue, and as this information is repeated more than once, it cannot be considered a misprint, and if we were to put the same question, to any set

of boys, on the lower form of a middle-class school we shall be told that the Monarch who did this act was Henry VII. and not the VIII. of that name.

The style too is open to grave objections, for each chapter appears as if it had been penned by a different hand, and makes the book bear witness to the author's skill in book-making. These we consider the faults of the volume before us, and they are faults of no man importance when we know that generations will read this book, and drew their historical knowledge of false dates, and fallacious colourings, from its pages as not one in a thousand will detect the errors for himself, or when thinking they are errors, sift the matter for himself, because he would argue to himself; this is a work by a professed genealogist, one who is ever hunting over old records for authentic facts—a King-at-Arms,—and what can a general reader know about such things in comparison to the writer who holds the supremacy of all such knowledge in the sister kingdom?"

We now pass to the work itself, and light on a chapter which treats of the famous misers Elwes. Sir Bernard Burke tells us that the Elwes family is one of a respectable antiquity, and has gained no little notoriety from the two famous misers, uncle and nephew, that were its acknowledged heads in succession. The penuriousness of the latter may be judged from the following:—

"The extent of his property in houses was so great that it naturally followed that all his houses would not be let at the same time. Some, as a matter of course, would remain unoccupied; and hence it was his custom, whenever he came to London, to take up his abode in the first one he found vacant. In this manner he travelled from street to street; for when any tenant wanted the particular house in which he was at the time, he made no hesitation in yielding it to the applicant, and betaking himself to some other. This was no great difficulty for a man who so little encumbered himself with furniture. A couple of beds, the like number of chairs, a table, and an old woman, comprised the whole of his household appointments. None of these, except the old woman, gave him any trouble, and she was afflicted with a lameness that made it no easy matter to get her into motion as quickly as he wished. Moreover, she had a singular aptitude for catching colds, and no wonder, considering what she was exposed to; for sometimes she was in a small house in the Haymarket, then in a great mansion in Portland Place; sometimes in a little room with a coal fire, at others in apartments of frigid dimensions, with oiled papers in the windows for glass, and with nothing to warm her save a few chips that happened to be left by the carpenters.

"The scene which terminated the life of this poor drudge is not among the least characteristic anecdotes recorded by Mr Elwes. Nor, strange as it seems, can its truth be doubted, since it comes to us upon the authority of Colonel Timms, a favourite nephew of the miser's, and one more inclined to soften than to exaggerate his uncle's defects.

"Mr. Elwes had come to town in his usual way, and taken up his abode in one of his empty houses. The Colonel, who wished to see him, was by some accident informed that the old man was in London, though of his actual whereabouts he could get no tidings. In this dilemma he inquired for him at every place where he was most likely to be heard of,—at Hoare's the banker, at the Mount Coffee-house, and at others of his usual haunts, but all to no purpose. At length, a person whom he met accidentally, recollected seeing the miser go into an uninhabited house in Great Marlborough Street. Thither accordingly the Colonel repaired, and, to follow up the clue thus obtained, got hold of a chairman. But no intelligence could be obtained of a gentleman called Mr Elwes. A pot-boy, however, remembered that he had seen a poor old fellow open the door of a stable and lock it after him; and upon being further questioned, the description of the stranger perfectly agreed with the usual appearance of Mr. Elwes; and when the Colonel, after repeated knocking, could obtain no answer, he sent for a blacksmith, and ordered him to pick the lock. This being easily accomplished, they entered the house together, and found all in the lower part dark and silent. On ascending the staircase, however, they heard the indistinct moanings of some one apparently in great pain. Following the sound, they came to a room, where, upon an old pallet bed, stretched out the figure of the miser, who, to all seeming, was well nigh at the last gasp; but, upon some cordials being administered by an apothecary hastily called in, he recovered enough to say that he believed he had been ill for two or three days, and there was an old woman in the house, who had herself been ill, but that he supposed she had got well and taken herself off."

"At this intimation they repaired to the garrets, where they found the old woman, the companion of all his movements, associate

of all his journeys, stretched out lifeless on the floor, with no better couch than a mere rug."

Afterwards, as if to offer some compensation to society, a spendthrift came into possession, and quickly dissipated the hoardings of two lives; and the present inheritor of a baronetcy (which he has never assumed) having held the situation of waiter at an hotel, has risen by his own exertion and exemplary diligence, to the position of post-master in a country town.

Scotland, with its troubled history, has "witnessed many vicissitudes of families." Few of its noble houses can boast a higher lineage than the Leslies, Earls of Rothes, now represented by a youthful countess, whose grandmother, also heiress of the line, and consequently peeress in her own right, reversed the story of the Lord of Burleigh, by wedding a youthful gardener. A more immediate interest attaches to the name of Livingstone. Derived from a Hungarian progenitor, named Lovingers, who settled in West Lothian in the eleventh century, the Livingstones could at one time boast of three earldoms, two viscounties, and some half-dozen baronies. The most famous of all the line was that Alexander Livingstone, the regent of Scotland, who so treacherously beheaded the young Earl Douglas after a banquet at Edinburgh Castle in 1440. In later times—for the Jacobite insurrections made terrible havoc among their titles—their history has been romantic rather than historical. Here is a curious story touching their estate of Westquarter:

"Indeed, the history of the recovery of Westquarter is a romance in itself, and in spite of its apparent improbability, is generally believed to be true. The tale runs thus:—Sir Alexander Livingstone, after the death of his uncle, by which event the succession opened to him, deemed it necessary to visit Edinburgh for the due arrangement of his affairs. He set out accordingly, by post, from London, and, on his way, stopped at the inn at Belford, a small town betwixt Alnwick and Berwick, on a stormy Christmas afternoon. So tempestuous indeed was the weather, that the landlady besought Sir Alexander to proceed no further that evening. She explained to him that the next stage was a long one, that night was approaching, and the roads bad and hilly; that she had only tired horses in her stables, and that, besides, it was the custom of the house to entertain all the postillions, hostlers, and other servants at a Christmas supper. Thus urged, Sir Alexander consented to remain, only stipulating for some books and newspapers to pass the evening with. Unfortunately, the library of mine host of Belford was not extensive; the lady brought the Bible, the Pilgrim's Progress, and the Seven Champions of Christendom; and these not meeting with Sir Alexander's approval, he was informed that they exhausted the literature of the household, but that there were some curious old papers in a closet adjoining the sitting-room into which he had been ushered. In default of occupation more attractive, Sir Alexander began an examination of the closet, which, to his astonishment, he found to contain an ample store of law papers, legal processes, and other similar documents, all of them having reference to Scotch lawsuits. His curiosity was excited, and, his eye having caught the names of Livingstone and Westquarter, he continued his researches, and at last lighted on the title-deeds of the estate of Westquarter, which appeared to have been produced as evidence to instruct some statement of fact in a litigated case. On applying to the landlady, she cleared up the mystery, by informing him that she was an Edinburgh woman—the daughter of a Scotch solicitor,—that she had married below her own condition in life, and that she had removed, with her husband, to Belford, to which place, at her father's death, she had brought many of his old papers, which as lumber had been thrown into the closet where Sir Alexander had discovered them. Many others, she told him, had been destroyed, and, being supposed to be of no value, had been employed in singeing fowls, for pasting up crevices and cupboards, and for other household purposes. To the Westquarter documents Sir Alexander was made heartily welcome; his Belford Christmas night had indeed been for him a most fortunate occurrence, and he started for Edinburgh next morning, carrying with him the very title-deeds with which he was enabled to vindicate his right to the estate, and to oust Lord Napier from it."

A remarkable litigation is now pending for the possession of another estate of this family, and the succession to their ancient baronetcy. Should the claimant, who styles himself Sir Alexander Livingstone, succeed in making good his pretensions—and it is his legitimacy, not his paternity, which is questioned—the son of a common sailor, who died in great penury in Rotherhithe—whose right had he now been living, must have been undisputed—will be

declared heir of an exceedingly old baronetcy, and the representative of two attainted earldoms. We suppose, though Sir Bernard Burke does not mention it, that from this old historic race descends the great African discoverer, whose fortune it may be to make an ancient name as famous on the banks of the Shire and the Zambesi, as ever it was on those of the Teviot and the Tay.

We have also some account of the Laws, an old Scotch family, from whom descended the celebrated John Law, of Mississippi notoriety: and Sir Bernard Burke gives several instances of his generosity, remarking that to blacken the name of this great speculator has been the fashion, while he was, in many respects, an amiable and liberal man. The Irish families of O'Donnell, MacCarthy, O'Melaghlin, and Desmond also figure pretty prominently, as well as that extraordinary native of this country, Ward, the stable-boy, who, in the service of the Duke of Parma, became a Baron and Prime Minister!

The work before us is amusing, and deserves to be read by all, but its readers should have either a good memory or some book of authority at hand to correct the many glaring errors which deface its otherwise attractive pages.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. Cosmo Innes, one of the most eminent of living Scottish archaeologists, and Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh, is about to follow up, with another of a similar kind, his recent volume, "Scotland in the Middle Ages." His new volume will be entitled "Sketches of Early Scotch History," and will include chapters on the Church, its organisation, parochial and monastic; on universities, social habits and morals, family history and topography, and statistics.

The Memorial of Oriental Travel, by Mr. Walter Thornbury, is to be entitled "Turkish Life and Character," and to be accompanied by illustrations from photographs.

A new novel by the Hon. C. Stuart Savile, entitled "Night and Day," is to be shortly published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, who have also in preparation a new three-volume novel to be entitled "The Road to Honour."

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. have nearly ready for publication a new novel by Mr. Chanter, author of "Ferny Combes," to be entitled "Over the Cliffs." Mr. Chanter is, we believe, a near relative of the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

Among the works preparing for publication by the Messrs. Routledge is a collection of the poems of Gerald Massey; a volume by Captain Mayne Reid, to be entitled "Odd People;" and a republication of "The Unloved One," by the late Mrs. Hofland.

The Messrs. Rivington are publishing a second edition of "The Way of Holiness in Married Life," a series of Lent sermons, by the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, Prebendary of Lichfield, and Reader to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Mr. Bentley adds to his new series of moderately-priced "Standard Novels" the Hon. Eleanor Eden's "Euston and its Inhabitants."

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett will publish, during the first week in August, Capt. Langley's "Narrative of a Residence at the Court of Meer Ali Moorad, with Wild Sports in the Valley of the Indus."

A rather large number of second editions has been issued, among which are the beautiful "Ecclesiastical Biographies of Mr. Kingsley's Predecessor at Cambridge," Sir James Stephen (Longman). Dr. Donaldson's strange and not over-decent work "Jashar," Latin, and printed in Germany, has at last attained a second edition of very limited issue.

Mr. Bentley is preparing for publication a work full of interesting gossip about the fashionable and literary society of England during the eighteenth century. It is the autobiography of Mrs. Delany, a name familiar to the readers of "The Diary of Madame d'Arblay," like whom she was attached to the person of Queen Charlotte. Born in 1700, a daughter of Bernard Granville (afterwards Lord Lansdowne), she married *en secondes nocces* Dr. Patrick Delany, the once well-known writer and intimate friend of Dean Swift.

No confidence need be violated, say the *Illustrated News*, in referring to the report long circulated, but which has now assumed an aspect of certainty, that the editorship of the *Quarterly Review* has changed hands, and that the learned and acute Mr. Elwin has laid down the sceptre of command in favour of an erudite gentleman from the north, a Mr. MacPherson. Whilst one of the (doubtless) distinguished ornaments to Scottish literary society has thus been transplanted from his native soil, we perceive that the void (necessarily) created will be filled, so far as the "Modern Athens" is concerned, by an eminent literary Scotchman who has been bold enough to go back to his native land. Mr. James Hanney, satirist, scholar, essayist, novelist, and quarterly reviewer, proceeds to Edinburgh, there to reside permanently and to edit one of the best-known Tory papers published in that city. England is decidedly the loser by the emigration of one of her most talented adopted children; but we trust that Mr. Hanney's secession from the south is not considered as final. "In the abstract" Edinburgh may be metropolis of literature and art; but in actuality there is but one metropolis of Anglo-Saxon letters, and that is London. "*Tout chemin mène à Rome*," says the old proverb, and the goal of every literary man should be Fleet-street.

Some efforts are now being made on behalf of the poor Cambridgeshire bard, James Reynolds Withers, of Fordsham. We heartily wish them success. Mr. Withers has genuine wit and worth, real poetic genius, and beauty of expression. The rural poet was brought up in the fens, and, in the native business parlance, would be called a bog-trotter. Surely those who are able and willing to assist real and unbefriended merit will do something to assist him to a more congenial path in life.

Dr. Bandinel retires from the Librarianship of the Bodleian next September, after a long and meritorious service. His successor will, we trust, take equal interest in adding to the vast treasures of early English literature there preserved; Dr. Bandinel having paid great attention to that important branch of the collection. We may also take the opportunity of mentioning that the printed books of the Ashmolean Museum, as well as the manuscripts, have been removed into the Bodleian Library.

An interesting collection of national French songs ("Chansons populaires des Provinces de France") has just appeared in Paris, edited by MM. Weckherlin and De Champfleury. As the French are by no means so rich in the collections of these national treasures as the German and the English, credit is due to the editors. Herr Weckherlin, an Alsatian, has arranged the melodies for the piano. A German source is traceable in the songs of the songs of Lorraine and Aslatia, where Hebel is still in the mouths of the people. The purely French national songs are worthy of attention; few of them are known. The songs of Brittany and Languedoc especially are very peculiar.

Two well-known American authors are circumnavigating the globe—Mr. Danan, the author of "Two Years before the Mast," and Mr. Herman Melville, the author of "Omoo" "Typee" &c. Both will doubtless record their impressions of travel for the benefit of the reading world.

Mr. Charles Scribner, of New York, will shortly publish a new work by Dr. Holland, the "Timothy Titecomb" of general notoriety, whom the American press style "undoubtedly the most popular 'Man of Letters' of the present day." According to report, it will contain some caustic hits at prevailing novelties of opinion on female education and development.

Mr. H. B. Dawson, author of the "Battles of America," has had entrusted to him by the family the entire manuscript correspondence and papers of the Hon. D. D. Tompkins, Vice-president of the United States and Governor of the State of New York, to be employed in a memoir, which Mr. Dawson is now engaged on.

To the close of the London Exhibitions follows the opening of the provincial ones. That of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts will commence in August. The 10th of August is the last day named for receiving works.

The exhibition of the Liverpool Academy will open early in September. The works of intending contributors will be received in London by the Academy's agent until the 17th of August.

Works intended for the exhibition of the Birmingham Society of Artists are receivable by the London agent until the end of the first week in August.

The veteran George Cruikshank has sent out cards of invitation for his friends and admirers—whose name must be legion—to view an elaborate drawing which he has just completed, entitled "The Worship of Bacchus."

The Corporation of Halifax have erected a large additional building in the Park to receive Mr. Durham's statue of Frank Crossley, M.P. The inauguration is fixed for the 14th August, the anniversary of the day on which Mr. Crossley gave the Park to the Corporation of Halifax for the use of the people.

It may be remembered that in the centre of the western nave in the Exhibition of 1851 stood two statues in marble of Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell, by Watson, and as portrait statues they are as fine as any statues that have been produced in the English school. From the time the Exhibition closed, until the present, they have been in packing cases in the Pantheon; now, however, the public will be glad to know that arrangements have been made to have them erected at Oxford.

The statue to James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, lately erected in the park of Moffatdale, on a site granted by Mr. John Scott, for which £400 had been raised by public subscription, is by Mr. Alex. Currie, a native of the Vale of Ettrick. It represents the poet seated, leaning on a serviceable walking-stick, with his dog

Mr. Marshall Wood's statue of "Daphne," executed in marble for the Countess (Frances) Waldegrave, and exhibited in the Royal Academy last year, has lately been set up in the so-called "Chapel" at Strawberry Hill. This chapel is a copy of one in Salisbury Cathedral, and was erected in the grounds at Strawberry Hill, by the late Horace Walpole.

A large and fine picture by Sir W. Allen, *R.A.*, and *P.R.S.A.*, representing Nelson boarding the San Nicolas, has been presented to the Gallery at Greenwich Hospital by Mr. Herbert C. Blackburn, Orsett Terrace, Gloucester Gardens.

For some time past an interesting bowl, of bronze, has been exhibiting in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. This was found near Sir Percival Dyke's park, at Lullington, Kent, together with skulls and fragments of pottery and iron, in clay, two or three feet below the surface, by "navvies," who broke off some bronze ornaments that had been attached to it;—these, which represent birds, stags, fish, roundels, and interlaced work—a common Celtic ornament—have been replaced. The object is supposed to be a Gabbata, a vessel used in churches for an unknown purpose, but frequently mentioned in early inventories.

The remains of a Roman theatre and temple, dedicated to Apollo, have recently been discovered at Pierrefonds, near Compiègne. These are said to be in the best style of Roman Art,—and the *bas-reliefs* admirable.

It has been resolved to erect a memorial to Sir Hugh Myddleton at Islington. This to consist of a drinking fountain, surmounted by a statue of the bringer of water to London, and it is to be placed on the site of the old watch-house now standing on the Green. At a public meeting held in Myddleton Hall, Islington, presided over by Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart,—that gentleman offered to present the statue to the parish. The liberal offer was accepted with acclamation.

JAPANESE KNOWLEDGE OF MAGNETISM.—The Japanese have discovered that a few seconds previous to an earthquake the magnet temporarily loses its power, and they have ingeniously constructed a light frame supporting a horse-shoe magnet, beneath which is a cup of bell metal. The armature is attached to a weight, so that, upon the magnet becoming paralysed, the weight drops, and, striking the cup, gives the alarm. Every one in the house then seeks the open air for safety.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE EDITOR does not hold himself responsible for any opinions entertained by Correspondents.]

ATTENDANCE AND VOTING IN P.G.L.

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

SIR AND BROTHER, — Will you kindly give me your opinion of the true construction of Art. 2 Prov. Grand Lodges and Art. 3 Country Lodges in the constitutions. Have any but actual present and past Prov. Grand Officers, acting Prov. G. Stewards, and P.M.'s, W.M.'s, and Wardens of Lodges a right to attend a Prov. Grand Lodge, and if so, to vote therein, and what is the practice in this respect so far as you know?

I am, Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,

July, 1860.

P. PROV. S.G.W.

[None other than those mentioned by our correspondent have a right to be present; but in many Prov. G. Lodges other Brethren are allowed to be present during business, though they are neither permitted to speak or vote. In some Prov. G. Lodges the law is strictly adhered to.—ED.]

Poetry.

HOME WITCHERIES.

Of mystic memories, many a chain,
My home, around thee ever,
Hast thou of past and placid pain,—
Of joy, no pain can sever!
Woven waifs, from unknown stories,
Clustering words of pleasant meanings,
Linked teachings, wreathed with fadeless glories,
Regret's soft intervenings.

Even the fragranee-stealing breeze,
That fans thy summer face,
Sports 'midst thy weird and frowning trees,
Backwards, thy years can trace:
And accents loved of loving warning,
Bear from vistas bright of time,
Clear and fresh as from the dawning
Of wisdom-thoughts sublime!

With Mirth, whose fleeting soul hath fled
With the fleeing of thoughtless days—
And Wit, whose lucent light is dead,
Love that hath changed its phase
From the idleness of wordiness,
Futility of dreams,
To the strength of pure unselfishness—
The trust that ever beams!

Thy ancient echoes, too, are teeming
With footfalls long at rest:
The picture-light of blissful dreaming
Suns thy slumber-regions blest.
When the tumult-voices crowd and swell,
Of the Storm, in one wild blast,
They cannot, with their battle-spell,
Drown an utterance of the past!

Thou hast a beauty of the present,
Bright, but changeful as the dawn;
Wood-glades fair, and corn-fields pleasant,
Flowery bower and fairy lawn.
But thy spirit-beauty never leaves thee,—
Its hours, my hours assign;
Of Thought's enchantments naught bereaves thee,
They are mine, and ever mine!

MRS. WALBERG'S *Thoughts in Metre.*

INTERNATIONAL MUSIC PITCH.—Russia has followed the example of France in imposing a particular pitch on all musicians. It is a very good thing that all the citizens of a country should be *d'accord*, and that all the countries of Europe should be *d'accord* with one another. We only trust that the harmony established between France and Russia may not end in producing some discords in other portions of the European diapason.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

We are glad to find that the differences which unfortunately took place at a meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence, about six weeks since, have been amicably arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Hampshire will be holden in the Concert Room of the Royal Hotel, Aldershot, at noon, on Tuesday the 14th instant. Among the notices down for the occasion is one by Br. J. R. Stebbing, who will propose:—"That if a Subscribing Member of any Lodge in the Province shall accept the office of Steward of either of the Masonic Charities, and himself subscribe £5, or more, to the same, that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay over to the Charity of which the Brother is Steward, and through him, the sum of £10 in the name of the Grand Lodge of the Province; and, in event of two or more Brothers acting as Stewards that the sum be divided."

We hear that Bro. Roxburgh G. Reg. has just left England for Switzerland and Italy on account of failing health, which it is hoped may be restored by a temporary sojourn abroad. The Province and Berks and Bucks being under the care of the G. Reg., he has re-appointed Bro. Gibson, the late Prov. D.G.M., to that office, so that Bro. Gibson is now fully empowered to summon a Prov. Grand Lodge and perform all the other functions of Prov. G.M.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE UNITED STRENGTH (276).—An emergency meeting of the above Lodge, took place at the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, on the 21st July, Bro. John Morris Frost W.M. in the chair who initiated Messrs. Ferris, Daoies, E. G. Colston and A. Colston, in a most perfect manner, and afterwards exalted a Brother to the third degree. There were several visitors from the Camden Lodge (No. 1006), after deciding upon giving a summer entertainment to the ladies, the brethren partook of refreshment; and separated at an early hour, highly delighted with the continued prosperity of the Lodge.

PANMURE LODGE (No. 1,017).—This Lodge met on Saturday the 23rd ult., at the Pembury Tavern, Lower Clapton. Bro. Myers, W.M.; Bro. Clarke, S.W.; Bro. Webb, J.W.; Bro. Dewar, S.D.; Bro. C. J. W. Williams, I.G.; H. Muggeridge, P.M., and Sec; and several other brethren being present. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes read and confirmed, after which the Lodge was opened in the third degree, and Bro. Chenery raised to the degree of Master Mason by the W.M. The Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren partook of an excellent dinner, and passed a pleasant evening, which was enlivened by the excellent singing of Bro. George Tedder, and other Brethren.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM LODGE (No. 1,055).—This Lodge held its first meeting for the season on Wednesday the 25th July, at the Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood, to celebrate their second anniversary, and instal the W.M. elect, Bro. Fraser. The Lodge was opened at three o'clock by the W.M., Bro. J. J. Hardey, assisted by his officers, in the three degrees, when Bros. Eické, Addison, and Pike, having undergone a strict examination as to their proficiency in the previous degrees, and being found qualified, were raised to the degree of M.M. Bro. Caulcher, P.M., then, at the request of the W.M., took the chair and informed the Brethren the next business was to pass Bros. Austin, Grey, W. Lodge, H. Lodge, and Tomlinson to the second degree; he should, therefore, proceed to ask them the necessary questions. These having been replied to in a very satisfactory manner, the Brethren were admitted to the F.C. degree. Bro. Fraser was then presented as W.M. elect, as being well-skilled in the Craft, for the benefit of installation. The ancient charges and regulations were read by the Secretary; and the W.M. elect having signified his submission thereto, was regularly installed and invested with the badge and jewel of his office. Having appointed and invested his officers, he was proclaimed three times in the usual way. The officers for the next twelve months are—Bros. E. I. Fraser, W.M.; Robinson, S.W.; Stapleton, J.W.; Caulcher, Treas.; H. A. Stacey, Sec.; Symes, S.D.; H. Williams, J.D.; Tindall, I.G.; Beckett, Tyler. We may here remark that the ceremony of

installation was most ably and impressively performed by Bro. Caulcher, P.M., with a force and eloquence seldom surpassed, eliciting the warmest approbation from the Brethren of the Lodges and visitors, among whom we noticed Bros. Mocatta, P.M., P. Prov. G.S., Lancashire; Servanté, 3; Phillips, 3; Paine, P.M. 11; Gladwin, W.M. 25; Dragoni, 25; Marshall, 25; Draper, P.M. 34; G. States, P.M. 166, Prov. G.S.B. for Berks and Bucks; Tyrrell, P.M. 168; J. W. Adams, P.M. 169; Collins, W.M. 902; Hains, 131 (Dublin); Crofts. The Lodge was then resumed in the first degree, and the newly-installed W.M. initiated Messrs. Jones and Correy into the Order. The newly-installed W.M. made a present to the Lodge of a portrait of his H.R.H. Prince Frederick William of Prussia, in an elegant and costly frame. A sovereign was voted to a poor woman, the wife of a Scotch Mason, whose husband had deserted her. A notice of motion, given by Bro. Caulcher, P.M. and Treas. at the Lodge meeting in May, and seconded by Bro. I. Hardy, to the following effect:—"That an application be made to the Supreme Grand Chapter, for a warrant for a Chapter to be attached to this Lodge," was then discussed and unanimously carried. The business of the Lodge being ended, the Brethren, to the number of fifty-five, retired to the dining-hall, where a most splendid banquet was provided.

PROVINCIAL.

DURHAM.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Harbour of Refuge Lodge, (1066).—Some sixteen or eighteen months ago, as our readers may recollect, West Hartlepool was solemnly united in the mystic tie which binds together "the antient and honourable fraternity of free and accepted Masons." The union was marked by the usual ceremonial—in which, however, so far as its individuality was concerned, West Hartlepool was not very numerously represented. The R.W. Prov. G.M., assisted by his Officers and a large assemblage of Masons from the neighbouring towns, with some two or three resident Brethren, constituted a Lodge, (number 1,066 on the register,) and not inappropriately named by its founders the "Harbour of Refuge Lodge." Brother George Moore, P.M., of St. Helen's, Hartlepool, pending the minority in Masonry of the new Lodge, undertook the duties of W.M. These duties he has well and dutifully fulfilled—the Lodge under his care having grown to a membership of about fifty, with an excellent and well-deserved reputation for its zeal and promptitude in the fulfilment of all the obligations of the Craft. But it is not alone to the way in which Brother Moore discharged his sponsorial duties that the Lodge is indebted for its rapid progress, and the harmony and good-fellowship which have been its experience. In the Wardens and Brethren he had most excellent coadjutors, and more particularly in Brother John Sutcliffe, manager of the shipping department of the West Hartlepool Company's business. Brother Sutcliffe was chiefly instrumental in the foundation of the Lodge, and since its constitution has filled the chair of Junior Warden. To his munificence, it is largely indebted for the completeness of its furniture and paraphernalia; and to his geniality of disposition, and thorough devotion to the principles of the Craft for the harmony which has prevailed at its meetings, and the popularity which Freemasonry has achieved in West Hartlepool. This being so, it was but natural that the Brethren should wish to bestow upon Brother Sutcliffe the highest honours in their gift; and, at the end of the first year, in May last, as soon as they had on their roll of ordinary members the means of working the Lodge without extraneous aid, they did so, by electing him W.M. for the ensuing year. It was resolved too, that his installation should be marked by an *eclat* which should in some degree testify the high estimation in which he is held, and arrangements were made accordingly. The event came off on Wednesday, August 1, when the hopes and wishes of the Brethren were fully realised. There was a muster of the Craft not by any means usual in this district at an installation; the business of the Lodge was conducted in a way which reflected the highest credit on all concerned; and the banquet at the close was on a scale of extraordinary magnificence. The visiting Brethren from West Yorkshire, including representatives from nearly every Lodge in that province, arrived by special train at half-past eleven, and marched to the Royal, where the proceedings were commenced about an hour afterwards. Brother Moore, having opened the Lodge, vacated the chair in favour of Brother George Fearnley, R.W.D. Prov. G.M. of the West Riding of Yorkshire, who, by request, conducted the installation. Brother Sutcliffe's mother Lodge is situated in the province of West Yorkshire—noted for its zeal in Masonry, the liberality of its contributions to the charities, and the high qualities of its D. Prov. G. M.—and hence the strength with which it mustered. The following past and present Grand Officers from

West Yorkshire were present:—Geo. Fearnley, Esq., M.D., R.W.D. Prov. G.M.; J. O. Gill, P. Prov. S.G.W.; T. Woodhead, Peov. J. G. D., 379; Henry Farrar, P.M., 379, P. Prov. J. G. W.; John Lee, P.M., 382, P. Prov. G. R., P. Prov. S.G.W.; James Hargreaves, P.M., 384, P. Prov. G.S.; Leonard Hicks, 384, P. Prov. J. G. W.; Robert Addyman, 384, P. Prov. S.G.W.; J. S. Perkins, P.M., 529, P. Prov. G.P.; Joseph Seed, P.M., 656, P. Prov. G.S.B.; John Gill, P.M., 727, P. Prov. G.D.; and J. Ahren, P.M., 874, Prov. G. S. From the Province of Durham:—C. J. Banister, P.M., 56, 267, Prov. S.G.D., and Prov. G. S. for West Lancashire; and H. A. Hammarbom, P.M., 128, 774, P. Prov. G.D.C. From the Province of Cumberland and Westmoreland:—John Lemon, P.M., 409, Prov. G. R. The following were the visiting Brethren from the Province of Durham:—F. H. Rahn, W.M., 114; John J. Wilson, W.M., 749; S. Armstrong, W.M., James Groves, S.W., David Cunningham, S., W. Irvine, John Carter, 774; J. Ayre, W.M., 959. From West Yorkshire:—Henry Webster, Britannia, 162, Sheffield; John Beaumont, P.M., Lodge of Peace, 174, Meltham; Wm. Carlisle Greaves, Three Grand Principles, 251, Dewsbury; Edwd. Hemingway and John Breatly, Amphibious, 322, Heckmondwike; Joshua Blakeley, William Roberts, J.D., Levi Pitton, J.G., J. W. Bailey, S.S., W. Walker, W. Baintow, J. Longbottom, M. Ward, S., and H. Ingham, Nelson of the Nile, 330, Batley; James Hall, P.M., and James Hurst, I.G., 365, Huddersfield; J. T. Robinson, W.M., M. Rogerson, P.M., P. Prov. G.D., C. H. Taylor, P.M., J. H. Buckley, P.M., John Gaunt, J.D., J. Brigg, J. Reaney, J. Webster, G. Pullon, Henry V. Stehianowson, Prov. J.W., James Lumb, Prov. J.W., G. Beanland, Prov. J.G., J. Taylor, and Jonas Hill, Hope, 379, Bradford; Thomas Pepper, Lodge of Fidelity, 364, Leeds; R. Dawson, W.M., Wm. Leeming, S.W., and Chas. Ainsworth, S.D., Samuel J. Ainsworth and R. Pauling, 384, Alfred, Leeds; John Greaves, 382, treasurer; Wm. W. Bentley, P.M., John Copley, P.M., John Raynor, J.D., W. S. King, and F. Chapman, B. C. Law, 529, Integrity, Morley; J. Denby, W.M., W. W. Holmes, P.M., J. Walker, P.M., J. Walker, P.M., F. Taylor, S.W., W. Holmes, Sec. and P.M., S. Atkinson, J. Mann, P.S.W., and J. Cockshott, 543, Airedale Lodge, Baildon; Isaac Dewhurst and S. Howarth, P.S.W., Loyal Antient St. James's, Halifax; Dr. W. S. Wade, J.W., 672, Aire and Calder Lodge, Goole; W. H. Gill, 727, Wakefield Lodge, Wakefield; S. Hardy, P.S.W., 763, Truth, Huddersfield; S. O. Bailey, W.M., Thomas Johnson, P.M., J. Cohen, and G. Bernsdorf, 874, Harmony, Bradford; J. B. Bennett, W.M., J. Anderton, J.W., J. Horton, S.W. Benjamin Thornton, I.G., and George S. Cotton, Steward, 1,052, Lodge of Friendship, Cleckheaton. From the Provinces of N. and E. Yorkshire:—J. A. Manners, W.M., H. Thompson, P.M. and P. Prov. G.S.W.; W. Rayner, P. Prov. S., and W. Doughty, S.W., 876; and from other Provinces:—John Armstrong, 169, Northumberland; W. J. Capper, 151, Edinburgh; Jas. Perry, 204, Ayr; H. Richards, P.M., 78, and John Spence, 360, Glasgow. The Brethren of the Harbour of Refuge Lodge present on the occasion were:—Bro. Moore, P.M.; Murray, P.M., 749, and P. Prov. G.J.D.; S. E. Clarke, S.W.; W. Kitching, J.W.; Henry Rank, S.D.; William Reed, J.D.; James Pearson, I.G.; George Kirk, Sec.; M. Rickinson, Treasurer; W. Hall and F. English, Stewards; Brunton, Steel, M. Child, J. N. Pigg, Allison, J. U. Spence, Griffiths, James Clarke, A. Brown, R. A. Leonard, W. J. Hodgson, P. M., and Bolam. Letters apologising for inability to attend, in consequence of previous engagements, but expressing "hearty good wishes," were received amongst others from the following Brethren in the Province of Durham:—John Fawcett, Esq., R.W. Prov. G.M.; Henry Fenwick, Esq., M.P., R.W.D. Prov. G.M.; R. D. Davies, Prov. J.G.W.; T. Elwen, W.M., 95; W. S. Simpson, W.M., 128; N. Stoker, W.M., 146; J. Hinde, W.M., 292; J. Kirby, W.M., 667. From Brethren in other provinces:—G. Marwood, Esq., R.W.D. Prov. G.M. for North and East Yorkshire; Wm. Martin, W.M., 795; R. Glover, W.M., 65; T. W. Morley, W.M., 311; Septimus Bell, W.M., 793; R. R. Nelson, Prov. G.S., West Yorkshire; John Royle, P.M., 322; D. Salmon, Prov. S.G.W. West Yorkshire; B. D. Eldridge, S., 342; John Batley, W.M., 382; T. A. Bottomley, W.M., 763; Stephen Barney, 79; T. K. Rawbottom, Esq., Edinburgh, P. Prov. G.J.W. for West Yorkshire; James Lythgoe, Edinburgh; Lawrence Newall, Prov. S.G.W., East Lancashire. Brother John Lee very efficiently discharged the duties of D. C.; and Brother Hargreaves, of Leeds those of Tyler. The board of Installed Masters present numbered no fewer than twenty-eight—a number, we think we may venture to assert, unprecedented in the annals of Freemasonry in the Provinces—whilst at the banquet not less than 40 P.M.'s were present. The W.M. having been duly proclaimed, he proceeded to appoint the following Brethren to the various offices:—S. E. Clarke, S.W.; W. Kitching, J.W.; W. Richinson, Treasurer; Kirk, Secretary; Rank, S.D.; Reed, J.D.; Hall and English, Stewards; Pearson, I.G.; and Hargreaves, Tyler, *pro tem*. The Lodge was then close; and, after an interval of about an hour, the Brethren, to the number of 136, assembled in the assembly-room of the Athenæum, where, by appointment, they

were to dine in clothing. Here a sumptuous banquet, prepared in his very best style, was served by Brother Benjamin Murray, of the Royal. This was, perhaps, in some measure due to the valuable assistance rendered to Bro. Murray by a committee of management appointed by the Lodge to conduct the proceedings of the day. In one department, at all events, the committee, or rather the sub-committee selected for the duty, did good service—viz., that which concerned the lady visitors, about fifty in number. Their entry was the signal for a burst of applause, loud and long-continued. The platform was appropriated in their use, and there was served up to them, with the greatest possible diligence, by the committee of Stewards above referred to—Brothers Reed, Child, Spence, and Alison—appropriate refreshments. At the close of the banquet, the W.M. gave "The Queen," a toast which was duly honoured—the brethren not failing to remember that her Majesty is the daughter of a Mason. The company, standing, then sang the Masonic version of the National Anthem, Brother Bolam playing accompaniments. "H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family" was next given, followed by "H.R.H. Frederick William, Prince of Prussia (a worthy and zealous master of the craft), and the Princess Royal." "The Army and Navy, coupled with the name of Captain Thompson of the Middlesborough Artillery Volunteers," was next given from the chair, and enthusiastically responded to. Brother George Fearnley then gave, introduced by an appropriate dissertation on their perfections and charms, "The Ladies," which, of course, brought the gentlemen to their feet. The applause with which the toast was received having in some degree subsided, Bro. Spence responded to the toast on behalf of the ladies in a very neat and *apropos* speech. The Brethren then sang "Here's a Health to all Good Lassies," and the ladies retired, amid an ovation similar to that with which their entry was marked—highly delighted with their visit. The Tyler having performed his duty, the usual Masonic toasts were given. John Fawcett, Esq., R.W. Prov. G.M. for Durham was given by the W.M. and responded to by Bro. C. J. Banister Prov. S.G.D., the W.M. expressing regret that more frequent opportunities did not offer of meeting the Grand Lodge and Brethren of the Province. The "W.M. of the Harbour of Refuge Lodge" was given by Bro. Fearnley, who, in the course of his remarks, expressed his regret at the loss sustained by West Yorkshire in the removal of Brother Sutcliffe, and congratulated the Brethren of Durham and the inhabitants of West Hartlepool upon their gain; his zeal for Masonry was unabated, whilst the trade of the port was mainly indebted to him for its great success and prosperity. He expressed the great pleasure he and his West Yorkshire brethren had experienced in that day visiting the new and thriving port, and in paying that tribute of fraternal regard to Bro. Sutcliffe which was his due, and said that, but for the fact that it might have turned out an inconvenient precedent, the Prov. G. Lodge of West Yorkshire would have accepted the invitation of Brother Sutcliffe, and not have left it to them, in their individual capacity, to represent the Province on that occasion. The "Masonic Charities" was proposed by the W.M. who acted as steward at the last festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution, and their claims upon the Craft strongly urged both by him and Bro. C. J. Banister, who stated that he was elected to act as Steward at the next festival of the same Institution. In proposing "The P.M. of the Harbour of Refuge Lodge (Brother Moore)," the W.M., in the name of the Brethren of the Lodge, presented him with a handsome jewel, suitably inscribed, as a mark of their gratitude for services, rendered at some personal inconvenience, during the past year and a half; and, in the course of the evening, a similar gift was presented to Brother Hodgson, P.M. of Saint Helen's, who has officiated as Secretary. The greatest harmony prevailed throughout the whole of the proceedings, and the day will be long remembered by all who were present.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE

The annual meeting of the province was held on Wednesday, August 1, in the Assembly Room of the Corn Exchange, Bishops' Stortford. This town being at one extremity of the county, and thus far away from the other Lodge towns, diminished the number of attendants, but still over thirty Brethren were present, at three o'clock, when the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened, including the R. W. Bro. William Stuart, of Aldenham, Prov. G. M.; the V. W. Bro. George Francis, G. Reg., as Deputy G. M.; Bro. M. Charles S. Bouchier, Rector of Great Hallingbury as Prov. G. Chaplain; Bro. C. H. Law, P. Prov. S. G. W.; Bro. Unwin, P. Prov. S. G. W.; Bro. Thomas Rogers, Prov. G. Treas.; Bro. John Sedgewick, Prov. G. Sec.; Bros. C. Humbert, C. Davy, and others. The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in due form, and with solemn prayer. The minutes of the last Grand Lodge, held at Watford,

re read and confirmed. The Treasurer presented his accounts, which were approved and adopted. The revised bye-laws were, after verbal alterations, sanctioned and ordered to be printed.

The Grand Master then called on the members of the Grand Lodge to elect a Treasurer; whereupon Bro. Francis moved, and Bro. Rogers seconded the re-election of Bro. Rogers, which, being put upon the chair, was carried unanimously.

Bro. Rogers expressed his grateful thanks to the Brethren for their continued confidence in him, for the seventeenth time, electing him to the distinguished office of Treasurer.

The Grand Master then appointed as his officers the following Brethren:

Bro. Thomas Abel Ward, who was prevented by illness being present, Deputy Prov. G. M.; Bro. S. G. Nash, No. 592, S. G. W.; Bro. E. Burrell, No. 742, J. G. W.; Rev. Bro. C. S. Bourchier, No. 12, G. Chap.; Bro. T. Rogers, No. 580, G. Treas.; Bro. George Francis, No. 580, G. Reg.; Bro. John Sedgwick, No. 580, G. Sec.; Bro. Henry Garrod, No. 742, S. G. D.; Bro. J. Burton, No. 742, G. W.; Bro. J. How, G. D. C.; Bro. Finch, G. Sup. of W. G.; Bro. Bainbridge, No. 742, G. S. B.; Bro. Maries, No. 578, G. Purs.; Bro. Goodyear, and W. Rogers, Stewards; Bro. Thomas, G. Tyler. If business being ended, the Prov. G. L. was closed, and the Brethren adjourned to the George Hotel, where the Banquet was repaired. On the cloth being removed, grace was said by the Rev. Chaplain, and the Prov. Grand Master rose, and called on the Brethren to rise and pay due honour to the first toast at all assemblies of Englishmen, "The Queen," and as the daughter of a Mason, and Sovereign of the land, and therefore of the Craft, with Masonic honours.—This was followed by the health of the Sovereign of the Order, their highly respected and esteemed Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland. The R. W. Deputy G. M. Lord Pannure, and the Grand Officers, past and present, were also remembered; and then

The Rev. Bro. BOURCHIER called on the Brethren to fill their glasses for the next toast, as it was one most especially to be honoured, being the health of their estimable Prov. G. M. As the organ of the Stortford Lodge, he tendered the thanks of his Brethren for the honour done them by the visit of the Grand Lodge, and he trusted the reception the Lodge had given the Prov. Grand Master was such as would ensure them another visit at some future time, as he was sure they were all pleased to see their Prov. Grand Master in such good health, which he prayed might long endure. He asked them to rise and devote their bumpers to the R. W. Bro. Stuart, Prov. Grand Master of Hertfordshire. The toast was drunk amidst much cheering.

The Prov. GRAND MASTER immediately acknowledged the toast and said his powers of eloquence fell short of giving due expression to his feelings. He could only repeat he was at all times ready and willing to attend the meetings of the Brethren in the province, and so long as he was blessed with health, he intended to visit in turn every Lodge. He was most happy in being able to visit the Stortford Brethren, and in return he thanked them for the kind reception they had given him. Before he resumed his seat, the Prov. G. M. gave the Prov. Grand Officers that day appointed, which was briefly acknowledged by the Wardens.

Bro. GEORGE FRANCIS had been requested by the Prov. G. M. to propose the health of the Prov. Grand Treasurer. He said they had good reason to congratulate Bro. Rogers on his being again elected to the responsible office of Treasurer of the province. With equal justice the province ought to be gratified at having such a Treasurer, and it afforded proof of its good opinion by continuing him in office.

Bro. ROGERS was certainly taken by surprise in having his name and services so prominently brought before the Brethren, and he could only say that, so long as he enjoyed their confidence, his services should be continued; and he sincerely hoped that he might be spared some years more to meet his Brethren thus happily.

The Prov. G. M. said, as the time the railway allotted them was drawing to a close, he wished ere he left to propose the health of the Master of the Stortford Lodge.

Bro. BOURCHIER tendered his thanks, and also that of every member of the Lodge, to the Grand Officers and members of the other Lodges in the province for their attendance, and trusted the unity of good feeling which was disseminated by these periodical meetings would long continue.

Bro. FIXER, W. M., of No. 580, also acknowledged the compliment, and said he should be most gratified by a visit of all the Brethren at Watford.

The Prov. G. M. and some few of the Brethren then left, and Bro. Bourchier took the chair, supported by Brother Francis, and the social enjoyment of the evening was continued for a short time.

LANCASHIRE (EAST.)

OPENSRAW.—*Lodge of Faith* (No. 847).—A lecture was delivered before the members of this Lodge, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., by Oscar Edward Bayldon Esq., of the London University and P. M. of No. 847. The subject "Freemasonry, its Literary Beauties and Moral Precepts" as explained in its three degrees. The design of the lecturer was to awaken the interest of the junior members to the beauty and utility of the principles of the Craft and the adaptability of its spirit to all grades of society. The lecture was listened to with great attention, and a vote of thanks was awarded to Bro. Bayldon for the same. Several strangers from neighbouring Lodges were present, and expressed their desire to hear the lecture delivered in their own Lodges. If the principles of our Order were more fully developed in this way, the members generally would receive both pleasure and interest in attending the lectures.

LANCASHIRE.—(WEST.)

BLACKBURN.—*Lodge of Perseverance* (No. 432).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge, was held at the Old Bull Hotel, on Thursday, July 26th, Bro. John Bell, W. M. presiding; Bro. J. Bertwistle, S. W.; C. Tiplady, J. W.; G. P. Hartley, S. D.; E. Heath, J. D.; B. Sandford, I. G.; I. Pearson Tyler. The following Brethren were also present, viz.:—Bro. T. Clough, J. Houlker, J. Pilkington, and R. Radcliffe, Past Masters; J. Banister, Sec.; J. Baldwin, W. Clayton, and B. Ellson, Prov. G. Stewards; C. Greenwood, Org.; J. Wilkinson, H. Pemberton, W. Hirst, R. Crankshaw, S. Chatwood, J. J. Hilton, W. Peel, J. W. Briggs, J. Garsden, R. Abbott, and E. Eastwood. The visiting Brethren on the occasion were Bro. E. S. Moseley, W. M. 336 and Prov. S. G. D. for East Lancashire; J. D. Bolton and W. T. Townley, 336, Prov. G. Stewards; G. Lofthouse, J. H. Frazer, and A. Garforth, 481, and Thos. Rogers, 364. The Lodge was opened in the first degree, punctually at 7.30 p.m., when the minutes of the meeting held June 28th, were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were then balloted for, viz.:—Mr. Ralph Abbott, Mr. James Garsden, Mr. Edwin Eastwood, Mr. William Yates, and Mr. Nathan Caterall, and the whole of them elected unanimously, when the first three were initiated, the other two having apologised for their non-attendance in consequence of unforeseen engagements. The ceremony was most impressively gone through by the W. M., and the greatest praise is due to the Wardens and Deacons for the faultless manner in which their part of the ceremony was rendered. After reading several communications, the Lodge was called from labour to refreshment, when upwards of thirty of the Brethren sat down to a sumptuous supper, provided by mine host Bro. Bolton. After the cloth had been removed and the usual loyal toasts given the W. M. gave in succession, the M. W. G. M. the Earl of Zetland, the M. W. D. G. M. Lord Pannure, the M. W. G. M. of Scotland, the Duke of Athol, and the M. W. G. M. of Ireland, the Duke of Leicester, which were responded to in true Lancashire fashion. The Senior Warden gave the Prov. G. Master for East Lancashire, Stephen Blair, Esq., and the J. W. gave the Dep. Prov. G. M. Albert Hudson Royd, Esq., after which toast, sentiment and song followed each other in rapid succession until the W. M. gave the last toast of the evening. "To all poor and distressed Masons, and speedy relief to them," which finished one of the most pleasant evenings the Brethren of this Lodge have enjoyed for a long time, and to which the excellent singing of Bros. Morley, Rodgers, Lofthouse, Bertwistle, Greenwood, Clayton, Garsden, Eastwood, Hilton, Wilkinson and Banister, in a great measure contributed. From some remarks made by the J. W. we gathered, that during the last eighteen months, the present W. M. had initiated not less than twenty-three members in that Lodge; and from the numerous applications for admission, there is every prospect, before he finishes his second year of office, that he will increase the number of initiates to thirty or upwards; a fact, which speaks loudly of the progress of Masonry in this district.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A quarterly communication of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the Freemason's Hall, Leicester, on Monday last, which was presided over by the R. W., Bro. W. Kelly, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in the absence of the Right Hon. Earl Howe, G. C. L., Provincial Grand Master. The Grand Lodge having been opened in form, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, a letter was read from the Prov. S. G. W., Bro. Goodyer, apologising for non-attendance on account of absence from home. It was announced by the D. Prov. G. M. that the vacancy in the office of Provincial Junior Grand Warden, caused by the death of Bro. Mammatt, had been filled up, on the 4th of May last, by the R. W. Prov. G. M., who had conferred the office on Bro. T. S. Cotterill, P. M. of the Knights of Malta Lodge, (No. 58), Hinckley, and Prov. S. G. D. After some prefatory remarks on the fatality which had attended the two

last Provincial Junior Grand Wardens during their year of office—first the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, and now his successor Bro. Mammatt—it was proposed by the D. Prov. G.M., seconded by Bro. Pettifer, Prov. S.G.W., *pro tem*, and carried unanimously—“That this Prov. Grand Lodge avails itself of the earliest opportunity of recording its sense of the deep loss which it has sustained in the lamented decease of the Provincial Junior Grand Warden, Brother Edward Mammatt, F.R.S.A., Worshipful Master of the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, (No. 1,081), Ashby-de-la-Zouch, a gentleman not more esteemed and respected by the fraternity for his ability and zeal as a Mason, than by the community at large (and especially his fellow-townsmen to whom he was best known), for his many excellencies of character and for his great talents and high attainments in various branches of art and science, acquired under physical difficulties, which rendered them extraordinary in their nature.* The Provincial Grand Lodge, whilst recording on its minutes this tribute to departed worth, desires to convey to the widow and family of the deceased the sincere expression of the condolence and sympathy of its members in their irreparable bereavement.” A report of the Committee was read to the effect that, acting under the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, they had confided the commission of the portrait of the R.W. Provincial Grand Master to Mr. T. Jones Barker, of London, who had now completed the work in a manner which the Committee trusted would be satisfactory to the Grand Lodge and to the subscribers generally; that the picture was now deposited in the Freemasons’ Hall, and that a Masonic frame designed by Bro. Millican, Prov. G.S. of Works, was in the hands of the carver, and would shortly be completed. The Committee recommended that the address to the Prov. G.M. should be illuminated on vellum, and after being signed by all the contributors, should be appropriately bound, with a coloured photographic copy of the portrait, for presentation to his Lordship at the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, which was fixed to take place about the middle of September; and that they should be empowered to procure, out of the surplus subscriptions, plain photographic copies of the picture for presentation to every subscriber of one guinea, in lieu of the line engraving formerly proposed, the surplus funds not being sufficient to render that design practicable. The report was unanimously adopted, and the Committee were empowered to carry their recommendations into effect. The D. Prov. G.M. appointed the Provincial Grand Secretary and the Worshipful Masters of Lodges No. 348 and 776 auditors of the Treasurer’s accounts, after which the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in form, and the Brethren adjourned to refreshment.

HINCKLEY.—Knights of Malta Lodge (No. 58).—The annual festival of this Lodge was held at the town-hall on Wednesday the 25th ult. The Deputy-Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Kelly, presided on behalf of the Rt. Hon. Earl Howe, G.C.H., Prov. G.M., the retiring Worshipful Master, Bro. Underwood, P.M. St. John’s Lodge (No. 348), and Prov. G. Treasurer, also honoured the Brethren with his company. Among the members of the Lodge present were Bros. Cotterill and Cobman, P.M.’s; Harrold, S.W.; Atkins, J.W.; T. W. Clarke, Sec.; Davis, Goadby, Watson, Ferryman, Holstone, Clarke, &c. The Lodge having been opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the former meeting, including the election of W.M., having been read and confirmed, the Lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bro. Thomas Harrold, Senior Warden, was presented by Bro. Cobman, P.M., to the D. Prov. G.M. as the Worshipful Master elect, and duly installed, proclaimed, and saluted according to ancient custom. The Worshipful Master afterwards appointed and invested the following Brethren as the officers for the ensuing year:—Atkins, S.W.; Watson, J.W.; S. Davis, Sec.; Goadby, S.D.; J. M. Goude, J. D.; Ferryman, I.G. Bro. Aitkins was also elected and invested as Treasurer, and Bro. Clarke as Tyler. The business of the Lodge being completed, the Brethren adjourned to the George Hotel, where a banquet was served in Miss Winterton’s usual excellent style. After the cloth was drawn, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were done justice to, not forgetting the healths of the noble Provincial Grand Master, who for two years had honoured the Lodge by presiding as W.M.; the Deputy-Provincial Grand Master, and Bro. Underwood; with thanks to them for their services on this and former occasions; the newly-installed Worshipful Master, &c., &c. Several visitors had been expected from the neighbouring Lodge at Nuneaton, but the annual meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Warwickshire being held on the same day at Coventry, they could not attend.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

HIGHBRIDGE, BURNHAM.—Rural Philanthropic Lodge (No. 367).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting at the Masonic room,

* Bro. Mammatt had been totally blind from four years of age, owing to an accident.

Railway Hotel, Highbridge, on Friday the 27th July. Brother H. Bridges presided. The minutes of the Lodge held June 29th, were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Messrs. J. B. Payne and David George, who were declared by the W.M. unanimously elected. Brothers Mogg, Hadley, Tazewell, and Loft having been examined and found duly qualified, were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. The report of the standing committee respecting the finances of the Lodge up to June 30th were read, and shewed that the dues to the Grand Lodge and Provincial Grand Lodge were paid up to that time and that the Lodge was in a very flourishing condition (now numbering eighty-two members). Brother Joseph Duke was then presented as W.M. elect for installation, and having given his assent to all the ancient charges and regulations, was regularly installed W.M., by Brother H. Bridges, for the year ensuing, and was saluted by the Brethren in each degree, according to ancient custom. The W.M. then invested his officers for the year ensuing—viz., Bros. W. H. Holmes, S.W., A. H. Walkley, J.W., J. S. Broderip, Chaplain, R. C. Else, Treasurer, H. Bridges, Secretary, J. D. Jarman, Assist. Sec., E. Philipps, S.D., J. Burnett, J.D., H. T. Swan, I. G., W. Blackmore, D.C., F. P. Axford and A. Baily, Stewards, H. G. Phillipps, Assist. Steward, and W. Woodward, Tyler. Brother B. C. Greenhill, of Lodge Perpetual Friendship (No. 157), was proposed as a joining member. Bro. H. Bridges kindly presented the Lodge with a pair of globes. A vote of thanks was returned to him for his kind present, and also for the admirable manner in which he had conducted the business of the Lodge for the past year. The Lodge was closed in due form, and the Brethren, numbering thirty-eight, adjourned to the banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk, and the evening was spent in a very agreeable manner.

ROYAL ARCH.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The Quarterly Convocation of Grand Chapter was holden on Wednesday last, the 1st inst. Comp. Hall presided as M.E.Z.; Comp. Pattison acted as H.; and Comp. W. H. White as J.; the sojourners being Comps. Potter, A. Perkins, and N. Bradford. There were also present, Comps. G. Clarke, E.; J. Ll. Evans, N.; Dr. Harcourt, Std. B.; Bridges, D. C., Havers, Slight, T. White, J. Smith, Udall, Symonds, Pocock, Walmisley, Nelson, Farnfield, Adlard, Sheen, Gladwin, Carpenter, Webber, and about a dozen other companions.

The minutes of the last convocation having been read and confirmed,

The M.E.Z. stated that the first business to be brought before the companions was the question of granting a warrant for a Royal Arch Chapter to be attached to the Dalhousie Lodge (No. 835), at Ottawa, Canada West. That Lodge had always remained firm in its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, but a question had arisen how far the Grand Chapter of England could grant warrants for new Chapters in Canada, without infringing on the rights of the Grand Chapter of Canada. The question had been referred to the Grand Principals for consideration, and they had arrived at the conclusion, that looking at the position of the Dalhousie Lodge, it would be no infringement of the rights of the Grand Chapter of Canada, to grant the warrant for a new Chapter, as prayed.

Comp. Savage had before been inclined to move that the warrant be granted, but he certainly felt that there were some difficulties connected with the case, and he was happy to hear the decision at which the Grand Principals had arrived. He certainly felt himself that it would be no infringement on the rights of the Grand Lodge or Chapter of Canada, to give to Brethren holding under the constitution of England the means of completing their Masonic degrees, under the same jurisdiction; and if they did not do so, they would be certainly taking steps for, at no distant day, driving those Brethren to throw up their allegiance to England and placing themselves under another banner. He therefore moved that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Comp. Adlard seconded the motion.

Comp. Havers would suggest to Comp. Savage whether it would not be better to put upon record their motives for granting the petition. He agreed with Comp. Savage that they ought to give the Brethren holding under the English jurisdiction the means of completing their degree. In acknowledging the independence of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Canada, the Grand M. and Grand Z. of England had undertaken that nothing should be done by England to interfere with their prerogative, whilst, at the same time, the rights and privileges of the English Lodges were to be strictly preserved. As it was one of the privileges of Craft Masonry to claim the Royal Arch, he thought they were fully justified in granting a Chapter in connection with the Lodge in order to enable the Brethren to complete their degrees. He thought, how-

ever, that they should be careful in granting the warrant for the Chapter, so to frame their resolution as to show their motives for doing so, and to avoid giving offence to the Grand Chapter of Canada. He might here take the opportunity of mentioning that he had that day heard that Bro. Harrington, who was formerly Prov. G. Master for Quebec, was now Grand Master of Canada.

Comp. Savage having concurred in the suggestion of Comp. Havers, the resolution was drawn as follows:—

“That the Charter for the Chapter prayed for to be attached to the Dalhousie Lodge (No. 835), at Ottawa, be granted the Supreme Grand Chapter being of opinion that the granting of such Charter is necessary to complete the degrees of Freemasonry, and is therefore part of the privileges of a Craft Lodge, which privileges it has been stipulated and agreed to be secured to all Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England in Canada.”

After a few observations from Comp. Symonds approving the resolution, it was put and carried unanimously.

The report of the General Committee of Grand Chapter was then read. It merely recommended the funding of £200, making the funded property £2,000—that certain charters prayed for should be granted—and that the members of seventy-four Chapters who have made no returns to Grand Chapters for some years, and who have been twice summoned by the General Committee to make such returns, should be called upon to show cause why the Chapters should not be erased.

Charters were then granted to be attached to the Lodge of Hope and Perseverance (1084), Lahore, East Indies, to be called the Punjab Chapter, with Comps. Sandiman of Z, O'Brien H, and Ball J.

Lodge of Fraternity and Perseverance (No. 760), Benares, East Indies, to be called the Mount Zion Chapter, with Comps. Devereux as Z, Hunter H, Cant J.

Lodge of Australasia (No. 773), Melbourne, to be called the Victorian Chapter with Comps. Jerrold as Z, James H, and Brotherton J.

The Lily Lodge (1122), Richmond, Surrey, to be called the Lily Chapter with Comps. Cottrell as Z, Dr. Nolan H, and Fairbairn J.

The Charter of the Maitland Chapter (No. 804), granted on the 3rd August, 1859, having been destroyed by the Comp. to whom it was entrusted, having placed it in an iron safe buried in the earth to which water obtained access, it was resolved that a new Charter be issued, the one so spoiled having been returned.

The Grand Scribe E. then read the list of Chapters, which have not made the requisite returns, as follows:—No. 47 Hastings; 51 Birmingham; 52 Manchester; 60 Norwich; 64 Arundel; 89 Falmouth; 92 Middleton; 98 London; 99 Guernsey; 104 Barbadoes; 130 Preston; 133 Colne; 157 Bridgewater; 161 Wooler; 173 Warrington; 179 Wakefield; 181 Preston; 186 Rochford; 189 Manchester; 232 Barbadoes; 235 Dover; 298 Doncaster; 310 Liverpool; 312 Barnstaple; 316 Coventry; 325 Madras; 334 Macclesfield; 336 Blackburn; 337 Berkeley; 339 Boston; 350 Lancaster; 352 Haslingden; 366 Cambridge; 370 Nantwich; 373 Sheffield; 374 Lincoln; 378 Alcester; 383 Beccles; 384 Leeds; 385 Hebden Bridge; 387 Gosport; 402 Mottram; 405 Stockport; 421 Marple; 429 Preston; 434 Mellor; 447 Jamaica; 448 Jamaica; 449 Jamaica; 450 Jamaica; 458 St. Thomas; 459 Sherborne; 473 Cape of Good Hope; 478 Padliham; 481 Clitheroe; 496 Canada West; 541 Demerara; 546 Bombay; 550 Allahabad; 570 New Brunswick; 595 Longtown; 597 Reading; 628 Madras; 660 Burslem; 668 Parramatta, N.S. Wales; 683 Haverfordwest; 727 Wakefield; 731 Montreal; 735 Canton; 761 Agra, E. I.; 798 Toronto; 817 Boeking; 831 Madras.

On the motion, that the principals of the Chapters above-named be called upon to show cause why the Chapters should not be erased, a conversation took place in which it was stated, that many of the Chapters were in working order, though there had been no exaltations for some years, and in reply to a question, the Grand Scribe E. stated, that some of the Chapters had made no returns since 1824, and the latest return made by any of those in the list was 1856.

Comp. Savage was astonished to see some of the Chapters in the list. He had installed in Chapter 51; Birmingham, only two or three years since, and signed the return. When were the last returns made?

The G. Scribe E.—In 1851. (Laughter.)

Comp. Nelson made similar inquiries relative to two or three Chapters in West Yorkshire, which he stated he knew to be working though there had been no exaltations for some ten or twelve years.

In the course of some further conversation it was suggested that it was from a want of exaltations the returns were not made, and that those Chapters who had made returns within the last three or four years should not be included in the list, upon which Comp. Warren read extracts from the regulations of the Royal Arch, showing that Chapters were liable to crasure if they ceased to meet for two years; or if they did not make annual returns of the principals installed and of members ceasing to subscribe. It was suggested

that as some of the Chapters were in the East Indies and other distant colonies, the time for showing cause should be extended to six months, and it was ultimately resolved that the various Chapters should show cause why they should not be erased by the Grand Chapter meeting in February next.

Comp. Nelson, West Yorkshire, then said, it was with feelings of great diffidence that he rose to propose a reduction of the fee for exaltation from £3 3s. to £2 2s. He had been somewhat taken to task by the principals of Chapters in his district for not having supported the motion of Comp. Havers for the reduction to £1 1s., on the last occasion. He felt that the fee of £3 3s. was too high, and in the provinces that was the general opinion. He now moved that it be reduced to £2 2s., having reason to believe that in some instances the law, as it at present existed, was evaded, and that in many places exaltations did not take place owing to the expenses.

Comp. Adlard seconded the resolution, believing that it would tend to the advantage of Royal Arch Masonry.

Comp. Savage deprecated the practice of bringing forward almost identically the same resolution as had been negatived on the last occasion, and expressed an opinion that some law ought to exist to prevent the same question being raised within a given period. He did not believe that the reduction of the fee would be beneficial to the degree, or that a Brother was ever kept out of the Arch by its amount, as that was only a small portion of the expenditure—the regalia being more costly than the fee.

Upon the motion being put, it was negatived.

Comp. Nelson then brought forward a resolution relative to the clothing of Prov. Grand Officers, but owing to the manner in which it was worded, appearing to involve the principle of making the Grand clothing and Prov. Grand clothing identical, it was not seconded.

The Grand Chapter was then closed in form, and the Comps. separated.

CANADA.

GRAND LODGE.

THE fifth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge commenced at Ottawa on the 9th July, and was attended by over 200 Brethren, representing 92 Lodges. At high twelve the Grand Master, Col. Wm. Mercer Wilson took the seat on the throne, surrounded by the D. G. M., P. D. Dist. G. M's., and the D. Dist. G. M's., and all the active officers of the Grand Lodge. After the usual ceremonies of opening the Grand Lodge, the Grand Chaplain the Rev. Bro. J. Scott, of Dunham, C. E., supplicated the aid of T. G. A. O. T. U.

The reading of the rules and regulations of Grand Lodge, and a portion of the minutes of the last Annual Communication, and the subsequent special ones, and their adoption, occupied some time, after which lengthy, and in some cases, voluminous reports were read from the D. Dist. G. M's. and referred to the usual Committee.

The Grand Lodge adjourned at half-past 3, to meet again at 7 o'clock, P.M.

On assembling in the evening, the Grand Master delivered his annual address, and it was listened to with marked attention and interest.

The following is the address, omitting only those portion referring to mere local regulations.

It gives me much pleasure again to meet the Representatives of the Canadian Craft, assembled in their annual Convocation; and while I reflect with unmingled satisfaction and delight upon the fact that during the year that has now passed away, nothing has occurred, either to mar our harmony, or to interrupt our peaceful progress, I am sure I but express the feeling common to every member of this grand body, when I say, that to God, and to him alone, are we indebted for the peace, happiness and prosperity, which has thus far attended our efforts, and blessed our labours with greatful hearts, and due solemnity, we would, therefore, earnestly entreat our common Father, to continue to us his protection, blessing and guidance. We should never forget, that “wherever we are, and whatever we do, His all-seeing eye is upon us,” and this thought should not only be ever present to our minds, but should influence us in our thoughts, words, and actions.

The great aim of Masonry, as I understand it, is to cultivate and improve the mind, and to impress upon its votaries, the solemn truth that there is an omnipotent, omniscient and ever-living God, who rules and governs all. In the interesting and beautiful ceremonial of our Order, we are constantly reminded of this great and important truth, and also that the same Mighty Power, that fashioned and sustains the Universe, created also the mind of man, bestowed upon him a thinking, a reasoning, and a feeling nature, placed him in a universe of wonders, endowed him with faculties to comprehend them, and enable him to rise by his meditations to a knowledge of their divine origin, “to look through nature up to

nature's God." The language used by a distinguished statesman and *savant* of our own day, on a recent occasion, may well and appropriately be applied to our divine art; for Masonry must make an impression on the minds of its disciples, which can never wear out by lapse of time, or be effaced by the rival influences of other contemplations, or obliterated by the cares of the world. The lessons then learned, and the feelings then engendered or cherished, will shed their auspicious influence over the mind through life, protecting against the seductions of prosperous fortune, solacing in affliction, preparing the mind for the great change that must close the scene of our earthly labours, by habitual and confident belief in the only wise God, and in the humble hope of immortality, which the study of His word must inspire, and which the gracious announcement of His revealed will, abundantly confirms.

Masonry, from its origin to the present time, in all its vicissitudes, has been the steady, unvarying friend of man, it has (in the language of an eloquent brother,) gone forth from age to age, the constant messenger of peace and love, never weary, never forgetful of its holy mission, patiently ministering to the relief of want and sorrow, and scattering, with unsparing hand, blessings and benefits to all around. It comforts the mourner; it speaks peace and consolation to the troubled spirit; it carries relief and gladness to the habitations of want and destitution; it dries the tears of the widow and the orphan; it opens the source of knowledge; it widens the sphere of human happiness; it even seeks to light up the darkness and gloom of the grave, by pointing to the hopes and promises of a better life to come. All this Masonry has done, and is still doing. Such is Masonry, and such is its mission; and we should never forget, while enjoying its benefits, and appreciating its value, the duties we owe to the Order, for there is no right, without a parallel duty, no liberty, without the supremacy of law, no high destiny without earnest perseverance, and no real greatness without self denial.

Since our last annual communication, I have granted Dispensations for opening 21 new Lodges in various parts of this jurisdiction, the names and localities will be reported to you by the Grand Secretary. I will add, with reference to this subject, that in every case I have insisted upon satisfactory evidence being produced, that the officer who had been selected to preside, possessed the necessary qualifications. In addition to the number mentioned, I have to inform you that the Dispensations formerly issued to "Cassia" and "Stanbridge" Lodges, have been renewed. I have also much pleasure in announcing that "Corinthian" Lodge, of Peterboro, has returned the English warrant under which that Lodge was held, and has affiliated with this Grand Lodge.

On the 9th of September last, I performed the pleasing duty of laying the Corner Stone of St. James' Church, in the City of London, with Masonic honours. On the 25th of October last, I performed a similar duty in Toronto, laying the Corner Stone of a Reformatory Prison, and on the 24th of May last, the birth-day of our beloved Sovereign, I had the pleasure of laying the Corner Stone of the Crystal Palace in the City of Hamilton. On each of these occasions I was supported by a large number of the Brethren; the preliminary arrangements had been most carefully and admirably made, and the ceremonies appeared to afford much satisfaction and pleasure to the large multitude which had assembled to witness them. Indeed, I may say, with reference to the gathering at Hamilton, that it was one of the most imposing and effective I have ever witnessed.

On the 15th of September last, I assisted in the consecration and constitution of Wilson Lodge, at Waterford, on which occasion I delivered a public address on Masonry, which was listened to by a large and attentive audience. I am pleased to say that this Lodge is in a most flourishing condition, and is most admirably worked and governed.

On St. John's Day in December, I paid my first official visit to the Masonic District of Prince Edward, and the hospitality and kindness with which I, and the Grand Officers who accompanied me, were received by our R. W. Brother John C. Franck, Esq., the D. G. M., of the District, and the Brethren generally, demand my warmest acknowledgements. Upon that occasion I had the pleasure of installing eight Masters of Lodges, who had assembled at Belleville for the purpose. An admirable sermon, most appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by our Worshipful Brother, the Reverend James A. Preston, M.A., the District Grand Chaplain. This discourse dedicated to me, was subsequently printed, and distributed among the Brethren, to whose careful perusal I heartily commend it.

On the 6th day of June last, I visited the Grand Lodge of New York, then in session; from this Most Worshipful and influential body, my reception was most kind and fraternal, and I indulge in the hope that my visit to them may have the effect of cementing still more closely the bonds of friendship and brotherly love which now unite us. When in New York I had also the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of many distinguished brethren from other jurisdictions, from all of whom I received the most

gratifying assurances of the lively interests felt by them in the prosperity and progress of Masonry in Canada.

I might mention many other occasions in which I have had the pleasure of meeting our subordinate Lodges, and the members of the Order during the last year; but time will not, at present, permit; I must therefore only say that I have reason to believe that the Canadian Craft was never in a more prosperous or happy condition than it now is.

At the especial communication of Grand Lodge, held in the city of Toronto in January, 1859, it was resolved, that in commemoration of the happy union of the Craft, a medal should be struck, and the Grand Secretary instructed to procure the requisite number, at the cost of Grand Lodge. It gives me pleasure to announce that the committee to whom this duty was assigned have completed their labours, and are now prepared to exhibit specimens for your approval; I did not, however, feel justified in authorising so large an expenditure of money as the resolution is apparently intended to sanction, and I have therefore delayed the issue of these interesting souvenirs, until this matter should again be submitted for your consideration. I would therefore now suggest that, instead of using Grand Lodge funds for this purpose, that the subordinate Lodges be called upon to contribute a sufficient amount to pay for the medals which they are entitled to receive; it would also be advisable to define with more certainty the parties who are to be permitted to wear them.

I regret to learn that a serious difficulty has arisen between the Grand Lodges of New York and Hamburg, on the subject of the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges. It appears that the latter Grand body has granted Charters authorising the establishment of two Lodges in the State of New York, and asserts that, in doing so, she has done nothing either unlawful or unmasonic. On the other hand, the Grand Lodge of New York has pronounced these Lodges as irregular and clandestine, and has suspended all intercourse with the parent body. I feel it unnecessary to occupy your time with any lengthened expression of my views upon this subject, as I am confident that the course adopted and persisted in by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg is not only likely to prove most injurious to the peace, harmony and prosperity of the Masonic fraternity, but is one which cannot be sustained by any intelligent Grand Lodge in the world.

I have now great pleasure in announcing to you that, since our last communication, I have received official intelligence of the appointment of our distinguished Brother, the M.W. William C. Stephens, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of England to this Grand Lodge. A more judicious selection, in my opinion, could not have been made, and I am quite sure that, when he presents his credentials, he will be most cordially received and acknowledged by you. I cannot here deny myself the pleasure of expressing my warmest acknowledgements to the Right Hon. Lord de Grey and Ripon, the distinguished Brother who occupies the position of our representative at the Grand Lodge of England, for the prompt, courteous and able manner in which he has discharged the various duties entrusted to him, on behalf of this Grand Lodge.

It is one of the proudest duties of Masons, both in their individual and collective relations, to embody and give practical value to the noble principles upon which Masonry is founded. In the regular order of affairs, a sublime necessity of this character now devolves upon the Grand Lodge; and its existing members may well congratulate themselves upon being called upon to execute a work so benignant and holy. The difficulties which beset the early movements of the Grand Lodge of Canada, have all disappeared as morning dews. Its course has been blessed by unexampled prosperity. Honoured abroad, advancing at home, free from all disturbing or counteracting influences, the sheen of its glory undimmed by any cloud of discord, it is surely the time to remember those who are called to suffer, to wipe tears from sorrowing eyes, and to shed the beams of hope on despairing hearts; to raise a monument of our gratitude, and to devote it to God and to distressed Brethren. The report of the Committee to which was referred the generous admonition on this subject from "St. Andrew's Lodge," Toronto, will, I presume, bring up this matter in some tangible shape for your consideration. Whatever form your benevolent efforts may assume, I am assured that they will be worthy of yourselves, of the circumstances of our history, and of the principles which it is our duty to exemplify. We have the example of the venerable Grand Lodge of England, as an incentive and a guide; and although we may not hope to equal the regal magnificence of her charitable institutions, animated by the same spirit, we may imitate her zeal, piety, and devotion, and do for our Brethren, for their widows and their orphaned descendants, all that England does for hers. We can give to Canadian Masonry "a local habitation and a name," and teach the outside world to regard Masonry and Benevolence as interchangeable and synonymous terms.

The approaching visit to Canada of the heir apparent to the throne of the British Empire, is an event of such absorbing interest, that I need make no apology for alluding to it on this occasion. Indeed, I should be surprised if the matter were not introduced formally before you for discussion, assured as I am that this most worshipful body will desire to testify their affection to the Royal Family of England, by every proper and constitutional means. It will probably be asked in this Grand Lodge, whether the precedents and customs of Masoury will justify the presentation of an address to His Royal Highness. The presence of so many worshipful Brethren skilled in the royal art, and well versed in Masonic lore, as I am proud to recognize around me to-day, convinces me that should the question be raised, it will receive a full and satisfactory reply. I will only say at present with reference to it, that, in times of extraordinary interest, Masons, in their collective character, have addressed august personages—not Masons—in order to set forth the fact that the institution enforces upon its adherents the quiet performance and firm maintenance of all the duties of good citizens and loyal subjects. Apart from his exalted position, and his important relations to the members of this Grand Lodge as members of the body politic, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has especial claims upon our sympathetic affection and regard, on account of his Masonic connections. His illustrious grandfather, the late Duke of Kent, was a Grand Master in our ancient and venerable Order, and one of the most interesting episodes in the history of Masonry in England is that which recounts the solemn reconciliation of the two branches of the Masonic family, under the auspices of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent and H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

Having now briefly referred to the various subjects which I considered it my duty to bring under your notice, I will not trespass further upon your time, but will conclude by again expressing the pleasure I feel in meeting you all, in the interesting and beautiful City of Ottawa.

The other business was then proceeded with, and the following Officers elected for the ensuing year:—M. W. Bro. Harrington, Grand Master; R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson D.G.M.; R. W. Bro. D. Gale, S.G.W.; R. W. Bro. T. R. Warren, J.G.W.; R. W. Bro. Rev. James Preston, G. Chaplain; R. W. Bro. Heathfield, G. Registrar; R. W. Bro. Henry Groff, G. Treasurer; R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, G. Secretary; R. W. Bro. Charles Maghill, D. Dist. G.M., Hamilton District; R. W. Bro. F. W. Thomas, D. Dist. G.M., London District; R. W. Bro. G. W. Whitehead, D. Dist. G.M., Wilson District; R. W. Bro. Amilius Irving, D. Dist. G.M., Huron District; R. W. Bro. J. B. Hall, D. Dist. G.M., Ontario District; R. W. Bro. A. A. Campbell, D. Dist. G.M., Prince Edward District; R. W. Bro. George F. LaSarre, D. Dist. G.M., Central District; R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, D. Dist. G.M., Toronto District; R. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, D. Dist. G.M., Montreal District; R. W. Bro. Richard Pope, D. Dist. G.M., Quebec District. It was unanimously resolved that the next Annual Communication of the Grand lodge should be held at London, C.W.

INDIA.

BENGAL DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

A quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal was held at the Freemason's Hall on Friday, the 30th March, 1860, when there were present the R. W. Bro. John J. L. Hoff, D. Prov. G. M., as P. G. M.; Bros. William Clark, P. Prov. S. G. W., as D. Prov. G. M.; John B. Roberts, Prov. S. G. W.; Frederick Jennings, Prov. J. G. W.; William J. Judge, P. Prov. J. G. W.; Reverend Felix F. Mazuchelli, D.D., Prov. G. Chaplain; Thomas Jones, Prov. G. Registrar; Frederick C. Hoff, Ass. Prov. G. Secy., as Prov. G. Secretary; John Brown, S. Prov. G. D.; Thomas E. Carter, J. Prov. G. D. and Prov. G. D. of C.; Henry Fraser, P. Prov. G. S. of W.; John W. Brown, Prov. G. S. B.; Peter Anderson, P. Prov. G. S. B.; John E. Clinger, Prov. G. O.; Albert M. Dowleas, Prov. G. P.; Louis A. Emanuel, Prov. G. Standard Bearer; David J. Daniel, Prov. G. Tyler; with representatives from Lodges *Star in the East* (No. 80), *Industry and Perseverance* (No. 126), *True Friendship* (No. 265), *Humility with Fortitude* (No. 279), *Courage with Humanity* (No. 551), and *Saint John's* (No. 715).

The District Grand Lodge was opened in form.

The minutes of the Quarterly Communication held on the 27th December last, were read and confirmed.

After the confirmation of the minutes, Bro. Jones observed, that it was known to him that some Brethren had attributed to him motives of disrespect towards the District Grand Lodge in the use of the expression which was addressed by him (at a former Communication) towards Bro. Robeiro. It was his belief, he stated, that he had, at the last Quarterly Communication, offered an expression of his regret for the unguarded words adverted to, but no record of the circumstance appeared in the minutes. Re-

ferring to the letter of the Provincial Grand Master, as published in the minutes, Bro. Jones quoted the statement of the Provincial Grand Master, that, "if ever there was an occasion on which such" (an expression) "could be justified, it was then, as it threw the man on his back at once and brought matters to a point." To himself, this opinion of the R. W. the Provincial Grand Master, was a source of satisfaction; but he also freely concurred in the declaration of the Provincial Grand Master as to the "unmasonic" character of the expression, and he had only to plead the unguardedness of the moment in which it had been made; and, in re-assuring the Brethren that no one regretted the matter more than himself, he hoped that they would receive his apology in the same cordial spirit in which it was tendered by him.

The officiating Provincial Grand Master said that he felt truly gratified that Bro. Jones had come forward and apologised for the expression alluded to; particularly as it was one which, under the circumstances, was excusable. He was sure, therefore, that every member of the District Grand Lodge would accept the apology submitted with as much pleasure as he did himself.

After some business of purely local interest, the report of the *Freemason's Hall Committee*, the consideration of which had been deferred at the last Quarterly Communication of the District Grand Lodge, was submitted, the following are extracts:—

The Committee appointed by the R. W. Provincial Grand Master of Bengal to report on the practicability of erecting a Masonic Temple in this metropolis, for the use of the Craft in general, have now the honour to submit the following Report:—

After giving this important subject full and due consideration, the Committee have come to the following conclusions:

That the proposed building should be located in one of the great thoroughfares of the town, in a central position, and that, whilst affording all the accommodation required by the Craft, it should at the same time form an ornament to the metropolis. That in order to erect a building of the description, and worthy of its name, the expense to be incurred will be much larger than the ordinary means of the several Lodges could afford. By erecting an edifice on a grand scale, which, in addition to all the accommodation required by the Craft, would also contain a large hall for theatres, concerts, re-unions, lectures, and public dinners, as well as shops, &c., an income might be derived sufficient to provide for paying the interest, and for the eventual liquidation of the whole amount borrowed. That the money required for the above purposes might be raised among the Craft throughout Bengal, at a reasonable rate of interest.

Having come to the foregoing conclusions, the Committee proceeded to ascertain the localities that might be available for the aforesaid purpose, the style and nature of the edifice to be erected, and the probable outlay which it would entail, together with the means that might be procured for eventually discharging the principal and interest. Three localities were inspected, two of which from different causes were not considered eligible. A third proposal consists in a large spot of ground between Wood-street and Hungerford-street, at present covered with a cluster of native huts, all of which can be removed within a short time. The ground belongs to an estate of a deceased French gentleman, and remaining unclaimed for upwards of twenty-five years, is in the hands of the Administrator General, and may be had for Rs. 20,000. The locality is in a good position, and the only one that is likely to be procured at so reasonable a sum.

Upon this spot of ground the Committee would suggest the building of a stately edifice, which would combine accommodation for the Craft, and for all the requirements of the Society of this metropolis. The edifice would be a two-storied one, with wings three stories high, containing the following accommodation and arrangements:—

Ground-Floor.—The central part underneath the great hall is to form a repository 100 feet long by 40, for the sale of carriages, and the wings will contain 4 shops, two of which will be 65 by 22½ feet.

Second Floor.—A double flight of steps will lead to the principal hall, which, exclusive of the stage, orchestra, and front gallery, will be 84 feet by 40, and in height 60 feet. Separate staircases will lead to the stage and the side-rooms connected with it. Each of the wings adjoining the hall will contain a dining-room 65 by 22 ft. 6 in., with an ante or assembly-room, as well as a room which may be used as a pantry, and in which the table servants could assemble. Separate staircases will lead to the pantries, by which the viands can be brought up into the dining-room. The wings will extend to the north and south of the main building, and the rooms in the southern wing will be exclusively appropriated to the use of the Craft, whilst those in the northern wing may be let separately or in connection with the great hall. By this arrangement, public entertainments given in the large hall or side-rooms would in no way interfere with the meetings or banquets of Lodges.

Third Floor of the Wings.—This will be entirely devoted to Masonic purposes. The wing to the south will contain, exactly above the dining-room below, the Lodge Room, the 3rd Degree Room, and a room in which to place the articles belonging to the different Lodges, besides a dressing and an ante-room. The other wing will contain precisely the same accommodation, so that the latter rooms may be appropriated to Chapter, &c., and in fact two distinct Lodges might meet and hold their sittings at the same time, without interfering with each other; and moreover, two separate banquets could be given at one and the same evening and hour.

The total expense of the undertaking would be Rs. 1,50,000; and supposing the money to be borrowed at 5 per cent., the annual expenditure would have to be provided for, including repairs, would be about Rs. 9,875. On the other hand, the Committee expect that an income might be derived from the building, amounting to Rs. 9,000, which would leave 875, or say Rs. 1,000 to be provided for. This could be done out of the sums which the several Lodges and Chapters would pay to the Provincial Grand Lodge for rent. The Committee would propose that the several Lodges should be assessed in the following proportions, viz.: Rent payable by the Craft, at 250 Rs., 3,000 Rs.; Grand Lodge of Bengal, at 50 Rs., 600 Rs.; Grand Chapter, at 10 Rs., 120 Rs.; Royal Arch Chapter *Hope*, at 10 Rs., 120 Rs.; Royal Arch Chapter *Holy Zion*, at 10 Rs., 120 Rs.; Encampment of Knight Templars, at 12 Rs., 144 Rs. Total Rs. 4,104, which, after deducting the Rs. 1,000, would leave an annual surplus of about Rs. 3,000 applicable to the redemption of the shares contributed for the purchase of the ground and the erection of the building thereon; and this sum would doubtless be increased by general contributions and occasional grants.

With the view before indicated, of ensuring the building becoming ultimately the property of the Craft, it is suggested that trustees should be appointed by the Provincial Grand Master or his Deputy, who should be authorised to redeem shares, and in whose name should be invested the surplus Craft payments for rent, and all grants and contributions. The Committee believe that, with some slight modifications in the plan of Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co., the total outlay might be reduced to Rs. 1,45,000, and they would suggest that this sum be raised by the issue of 1,450 shares of 100 Rupees each, payable by instalments. The sum immediately required would be 20,000 Rupees, payable for the ground, and to provide for such, it might be made a condition that each application for shares should be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 25 per share, which would give at once Rs. 36,250. As it would take 18 months to complete the building, the calls for the balance of Rs. 75 per share might be extended over a period of 14 months, making a call every two months for Rs. 10 per share.

The Committee are of opinion, that this is the only plan by which the long cherished scheme of erecting a Temple worthy of the Craft can be realized; and should their views meet with the concurrence of the Masonic Brotherhood, they will be prepared to submit further details of this general scheme with a more detailed plan of the building itself and the financial scheme in view, with particular regard to the liquidation of the sums borrowed within a fixed period; but whatever may be determined upon, they cannot too strongly impress upon the Craft, the necessity of at once subscribing a sufficient sum to purchase the ground in question, as there is not likely soon to occur another good opportunity for purchasing land in so eligible a situation; and as, moreover, with the general increase in the value of ground in every part of the town, it would be next to an impossibility to purchase a suitable building site for so comparatively a reasonable sum as Rs. 20,000. In fact, if the whole project of building a Masonic Temple fell to the ground, no loss could possibly be entailed by the re-sale of the ground, and with a view to raise the first outlay of Rupees 20,000, the Committee would venture to suggest that the interest on that sum be raised by voluntary annual contributions from the several Lodges, to which the Committee fondly hope the Members of the Lodges would offer no opposition.

The Officiating Provincial Grand Master remarked, that nothing more could be done on this Report in District Grand Lodge than to approve of it generally, and to entrust it to the Freemason's Hall Committee (to which he would had the names of Bro. W. Clark, Bro. H. Howe, Bro. F. Jennings, and Bro. F. J. Mouat, as Members) for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, if practicable.

The proposition having been seconded by Bro. Clark, was put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Bro. Ledlie, seconded by Bro. Anderson, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the District Grand Lodge be conveyed to the Freemason's Hall Committee for the able Report submitted by them.

The Report of the Finance Committee on the audit of the Provincial Grand Treasurer's Accounts was read and approved.

The Officiating Provincial Grand Master announced, with regret, the death of Bro. C. Henty, Provincial Grand Steward; and appointed Bro. J. E. Amory, Junior Warden of Lodge *Industry and Perseverance*, (No. 126), to that office.

The Officiating Provincial Grand Master then addressed the District Grand Lodge as follows:—

BRETHREN,—Two cases of some importance have, I regret to say occurred since we last met: one of contumacy and disrespect on the part of the Worshipful Master of the *Marine Lodge*, (No. 282,) for which he was suspended; and the other, of a disturbance which occurred at Freemason's Hall on the evening of 23rd January last, when a Meeting of the Lodge was to have been held.

"Committees, composed of the Masters and Past Masters of all the Lodges, the Provincial Grand Wardens and the Officiating Deputy Provincial Grand Master, presided over by R. W. Bro. H. Howe, Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master, have held Meetings and have reported the result of their investigations.

"The Worshipful Master of the *Marine Lodge* has, very properly, expressed his regret for his past conduct, and given an assurance of future due submission and respect to constituted authority; consequently, his suspension, and that of the Warrant of his Lodge, have been removed. But the conduct of Brothers Bowker, Senior Warden; Simpson, Senior Deacon; and F. P. Collins, Junior Deacon; having been pronounced by the Committee to have been 'highly irregular, improper, and unmasonic,' they have been suspended for four months, against which Bro. Bowker has given notice of his intention to appeal to the M. W. the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of England."

The Officiating Provincial Grand Master announced the exclusion of four Brothers from *Lodge Marine*, (No. 282), for non-payment of dues, the same having been confirmed by him.

The Officiating Provincial Grand Master said, that he was sure it would be gratifying to the District Grand Lodge to learn the revival of that ancient and long dormant Lodge, *Anchor and Hope*, (No. 284,) the Warrant of which, for the convenience of Brethren residing at Howrah, had been authorised to be transferred thither from Calcutta. He had no doubt that, under the rule of Bro. John Brown, S. Prov. G. D., who had been elected Master, this Lodge would prosper, as it did in former times.

The Officiating Provincial Grand Master also felt much pleasure in announcing the resuscitation of *Lodge Independence with Philanthropy* (No. 550), at Allahabad, which had been effected by that zealous Brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Knollys, on his arrival at the Station. There was every probability of two more Lodges being constituted ere long in Oude; while a Lodge, which had been crushed at Delhi on the outbreak in 1857, was likely to rise again into existence. This increase of Lodges, while none had fallen in abeyance for some time past, was, he observed, a gratifying indication of the prosperity of Masonry in this Province.

There being no other business, the District Grand Lodge was closed in form.

AUSTRALIA.

ROYAL ARCH.

AUSTRALIAN CHAPTER (667).—This chapter, the oldest-established in Victoria, held its annual convocation on March the 22nd, for the installation of Principals. The chapter was opened in due form by Comps. Stamp, Z.; Nathan, H.; and Harris, J. The attendance was unusually numerous, and comprised a number of visitors from other Australian Chapters. After the customary preliminaries had been gone through, the ceremony of installation was conducted by Past Principals Levick and Lowry. Comp. E. Nathan was installed as Z.; Reuben Harris, H.; and H. Herwitz, J. On the re-assembly of the companions, the M.E.Z. invested the following officers:—Comps. Llewellyn, P.Z., Treas.; Hayman, Scribe E.; Lazarus, Scribe N.; Reid, P.S.; Solomons and Eaton, 1st and 2nd A.S.; Clarke, J. The balance for the past year exhibited a very satisfactory position in the funds of the Chapter. On the close of the Chapter, the Companions adjourned to an excellent and abundant banquet at the London Tavern, provided by Comp. Isaacs, where upwards of thirty, concluded the evening in Masonic festivity.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen and Prince Consort, with the Princess Alice and other members of the Royal Family, will take their departure for Balmoral on Monday next. Her Majesty has determined to perform the journey from London to Edinburgh during the night, following the programme of last year, when the Royal party first adopted this innovation on the ordinary mode of travelling. The Queen will arrive at Buckingham Palace from Osborne on Monday morning, and the Royal train will consist of three saloons, with the usual number of first-class carriages and luggage-breaks.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Thursday the 26th ult., after several bills had been advanced a stage Earl de Grey and Ripon said the volunteer force now consisted of 30,000 men. On Friday the Militia Bill was read a second time. A number of other measures advanced a stage without discussion. On Monday Lord Clyde took the oaths and his seat. The Marquis of Normanby moved for copies or extracts from the despatches of her Majesty's Ministers in January, 1855, 1856, and 1857, referring to the condition and administration of the Roman States. Lord Wodehouse expressed his willingness to give the papers, and the motion was agreed to. On Tuesday various bills were advanced a stage. The New Zealand bill was read a third time. In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, in reply to a question, Lord John Russell said it was true that an envoy of the Neapolitan Government had proposed that the British Government should use its offices towards mediating between the King of Naples and General Garibaldi, with a view to preventing the latter from invading the mainland; and that, should the armistice be refused, the Powers should interfere by force of arms. To the latter portion of the proposition her Majesty's Government had refused their assent. The Senior Member of Council (India) Bill, the Superannuation Act (1860) Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction (India) Bill, were read a second time. On Friday, Lord John Russell stated that he had called upon the Spanish Government to reconsider their tariff, but that he had not yet received any intimation of their intention to do so. Several bills advanced a stage. On Monday, the Amalgamation of Queen's and Indian Armies' Bill was passed through committee. On Tuesday, Mr. Cochrane asked the Foreign Secretary whether it was true that a letter had been transmitted to him from the Emperor of the French expressive of the most friendly sentiments towards this country. Lord J. Russell stated, in reply, that the French ambassador had read to him a letter, which had been addressed to him by the Emperor, and which was of a most friendly character towards this country. The amendments to the European Forces (India) Bill were considered and agreed to. On Wednesday, on the order of the day for going into committee on the Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill, Mr. Brady moved, as an amendment, that the house should go into committee on that day three months, upon the ground that there was not sufficient time during the present session to give the measure all the consideration that its importance demanded. On a division the amendment was negatived by 71 to 13. The house then went into committee, and having agreed to the several clauses, the bill was ordered to be reported with amendments to the house.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The select committees appointed to inquire into the embankment of the Thames, the South Kensington Museum, and the British Museum, have concluded their labours. Three plans have been selected. These plans include in the proposed embankment the low level sewer on the north side of the Thames, and all propose the construction of a railway and a roadway. It is recommended by the committee that the construction of the embankment should be in the hands of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The cost is estimated at one million sterling, including the cost of sewers. It is proposed that this money should be raised, in part, by the renewal of the coal and wine duties, which would otherwise expire in 1861. With respect to the South Kensington Museum it will probably be proposed to grant an additional sum, not exceeding £30,000 a year, for additional buildings, and room will be provided for the reception of duplicates, &c., which crowd the limited space in the British Museum.—A most frightful deed was performed on Tuesday morning, at Manor Place, Walworth. Wm. Godfrey Youngman, 27 years of age, is now in custody charged with the murder of his mother, his two brothers, and a young woman to whom he was engaged to be married. The prisoner was remanded until Tuesday next.—Information has also reached us that Mr. Chaffers, manager of the Royal Bank at Liverpool has hung himself.—We regret to say that, according to the report, printed elsewhere, of the electricians to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, it has been found necessary to abandon the cable.—The 19th Surrey Rifles have been entertained at a banquet at the Surrey Gardens Music Hall, when Miss Roupell presented the corps with a silver bugle which had been purchased by the ladies of Lambeth.—There has been a review of the Coldstream Guards in Hyde Park, at which some thousands of spectators have been present. Lord Clyde was, as might have been expected, greatly cheered.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Emperor of the French has written a letter to Count Persigny, the French Ambassador, in which he expresses an earnest desire for English alliance, coupled with the practical request that England and France should work out in Italy and in Syria a united policy—subjects which are worthy of our willing attention; especially when in the East the firm maintenance of the Ottoman Empire in independence and integrity,

and in Italy the renunciation and hindrance of all and any foreign intervention, are the lines of policy suggested as both judicious and desirable. Assurances are given relative to the military and naval strength of France—of a desire for the maintenance of peace throughout Europe, the development of the commercial resources of France, and the cultivation of a good understanding and common action between the two great Western Powers.—The Naples official journal contains an article expressing regret at the hostile aggressions made in Sicily whilst negotiations are being carried on for the solution of the pending question at Turin, Paris, and London; and notwithstanding that the Neapolitan Government had given orders for the evacuation of Sicily by the Royal troops, in order to avoid the shedding of Italian blood. The same journal repeats that an alliance between Piedmont and Naples is necessary for the welfare of Italy.—Garibaldi has taken Milazzo and entered Messina. The Royal troops still occupying the Citadel. It is stated the loss of the Garibaldians at Milazzo was 780. The Neapolitans had 1,223 killed. There were many wounded on both sides.—Although no absolutely authentic report has been published of the Teplitz interview, it is understood that the chief object of the two Sovereigns (Austria and Persia) was to provide against "the danger which menaces Germany." If this has really been satisfactorily attained, no stronger guarantee could be given for the peace of Europe. There is no reason to believe that other questions were debated.—By a letter from Pesth, it seems that the arrival of General Benedeck had immediately put an end to the recent disturbances in that city. The troops were sent to their barracks, and the General made a sort of triumphal procession through the streets.—The Genoa *Corriere Mercantile* publishes an account of the massacres at Damascus up to the date of the 10th July inclusive. 3,000 Christians had taken refuge in the citadel, which was occupied by the Algerines under Abd-el-Kader. The town was still in the power of the murderers and incendiaries, to the number of 2,400, the greater part of whom were Druses and Bedouins. The Turkish garrison consisted of 5,000 men, inactive or hostile. The soldiers had driven the Christians into the flames of the burning houses.—Conferences have been held at Paris of the representatives of the five powers. The representative of the Porte wished to explain beforehand that, if the Sultan authorised him to adhere to the Convention under certain reservations, it was only in order not to be the cause of a conflict between France and England. The essential reserve which the Porte wished to make was that, before adopting the Convention for regulating foreign intervention in Syria, mention should be made in the same of the spontaneous desire of the Sultan to arrest the effusion of blood in Syria, and to accept the co-operation of his allies to that end.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Madame Cicely Nott, after a most successful tour in Germany, where she has enjoyed the patronage of many of the nobility of the highest distinction, will make her re-appearance upon the stage in England, at Brighton, on the opening night of the season.

Madame Van den Heuvel (late Mdlle. Duprez) and Mdlle. Saxe are about to make their first appearance at the *Grand Opéra* in "Robert."

McClodrame will be the staple attraction at the Princess's next season. M. Fletcher, the original *jeune premier* in the *Dame aux Camellias*, *Filles des Marbre*, &c., and who is reported to speak English excellently, is engaged for the principal characters.

Mr. George Vining leaves the Olympic and transfers his service to the Lyceum. Miss L. Keeley and Mr. F. Robinson go the Olympic.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. A.—Bristol is the only city that is, in itself, a Masonic province. The general rule that governs the G. M. in erecting a Masonic province, is, that there must be at least three Lodges within the proposed jurisdiction.

LANCASTRIAN.—Send the report, but be particular in writing all names very plain.

HENRY H.—No. You cannot be admitted.

LODGE No. —.—If you do not, you subject the Lodge to pains and penalties.

HAVERFORDWEST.—The Bro. alluded to is not connected with this Magazine.

T. A. C.—The Chaplain is not a statutable member of a Lodge, but acting on the supposition that what the Grand Lodge does, the subordinate Lodges may do. Chaplains are appointed to many Lodges with beneficial results.

SC.—Your letter is again unavoidably postponed.