

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from p. 84.)

Francis I. King of Naples and the Two Sicilies, died November 7th, 1830. He left to his successor an aristocracy immersed in pleasure and in vice, a people sunk in ignorance and superstition, taught by the example of their rulers contempt for law, and governed by the scaffold, by torture, by the police, and Swiss soldiers.

His Majesty, though he gave much promise of improved Government before he came to the throne, showed no disposition when in power to fulfil the expectations which he had raised. He did not act the King of the Lazzaroni like his father; nor did he kill in his time so many wild boars and fish; yet he was equally despotic in his Government. It was a saying of the old king, that the people could only be governed by the three *f's*, meaning by that, the initial letters of the three words, *fešta, forza, and furca* (or festivities, force, and the gallows); and though Francis did not so cordially enjoy these means of power, he never thought of any better receipt for good Government.

The accession of Ferdinand II. was hailed by the people as a joyful event; for in every new king they hoped for an amelioration of their condition, and more liberty allowed to the subject.

Ferdinand's first act was a general amnesty which excited a transport of joy throughout the nation. All who had been banished the country were at liberty to return. Numerous offices, which, in the preceding reign had been given to the favourites of the sovereign and the ministers, were abolished by Ferdinand; while he established a tribunal for the examination of disputed points of law, and for purposes of justice. This last measure greatly increased his popularity; and Naples appeared once more peaceful and happy.

An attempt was made in 1833 to again establish a Freemasons' Lodge in Naples, and the preliminaries had already been prepared, when they were startled by the suspicions raised that the new members belonged to the *Young Italy* party, a society that was then making rapid strides in Naples; its founder was Joseph Mazzini, a Genoese, and it first sprung into existence in Piedmont. Mazzini had sent an address to the King of Sardinia, and to Ferdinand praying for a constitutional statute. For this act he was forced into exile, and from that time laid the scheme for a union of all Italy under a republican form of Government.

The end proposed by the society of *Young Italy* was to regenerate the political condition of the country; their means, the union of the Federalists throughout the Peninsular and the adjacent islands; and the measure for its attainment, a general revolution. None were admitted into the society who had passed the age of forty, or who had been stained by crime. The founders commenced their work by publishing a newspaper, entitled *La Giovine Italia*, containing a series of articles upon politics, morals, and literature, all tending to promote a democratic Government. The scheme met with little encouragement at first, even from the most liberal Neapolitans, who ridiculed it as Utopian; but as Mazzini assured them that the idea would work marvels in Upper and Central Italy, they agreed while rejecting it fundamentally, to accept it as a subsidiary means; and thus the members became numerous in every part of Naples and Sicily.*

It was, as we before said, suggested, that the Free-

* Vide S. Home's Supplement to the *History of Naples*.

masons' had something to do with this movement, but it was afterwards ascertained that not a single member of this fraternity belonged to the society of *Young Italy*. Remembering, however, the persecutions they had before endured, and knowing that the Pope had issued numerous bulls against the Order and its members; they determined that the country was yet too unsettled for them to venture to hold their peaceful Masonic lodges.

In 1837 secret societies again sprang up resembling those of the Carbonari, though in a modified form, and spread their ramifications throughout the Neapolitan kingdom. This society was encouraged by Austria, and assumed the name of *Ferdinandea*, in compliment to the two Ferdinand's, reigning in Vienna and Naples, whose alliance was cemented by a secret understanding that, when an opportunity occurred they were to share between them a considerable portion of the papal territories, north and south.* Their first strong opposition to the Pope's authority is shewn on the death of Gregory XVI. when Cardinal Mastai Ferretti was elected to the papal throne, who assumed the name of Pius IX. A paper was circulated throughout the States of the Church, in the name of the society of the *Ferdinandea*, containing words to this effect: "Most dear brothers, the religion of Christ is in danger; the intruder Mastai is the persecutor; he is at the head of *Young Italy*, and desires the total subversion of this church. Brothers, as you are the worshippers of the true God do not suffer this calamity. We are strong, we are many. On our right Ferdinand I, on our left Ferdinand II. The germ of liberty must be destroyed, and shall be the word on which we will all take up arms for vengeance. The day shall arrive which will confer eternal renown on us, and bring along with it tremendous retribution." At Naples all demonstrations in honour of the new Pope were strictly forbidden, and prints or plaster busts of Pius not allowed to be sold; the pontifical journals containing his eulogies could only be surreptitiously carried across the frontiers; to read them was a crime; and to name the Pope rendered the speaker amenable to the police.†

But as it was never our intention to give a history of Naples, we shall proceed no further in describing the secret societies that sprung up in all parts of the kingdom. These, however, prevented the Freemasons from holding any lodges at Naples. We have some accounts of their occasionally assembling, and even of new members being initiated, but it does not appear that they were recognised by any mother lodge.

Ferdinand II. was greatly under the influence of the Pope, and the Jesuits were much encouraged by him, and on their return to power, in 1845, recommenced the trials for political offences by inquisition.

Paid spies and secret informers were employed by the Government in the year 1848; and by their aid the prosecutions attained monstrous proportions. The arrest of one person brought with it the imprisonment of a host of others—very often merely because they were acquainted with him, and jails all over the kingdom became full to repletion. Many prisoners were kept in confinement, merely on suspicion, for two years. Among the other victims of despotism were two brother Masons, who, all their life long, had borne the most exemplary characters. One was the venerable arch-deacon Luca Samuela Cagnazzi; he was ninety years of age, and distinguished all over Europe for learning, especially in the science of political economy. He was imprisoned, he knew not for what. Age gave way under sufferings; and before the crowning infamy of a mock

* Vide *Guatterio, Rivoluzioni Italiani*.

† *Narrazioni Storiche di Piersilvestro Leopardi*, p. 66.

trial was set as a finishing stroke to the punishment of two years confinement, death freed the poor old man from further outrage. His companion in misfortune, and his peer in character, was the venerable Don Saverio Barberisi, upwards of seventy years of age. He was early initiated a Mason, for which he suffered imprisonment upwards of thirty years previous, and on his release determined, with many others, not again to organize themselves until sanctioned by the Government; it was reserved for him to quaff the cup of bitterness to its dregs. The defence of Barberisi is, in truth, the capital fact of his trial; and they who soiled the bench of justice trembled in their seats, as, with unflinching sternness, he rent the veil of flimsy speciousness hung around the truth, and bared its hideousness to sight. Barberisi was a man learned in the law, and of such unsullied integrity, that, though he had long forsworn office and irritated the ill-will of Government thereby, calumny had never dared to cast a slur upon his character. From 1806 to 1820, he had filled high offices, and even been governor of a province; but as he himself said in his defence, the events subsequent to that year drove him from employment, "along with the best men that ever filled the magistracy of Naples." Having removed to the capital, he practised there as a lawyer. The constitution was hailed by him with delight, and he willingly gave the best co-operation of his zeal and experience towards the orderly establishing of the new system, even to the acceptance of the burdensome part of chief magistrate of the city district of Montecalvario, where he displayed an energy not to be expected from his age. "After," he said, "His Majesty had promulgated, in the name of the triune God, the constitution of the 10th of February, I had various occasions to see His Majesty, and to be enabled to make a request for his own interest, and that of the country. His Majesty knew me from my having many a time presented to him petitions having reference to the affairs of my clients, and he did me the honour to call me *his old friend*. Moreover, in the presence of many generals and distinguished persons, he insisted that I should frequent the palace, which would be always open to me; and never shall I forget his words, 'Don Saverio, this house is thine, at all hours open for thee, and it will verily be a displeasure to me if thou dost not come every day.' In all my conversations with the king, I never spoke of myself and of my position; my prayers had all reference to the advantage of His Majesty and the country. 'Sire,' I said on all occasions, 'my faith is in God, in your Majesty, and in the country.' The king wondered how at my age I could be so active; and I answered, 'Sire, God is with me; He gives me the strength to support such labour.' I had promised the king to inform him of everything which could have an interest for constitutional Government, and out of regard to a feeling of duty, often and often I have told him, 'Sire, the alarms seen and heard, the demonstrations made without object, are fermented and directed by Sicilians, or by agents of the old police, blindly seconded by some ill-advised youths.' His Majesty agreed to this. The country was left to itself, and to the reaction which, daily waxing in strength, was sufficiently active to spread the perfidious belief that the king was behaving with bad faith. These rumours increased, and I felt it a matter of conscience to mention them to the king; wherefore, frankly I told him the report which was current, and I forgot not to point out the sad results which could arise thence, His Majesty, full of just anger, raising his hand as high aloft as he could, and keeping his eyes moving from heaven to me, said, with animated speech, '*Don Saverio, the constitution I have sworn to,*

and I will keep it. If it had not been my wish to give it, I would not have given it.' Every time His Majesty saw me, he spoke of Carlo Poerio, as if the best of the most virtuous, and the most devoted man whom he had among his subjects. Of me likewise he spoke to Poerio with the most flattering praise, and on all occasions His Majesty spoke a deal of good both of me and Poerio. Meanwhile, Poerio is now in chains, and I am undergoing capital punishment! How many observations could one make, but evil times and circumstances prevent the fathoming of things which regard us, and all I say is *Domine aufer impietatem a vultu regis.*"* In these simple words there lies an eloquence which must pierce every conscience to the quick. The condemnation of Barberisi, after such a defence, was a matter of necessity. It was true he had rendered great services to his country by repressing disturbances in Apulia, through his personal influence, and that he had only returned thence to Naples three months previous to his incarceration. Yet the audacity of his speech exacted revenge, and accordingly this man, so illustrious and so venerable, was condemned to the ignominious death of a traitor;† a punishment which was commuted into perpetual imprisonment in the Ergastolo, where, after ten days, he died.

(To be continued.)

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

CONGRESS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT PETERBOROUGH.

At the previous meeting of the Institute, when the letter of Mr. Hopkinson, of Stamford, was read, suggesting that the next should be held at Peterborough, it was received with great satisfaction by all those members who for so many years had enjoyed the pleasure of that kind-hearted old gentleman's society, and who regretted much his absence on the last two or three occasions.

To Peterborough, then, we came. This town is certainly the Malines of England, for every train in the kingdom seems of necessity to be obliged to come here. Those who lay awake, for to sleep was impossible until you got accustomed to the noise, were under the impression that there was a congress of all the screams of all the locomotives; and it appeared as if some of the engines that were for ever getting in each other's way were giving, *in alt*, an imitation of the lively discussion that one occasionally hears in London between a cabman and a waggoner.

Some members of different fancy were thinking that all this noise arose from the large numbers that were coming to attend the Institute. But when the hour for meeting arrived this illusion was soon dispelled by the smallness of the attendance. Even the president was absent, from some mischance, notwithstanding the numerous rails conveying to this spot. The opening was of a very mild character. The bishop and dean were absent from indisposition, and the task of welcoming us devolved upon the Rev. Canon Argles, who performed this duty briefly but gracefully.

The best thing on this day was a paper read by the Rev. Thomas James, of Theddingworth, "On the Archæology of the county of Northampton." He playfully stated that he should be guilty of plagiarism, as he intended to borrow from an article that had appeared in a popular publication; but he had the word of the anonymous author that he would not complain of the appropriation. This elicited much mirth and applause, as it was generally known to whose pen the *Quarterly* was indebted for its very able exposition of the county; and therefore, if there was any robbery, Peter and Paul were the same person. The paper was an

* *Alli In Documenti* pp. 140—42.

† This consists in proceeding to the scaffold bare-foot, and clothed in a black robe, with a black veil over the face, while across the breast there is written in large letters, "Behold the impious man."

epitome of that article; and, besides reproducing its more known archaeological features, it stated, for those who had not kindred tastes with ourselves, that even sporting, for which this county is famous, could take its stand on the ground of antiquity; for the Pytchley hunting could trace its pedigree as far back as the "Domesday Book," wherein its special privileges are recorded. He concluded by saying, that "in Northamptonshire they would find the oldest church, the oldest Christian monument, and the oldest council-chamber; great battle fields, and a noble cathedral; a county plentifully stored with the seats of nobility and gentry; a county in which a peculiar spirit prevailed; and, as Fuller said, 'a people speaking the best English spoken in England.'" This gave good promise for our future investigation, and fully justified the choice of the locality.

The thanks of the meeting were proposed in eloquent terms by Lord Neaves, who, among other happy remarks, said that one of the reasons which made these societies popular was that their purpose was not all dry study; but, as we looked back upon the past, and then visited the memorials of former generations, we viewed things that address themselves to the heart as well as the understanding.

In the afternoon we proceeded to Thorpe, to view the church and tower, both about the date 1260. There was nothing very remarkable in the former; but the latter is a very good example of a fortified house of the period. It reminded us of the Peel houses to which our attention was called when we visited the north.

In the evening there was a sectional meeting, when Mr. Parker read a paper "On the Ancient Houses, Domestic Chapels, and Hospitals of Northamptonshire." Some thought it was too technical for an early meeting, at which there were many local members who could not be expected to know much about archaeology in one day. A discussion ensued, and, as an illustration of the freedom of debate that prevailed, Mr. Freeman stated that he knew nothing about domestic buildings, so he would make a few remarks about the special characteristics of the Northamptonshire churches. Those who felt somewhat depressed by the heaviness of this mental repast repaired to the Cathedral Close, when that noble pile was illuminated by a most brilliant moon; and, while walking round to see from every point of view the grand effects which were produced, they experienced a practical interpretation of the meaning of æsthetics.

On Wednesday, at the sectional meeting, Professor Erle read an interesting paper "On the Local Nomenclature of the County;" and the Rev. Abner Brown one "On Certain Existing Landmarks of Early English Ecclesiastical History."

We then made an excursion to Barnack, where the church has a Saxon tower with an Early English spire. The rector, the Rev. Canon Argles, gave a lucid account of the discoveries which had been made on the removal of the rubbish by which its peculiarities had been concealed. An animated conversation ensued on various points in connection with its date and history. Mr. Parker gave his opinion that it was built in the early part of the eleventh century, probably in the time of Canute. He thought that as many old English churches were built by the Danes as the Saxons, and the forms which they took were in imitation of the old wooden churches,—that it was, in fact, as others have said, carpentry in stone.

We then proceeded to Wittering, to Wansford, and to Castor, where the church became the theme of much admiration and critical inquiry. The Rev. Owen Davys gave us the results of his investigations, and the members devoted considerable time to the inspection.

We then returned to Peterborough, where the President, according to the programme, took the chair at the ordinary. In the evening there was a *conversazione* at the Deanery, where we were most cordially received and most hospitably entertained. The choir of the cathedral sang an excellent selection of glees and madrigals.

On Thursday we went to Stamford, calling at Oakham by the way. Here we proceeded to view the church, which has just been restored by Mr. Scott. As a church, it is amongst the most perfect for usefulness and beauty. A

very large congregation can be accommodated, who can both see and hear.

We then went to see the Norman Hall, which is in excellent preservation. It is now used for the county courts. The wall is nearly covered with horse-shoes, some of which are of gigantic proportions. This arises from an old custom that, whenever a peer visits the town, he is made to contribute a horse-shoe. The custodian, with great alacrity, seized upon our president, and secured, or, a vulgar member said, soon "nailed" his shoe. We then proceeded to Stamford, where we were met by the Rev. C. Nevinson, who took us to the site of the castle, whereon was subsequently built the Nunnery of St. Michael. We then proceeded to St. Martin's Church, the Town Hall, where the city plate was exhibited, to St. John's and St. Mary's Church. In the former there have been some considerable repairs, but the colouring of the roof seemed to me to be very poor. We then proceeded to the Hotel, where a most sumptuous entertainment had been provided by the corporation. The Mayor, Mr. Johnson, took the chair, and performed the part of host, quite in accordance with the spirit of old English hospitality. The entertainment concluded, we proceeded to view the other antiquities, which are very numerous. One of the most striking peculiarities to which our attention was called was at All Souls' Church, where is an Early English arcade round the external walls. This was regarded as a great novelty of construction. At all the places visited, the Rev. Charles Nevinson gave us all the information which he had been able by great research to acquire.

In the evening there was a sectional meeting, at which Mr. Bloxam read a paper on "The Monumental Remains in the Cathedral;" and the Rev. J. Lee Warner, a communication on "The Manuscript Chronicle and Chartulary of Robert Swapham."

Friday brought us a large accession of members and visitors, attracted by the announcement that Professor Willis was to lecture on the Cathedral. At the morning meeting, Professor Babbington read a paper on the "Ancient History of the Fens." He was followed by the Rev. E. Trollope, on "The Cardyke," when an animated discussion ensued, more especially in connection with the natural history of the district.

As two o'clock there was a very large assembly in the Corn Exchange, when Sir Charles Anderson read a short paper, to call attention to the repairs that were now going on at Lincoln Cathedral. He most emphatically condemned the scrapings and washings, which he said were entirely destructive of the harmony and beauty of the building. He exhibited two photographs, showing the scraped and unscraped portions, and he called upon the members to aid him in putting a stop to such desecration.

Then came the great attraction of the meeting, the lecture on the Cathedral by Professor Willis, who, with his accustomed clearness and fluency, gave us the history of the structure. It is his peculiarity that he has the power of so addressing himself to the subject, that his listeners are under the impression that he is invoking their knowledge, instead of propounding facts with which they were formerly unacquainted. He said the great feature of this cathedral was the few changes of style that it displayed; and when it was considered that the building was seventy-five years in the course of construction, it showed a great reverence was displayed by the builders, and those who employed them, for the original Norman design. He reconstructed the conventual buildings in words; and the arrangements, forms, and characteristics, were presented to our mind's eye as clearly and distinctly as if they were before us in substance.

In the evening, Mr. J. Lambert "offered some remarks on the Sarum Hymnal, with vocal illustrations." This was as great a novelty as "George Ridler's oven," at Gloucester, only not quite so amusing. Mr. Lambert, in calling attention to the archaeology of music, seemed to be quite ignorant of Mr. Wm. Chappell's excellent volumes on that subject. The Dean of Ely both said and sang a reply, which prevented any further discussion.

On Saturday, we started on our way to Thorney Abbey. The nave of the old church, which was finished in 1108,

still remains. Attention was called to the reason of the nave and aisles of the church of conventual buildings remaining when there was no vestige of any other part. It arose from those portions being claimed as the parish church; so that, at the dissolution of the monastic establishments, those to whom the rich lands and endowments were given took no care of the other portions of the buildings; but the parishioners secured that which was claimed as their right, and preserved a place in which they could worship.

Thence we went to Crowland, to view the remains of that abbey, after which we visited Peakirk, a very curious church, with a Norman triple bell-cot, an arrangement not at all common. Northborough Church and House were the next objects of our attention. This place possessed an interest as belonging to the Claypoles; and there is a tradition that Cromwell was buried here,—that some of his friends, foreseeing the insults to which his remains would be subjected, had his body privately interred on this spot. The building is a very interesting specimen of a fourteenth-century house, with, of course, many additions and disfigurements made at all periods. We then saw Glington and Woodcroft House, which gave Mr. Parker another opportunity of displaying his research in connection with early domestic buildings.

In the evening we were invited to a *fête champêtre* at the Vineyard, but the kind intentions of our entertainers were frustrated by the elements. Cold and damp, shawls, goloshes, and mackintoshes, are very antagonistic to the gaiety and cheerfulness of outdoor amusements.

On Sunday the Bishop of Oxford attracted a large congregation at the cathedral. He preached on the connection of the past with man's hope of the future. In showing "whence we derived the interest in the past," he affirmed that man must be educated before he can look back; that the uncivilized man only regards the present and his immediate wants. He who considers the past with its memorials, however mean and trivial the remains of these memorials may be, is thereby led to a contemplation of the future to fit him for an immortality.

On Monday we visited Elton, a fourteenth-century church; Warmington, a very interesting church, with an early English tower, and a very rich west door. The spire of this church is esteemed one of the finest specimens in Northamptonshire. There is also a nave with a vaulted wooden roof. We proceeded to Fotheringhay. The church is perpendicular, of the date 1440. Nothing now remains of the castle, but a green mound is said to indicate where the keep was. A beautiful view is obtained from this point; and, whilst standing here, we tried to elicit some remarks from the fair biographer of the captive who made the castle famous, but she referred us to her book.

We proceeded to Tansor and Cotterstock. At the latter church is one of the finest late decorated east windows.

We had but a brief view of Oundle, "and so home."

There was an excursion to Brixworth on the Tuesday.

The museum presented a very choice collection of subjects, especially in connection with "the many-faced Mary," as she has been by some one called. The numerous portraits here exhibited justified the sobriquet, for never was anything so extraordinary as the difference of the features at various times of her life. Love, romance, and adversity must have made her a Proteus. The illuminated manuscripts, Hours, &c., exhibited by Mr. Tite and the Rev. J. Fuller Russell at the Society of Antiquaries, were transferred to this place, and excited much attention.

And now to sum up the result of the meeting. We visited more churches than on any previous occasion; and all our proceedings had that branch of art as its leading feature. In this respect it was a success, but socially there was a great falling off. Save and excepting the generous hospitality of the dean, we saw no other interior.

This was the first attendance in that character of our new secretary, Mr. Warwick Brooks; and his kind attention and courtesy to the members evinced that, in connection with his other qualifications, his appointment is one upon which the Institute may congratulate itself.

It would be wrong to leave without recording one fact,

which is most worthy of all commendation and general adoption. The dean has directed that the cathedral shall be open at all times. At different parts are suspended printed notices of the building, directing attention to the best points of view, its dates, and descriptions of its style. Any one can, therefore, pursue his own inspection, enjoy his own reflections, and indulge in his own sentiments and contemplations without being shackled with the gabble of an ignorant verger.—*Builder*.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN THE EAST.

The French expedition to Syria has been turned to good account, apparently, by employing a number of the soldiers, who had fortunately nothing else to do, in excavating some highly interesting spots and leaving them accessible to future travellers. The *savants* entrusted with this work were M. Ernest Reinan, of the Institute, and Dr. Gaillardot, and a report of a part of their work has just been made to the Emperor.

In February last operations were commenced at Saïda and Sour, and in April working was commenced at Tortose; in consequence of having the aid of the army and marines, guided by intelligent officers, operations were carried out on a large scale in three or four different places at a time, each being continued for at least two months. M. Reinan considers that he has executed at Saïda and Sour all the work for which a large number of men was required, and that he only reserves for himself an examination of the great Necropolis of Saïda. He thinks that what has been done has added considerably to our knowledge of the religion, manners, and arts of the Phœnicians.

Saïda, like Sour, he says has scarcely any trace of ancient Phœnicia left above ground, and that all that is to be seen in the present town and its neighbourhood speaks of Roman and Byzantine times. The caverns of Apollo, in the plains to the east of Sidon, where was discovered in 1855 the Sarcophagus of Eschmunagor, now in the Louvre, is, says M. Reinan one of the most interesting necropoli of the ancients. The Sarcophagus referred to above is peculiarly remarkable for its inscription, and it was fully anticipated that others of a like kind would be discovered; this, however has not been the case, but the excavations have, however, not been unproductive. Taking advantage of the large amount of manual labour at his disposal, M. Reinan cleared the ground to an extent of more than sixty yards all round and right down to the rock, and has left the interior of the necropolis open and cleared for the examination of travellers. One of the treasures brought to light is a sarcophagus with a sculptured head, of which several specimens exist in various museums, but the newly discovered example presents remarkable characteristics; the others are generally merely sheath-shaped sarcophagi, with a head rudely indicated, but that discovered by M. Reinan is sculptured more elaborately, and presents much more of the form of the human body; the arms are cut clear of the sides, and in one of the hands is a small vase, and on the shoulder is a kind of scarf, the execution of the hands and arms is elaborate but not indicative of Greek art, and M. Reinan concludes that it cannot belong to a late period. His argument is that, although the Phœnicians preserved their peculiar customs nearly to the Christian epoch, they made use of Greek ornament in those latter days, and not the ungainly kind of sculpture which is exhibited in the sarcophagus in question.

The caverns, which M. Reinan examined most carefully, are situated to the east of the great cavern; and although they present no outward appearance of grottos, he thinks that internally they present more interest than any other Phœnician tombs. He describes them as of three classes, and of various styles, and says that the rock is pierced with such a continuous series of caverns, and the walls left standing between them are so thin, that it is wonderful the whole has not fallen in long since. Some of the caverns are rectangular, with a well-shaped entrance from nine to

twelve feet deep, and from one to two yards wide:—at the bottom of these wells are rectangular doors leading to two chambers, in which are placed the sarcophagi. The wells therefore generally form the entrances to two caverns, but in one case a number of the latter were in communication with each other, forming a regular catacomb; in the sides of these wells are holes by which you may descend by the aid of hands and feet. There are other wells, deeper and of smaller dimensions, containing water, but without the foot-holes just mentioned. M. Reinan intends, however, during the dry season to explore these also, and see if they are not the entrances to another and a deeper set of caverns. The class of chambers above referred to are described as always rectangular and completely without any kind of ornament. Another series is vaulted, and contains lateral niches for the sarcophagi, and round holes cut with a revolving bit in the roof, apparently for air. The remaining series consists of painted caverns decorated in Roman style, with Greek inscriptions. The elaborate catacombs hewn out of the solid rock bear testimony to the extraordinary care which the people of Tyre and Sidon bestowed on the last homes of their race. One of the points on which the Phœnicians were most anxious was that no other bodies should be intruded into their tombs; but the presence of Sarcophagi of various styles and epochs in even the oldest caverns proves that the later Phœnicians, however they may have shared the wishes of their predecessors, did not pay much respect to them.

The devastation caused by seekers for treasure is said to be most complete; not a sarcophagus has escaped, and many of which the covers were too heavy to be removed have holes cut in the ends, through which the contents have doubtless been abstracted, and the place has been a valuable marble quarry for ages. When we consider the size of the sarcophagi and the depth and narrowness of the entrance-pits, we are struck with the amount of expended labour that these curious caverns and their contents must represent.

The grand quadrangular caverns recall the biblical references to the sepulchres, the wells, of which the yawning mouths seem to wait for more prey, may have given rise to the Hebrew image of death, "The mouth of the pit has devoured him," and the catacombs themselves are grand, solemn, simple, and deeply cut into the rocky crust of the earth.

The sarcophagi discovered differ as much as the caverns in which they were contained; in the vaulted chambers were sarcophagi of terra-cotta, ornamented with garlands and rounded corners; others were simple rectangular holes in the floor or sides of the cavern; in the painted chambers the sarcophagi were in the form of vats, the covers were rounded, and both were ornamented with heads of lions and panthers, massive garlands, and masks richly sculptured, but greatly overcharged. These M. Reinan sets down not as pure Phœnician, but provincial. In the quadrangular chambers alone were found the massive marble sarcophagi with sculptured heads already referred to, and which M. Reinan regards as the special product of the Necropolis of Saida. He has brought home six of these and the pieces of a seventh, and he considers them as representing periods wide apart. In the most modern the head is almost completely formed, and the Greek element is unquestionably evident in the sculpture, while the most ancient is a mere reproduction in marble of an Egyptian mummy. On one sarcophagi of the vat form which M. Reinan has brought home the outer fillets of the mummy are represented. The most modern of the former bears some remains of painted ornament. M. Reinan attributes these headed sarcophagi to the middle age of Phœnicia, or the long period which connects the Assyrian domination and that of Seleucus, and he thinks he can trace some analogy between the sculpture and that of Nineveh and Persepolis. The absence of inscriptions is attributed to the fact that the sarcophagi in question were not monuments, but mere coffins to be hidden from the eyes of men in the deep rocky caverns of the necropolis.

M. Reinan says that he and his colleagues have left all the parts of the caverns open to the curious, but, he adds, that the ground in which they are contained has become the

property of France; and, with respect to other parts, he states that the Imperial Government has acquired the exclusive right of excavation for one year.

MANCHESTER ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual meeting of this association was held on the 24th ult. After some preliminary business Mr. John Rowland read a paper on "Stone." The paper was opened by a general review of stone as an important building element; and one, a thorough knowledge of which is indispensable to the architect. After noticing the peculiarities of the different kinds while in the rock, and confining his remarks in a great measure to the quarries of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, he referred to Fountains Abbey as an illustration of the unequal decay of stone obtained from the same quarry; showing that it is impossible to know with certainty that each stone raised to the edifice is perfect; but, having a knowledge of the most durable varieties, we must exercise our own judgment as to the qualities of the whole. He then, in continuation of the subject, arranged freestones under four heads, viz., sandstones, limestones, magnesian limestones, and oolitic stones; giving the names of the various quarries, colour, specific gravity, and other distinguishing characteristics; mentioning a number of buildings in which these stones were employed. Referring to decomposition and disintegration (the two causes of decay in stone), he remarked, "when we consider the state of the atmosphere in Manchester, we cannot wonder at the decay which often exhibits itself in our new warehouses, even before the workmen have left the building. The air of Manchester, which, in consequence of the large consumption of coal in the neighbourhood, always contains sulphuric and carbonic acids, must necessarily exercise a powerful and injurious influence. Upon examination of stone and brickwork in Manchester, sulphates of lime and magnesia are always found; which, after rain, are absorbed into the porous material; and crystallising in dry weather, effect its destruction. If in our populous and smoky towns we are to preserve our buildings, we must have recourse to chemical means." Having alluded to the various processes which have hitherto been discovered for the attainment of this object, the writer concluded with a hope that "a process may soon be found which, being applied to the external face of stone buildings, may be so effectual that after the lapse of centuries they may yet testify to the improvements of the nineteenth century."

After a short discussion it was decided that the importance of the subject merited further investigation. Its consideration will therefore be resumed at the next meeting, in the place of the paper for the evening.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saint Luke's Church, Blakenhall, Wolverhampton, the third of the memorial churches to the late Archdeacon Hodson, has just been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield. The foundation-stone was laid on the 26th of June, 1860, so that but little more than twelve months have been occupied in the building, and this, it must be admitted is a fact for congratulation, seeing the great want of church accommodation which has existed in the district, where a population has already settled numbering about three thousand souls. The church was built by subscriptions, aided by liberal grants from the Diocesan and Incorporated Church Building Societies, and a portion of the fund raised for honouring the memory of Archdeacon Hodson. The donations of several local gentlemen, both to the building and endowment fund (the latter of which amounts to £2000), have been of the most handsome character, and the contributions of the inhabitants towards providing a church for themselves reflect credit upon the givers. The schools, whose walls are now rapidly attaining their destined elevation, will owe their origin chiefly to the munificence of the Rev. W. Dalton, and a grant from the Committee of Council on Education, Mr. Dalton having appropriated to the funds a sum of between £500 and £600 presented to him as a testimonial of esteem from his congregation on his resigning the vicarage of St. Paul's, to enter on the incumbency of St. Philip's church, Penn-fields. The arrange-

ment of the plan consists of a nave, 90ft. long and 32ft. wide, flanked by north and south aisles of equal length, each 14ft. wide. On the east end is an apsidal chancel 40ft. long, with two side chapels of equal width to the aisles, and 18ft. long, for the accommodation of 200 children. It is, as will be perceived, an unusually large church, its extreme length being 132ft., and its breadth 53ft., and its breadth 53ft., whilst its height from the floor of the nave to the ridge of the roof is 53ft. On the west end is a long porch or cloister, extending the whole width of the church, and uniting it with a large and lofty tower and spire, which, when completed, will attain an altitude of upwards of 170ft. One of the greatest features in this imposing church is the skilful use of those essentially local but unpromising materials—brick and cast iron, the whole of the walls of the church and tower and the internal arches being constructed of the former material, of different colours, arranged in patterns of much beauty, whilst the nave piers and the small shafts of the screen wall of the chapels and cloistral porch are composed of the latter. Externally each bay of the aisles is marked by a brick buttress, and has in its centre a two-light window, with brick jambs, and a stone mullion, supporting corbels and caps of stone, ultimately intended to be carved, and the whole united by arches of moulded and variegated brickwork. This arrangement is surmounted by a corbelled cornice of brickwork, and from each alternate bay of the nave wall rises a gabled clerestory window, having stone tracery within a spherical triangle of ornamental brickwork. The exterior of the chancel is masked on its two sides by the gables of the side chapels, in each of which is a three-light window of similar description to those of the aisles. Its apsidal end has in each face a single lancet window of ornamental brickwork, with stone corbels, and at each angle a massive buttress, each intended to be capped with an angel holding some of the emblems of the Passion of our blessed Lord. The western front has, as before stated, a long cloistral porch extending across it. This is composed of an arcade of brickwork, supported on coupled cast-iron columns, and is intercepted in its centre by a central doorway of arched brickwork, having a stone lintel, supported by iron columns in the tympanum, above which it is ultimately intended to place a basso-relievo of the Supper at Emmaus—that event being only mentioned in the Evangel of St. Luke. Beyond this arcade, and united to it by a flying buttress, capped by a lofty stone pinnacle, rises the western wall of the nave, pierced by two two-light windows, having traceried heads in stone, and a large six-foil rose window between them. The whole of the roof is covered with blue, green, and red slates, laid in various patterns, pleasingly relieving the usual monotony of a long slated roof. The tower, which is as yet incomplete, contains in its lower story a double doorway, in the traceried of which it is intended to carve a bas-relief of Saint Luke, writing his gospel. Its second story is occupied by deeply recessed two-light windows, to light the singing floor, which is approached by a staircase contained in a circular turret at its south-eastern corner. The third story has three deeply-recessed single light windows in each a face; of somewhat peculiar but very effective design. Above this is a corbelled cornice of various bricks, from which rise four canopies, supported on stone shafts. The fourth story, at this point, retreats from the square form to that of an octagon; the cardinal faces of which are pierced by wide and deeply moulded *louvre* lights, and the intermediate faces occupied by smaller ones opening within the angel canopies. At this point the building at present terminates at a height of 80ft. from the ground, being not quite half its intended altitude. Internally the nave is separated from the chancel by arches of coloured brick, supported by coupled columns of cast-iron, the capitals of which it is intended to clothe with wrought iron foliage. The chancel is also divided from the nave by three arches—a central wide one and two smaller side arches, in which are placed the pulpit and reading-desk. The side chapels are also separated from its aisles and chancel by an arcaded screen of similar character, so that the east end of the chancel, despite its great length, can be seen from every part of the church. The floor of the chancel, which is elevated six steps from the nave, is laid with Minton's tiles.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

The subjoined document may be of interest to some of the brethren of this Order, and may therefore claim a space in the columns of "Notes and Queries."

"Loan for six hundred and forty thousand pounds, five per cent. stock, for the service of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (commonly called Knights of Malta), to be raised by the sale of 5000 bonds, payable to bearer, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., per annum, payable half-yearly, without any deduction, at the counting house of Messrs. Hullet Bros. & Co.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem is a Sovereign Order. It has existed more than 700 years, and is acknowledged by all the powers of Europe. It exercised all the rights of sovereignty—possessed fleets and armies—named ambassadors—coined money—had its flag—levied taxes, &c.

This Order is composed of individuals of the noble families of the different nations of Europe. Its seat of Government was originally Jerusalem, subsequently Rhodes, and lastly Malta.

Buonaparte captured Malta, but Great Britain having conquered the island from the French, it was finally ceded to her by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

Thus not only the island of Malta, but also property to the amount of 300 millions of francs, sold during the revolution in France, were lost to the Order. It nevertheless has preserved its political existence throughout Europe, waiting a favourable opportunity to plant its standard in a place of Government.

The emancipation of Greece has presented that opportunity. The Greeks reclaim their alliance with the Order, which formerly possessed the bailiwicks of Negropont and the Morea.

Treaties have been entered into, and cessions made to the Order by Greece. These circumstances have given rise to the present loan of which the following are the principal conditions, viz:

The amount £640,000, five per cent. stock. The interest to commence from the 1st, September last, payable half-yearly in London, on the 1st of March and 1st. of September in each year, without any deduction, on forty-four dividend warrants attached to each bond.

Two dividends to be retained in the hands of Messrs. Hullet & Co.

The loan to be redeemed by a sinking fund in twenty years from the 1st September 1825; but the Order reserves the right to pay it off at 80 per cent. on, or before the 1st of September, 1829, upon giving public notice to that effect, on or before the 1st of June, 1825.

As securities for the payment of the dividends, and the redemption of the loan, the Order mortgages the whole of its revenues and estates, present and future, and more especially certain forests and other real property now existing in France unsold, belonging to the Order, valued at 29,000,000 of francs; and of which it will have possession, agreeably to the law passed on the 5th of December, 1814, as soon as the Order shall be re-established in a place of Government, which is now on the eve of accomplishment, with the entire concurrence of the French Government and other European powers.

Independent of considerable arrears, the Order is in receipt of a revenue, in the different states of Europe, to the annual amount of 3,790,760 francs.

Besides the annual revenue enumerated, the *passages* or entrance-fees of 4000 knights, now inscribed and ready to be admitted, will amount, upon an average of 3000 francs each, to 12,000,000 of francs.

The contract provides for the appointment of agents to receive the revenues of the Order, for the payment of the dividends and redemption; and directs the application of the proceeds to the loan to the objects proposed.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has no debt whatever.

The bonds will be divided in the following manner, viz:—

Class A,	200 bonds of	£500 each.
" B,	600 "	£200 "
" C,	4200 "	£100 "

5000 bonds.

The first dividend will be paid on the 1st of March next.

The payments are to be made into the hands of Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co. in the following manner, viz:—

A deposit of	10 per cent.	immediately.
"	10 per cent.	on or before the 15th of December next.
"	20 per cent.	on or before the 15th of January, 1824.
"	26 per cent.	on or before the 20th of February, 1824.

66 per cent.

Discount for anticipated payment will be allowed at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum."

I should like to know where the possessions of the Order were situated in France, as well as from what source its revenue was derived, and from which of the different states of Europe it was collected?—Ex. Ex.

THE GENEROUS FREEMASON.

Who was the author of *The Generous Freemason; or Constant Lady*? The dedication reads thus:—"To the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and the rest of the Brethren of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, This Opera is humbly inscribed by your most obedient and devoted servant, The Author. A Freemason."—M.B.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN SCOTLAND.

As some discussion has been going on respecting the officers of Knights Templar it may be as well to offer the following list under the Scottish rule. The assembly is entitled the "Chapter General of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple." Its officers are a Grand Master, Seneschal, Preceptor, Constable and Marshall, Admiral, Hospitaller and Almoner, Chancellor, Treasurer, Registrar, Provost or Governor General, Baccenifer, or Bearer of Grand Standard, Bearer of the Vexillum Belli, Chamberlain, Steward and Aide-de-Camp. It has under its constitution the following Provincial divisions: Grand Priors of Grenada, the Netherlands, Nova Scotia, Western India, and Eastern India. The Grand Priory of Scotland is divided into the Priors of the Lothians, Glasgow, Ayr, and St. John's New Brunswick. Each of these have a Prior and Sub-Prior as their chief officers. Under the Grand Priory of the Netherlands is the Priory of Amsterdams; under Nova Scotia, the Priory of Halifax; under Western India, Bombay; and Eastern India, Calcutta.—AN OFFICER OF GRAND CONCLAVE.

ROSE CROIX CHRONOLOGY.

When did the degree of Rose Croix take its rise?—G.

MASTER MASON JEWELS.

A brother wears what he calls a jewel of the 3°, and states that every Master Mason may do so if he likes. This I doubt; but the more immediate subject of my query is, when did such jewels first appear, and under what authority are they worn?—M. M. [The square and compasses were generally so worn, and under authority, by Master Masons in Scotland.]

TAYLOR THE PLATONIST.

Was Taylor, better known as Taylor the Platonist, a member of the Craft?—ESQUES.

GEOMETRICAL SYMBOLISM.

Is there any peculiar geometrical Symbolism in the form of opening and closing a lodge, and if so, what is it?—X.V.A.—[There is, but very few know it. We will explain it when we meet.]

BRO. SPENCER'S CATALOGUE.

Bro. Spencer has issued a *Catalogue of a Valuable Collection of Books on Freemasonry* which are to be disposed of entire. Would not the purchase of the same by Grand Lodge be a worthy commencement of the formation of a library such as every brother admits we ought to have, but, at present, do not possess. Is there no brother sufficiently literary in taste to bring the subject under the notice of Grand Lodge at its next meeting? Such opportunities should not be let slip by.—Ex. Ex.

THE WRENS AND WRAXALL ABBEY.

Wraxall Abbey, Salop, the property of our former G.M. Sir Christopher Wren, has just been purchased from the descendants of that great architect; so say the newspapers. Was it known, generally, that the Wren family was not extinct, or will any one versed in family history be good enough to state who are the representatives of the Wren's, and where they may be found?—S.A.

THE MOIRA APRON.

[Your query has been forestalled by the R.W. Bro. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., of Leicester. See his communication on the subject in "Masonic Notes and Queries," at page 386, vol. i., new series of THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, dated Nov. 19th, 1859.]

THE LATE NO. 49.

The Lodge of Concord (No. 49) being erased, what has become of its books? Surely in such cases there ought to be a power, vested in some one, to compel all such books and memoranda to be brought in to the Grand Secretary's office, and there preserved for future reference.—Ex. Ex.

CONTINENTAL MASONIC PORTRAITS.

Are there any collections of Masonic portraits of eminent Continental brethren?—Bro. MAHL-STICK.

Bro. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

M. Guizot, in the fourth volume of his *Memoirs* just published, gives the following character of our truly illustrious brother, George Washington:—

"Another fact in the foundation of the United States of America powerfully attracted and interested me,—the individual who had directed the movement in war and in peace, Washington; a great man by compulsion, as we may say, and against his own choice; who found himself equal to all situations and tasks, without seeking or desiring any; who felt no natural or ardent necessity to undertake the great deeds he was capable of and has accomplished; and who might have lived on, a small proprietor, agriculturist, and unambitious hunter, had not necessity and duty transformed him into the general of an army, and the founder of a nation."

And again (I quote the translation by Mr. J. W. Cole):—

"Two features predominate in the character of Washington: a profound attachment to the cause he had adopted, and a firm independence of judgment and conduct in the service of his country. He was a genuine Anglo-American planter, strongly imbued with English traditions and American manners, sympathising perfectly with the general sentiment and desire of his fellow-countrymen, but whose mind, imperturbably sound, rejected all public passions, prejudices, and caprices; judging them with equal freedom and calmness whenever they presented themselves before him; never quarrelling with them abruptly, but ever resolved to resist when they compromised the policy which, in his strong conviction, the public interest called on him to maintain. While possessing the instinct and natural gift of authority, he was eminently prudent and scrupulous in the exercise of government; full of respect for men in general, and for the common rights of all, but without any democratic bias, and dignified in manner, on all occasions, almost to severity. An admirable compound of lofty intelligence and tempered judgment, as of pride without ambition, which commanded, at the same time, respect and confidence, and raised him to the undisputed leadership of a people who saw in him their most disinterested, their safest, ablest, and worthiest servant."

—GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

ANCIENT APRON.

I have recently had my attention called to a very interesting old Masonic apron, the property of Bro. William Deazley, of the Lodge of Unity (No. 154), Ringwood, to whom it was presented by an uncle, in 1819. The tradition then was that it had been for 200 years in the family, most of whose members were Masons; but I can scarcely believe it to be of so early a date. The apron is of kid, about the size now in use, but with a simple semicircular flap, on which "Charity" is represented in the person of a female tending infants. In the centre is an open bible (surrounded by the usual Masonic emblems), on which are the square and compasses; both points of the latter are hid, suggesting the probability of its being an E.A. apron; on each side are figures of "Hope" and "Faith," the left arm of the former terminating at the hand in a half-moon. Whatever its age, this is unquestionably a rare and interesting Masonic relic, and my object in bringing it under the notice of the readers of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, is to elicit a better history of this style of dress than I am able to give, and to promote (with the sanction of the editor) discussion on matters such as these, which are becoming historical. I should add that the massive silver bullion lace which formerly ornamented this apron was taken off some years since by the wife of a brother at Coventry, to whom it was lent for an occasion. Bro. Deazley, the owner, is an old and good Mason, admitted in April, 1819, in the Lodge 366, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland. He in due course became P.M. and Knt. Templar. Since his residence in England, he has been recognised by the certificate of Grand Lodge, and has been W.M. of the Lodge of Unity (No. 154), Ringwood, which (with many others interested) he has lately been instrumental in reinstating.—G. TUCKER, S.P.R.✠

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

In a treatise *On Food and its Digestion*, by William Brinton, M. D., just published, it is stated:—"A mixture of animal and vegetable food must unquestionably be regarded as the natural food of man. Whether we look to the Biblical announcement of his destiny in this respect, or to the more specific line of conduct prescribed to a particular nation, in what must be acknowledged as the admirable sanitary code of the Hebrew Theocracy; to the present and past habits of the human race in general; or to those instincts which, in the main, these habits express and represent: we meet with facts which alike establish this proposition, and completely shelve the question of the so-called vegetarian—"Is animal food permissible or advisable?" But while it is beneath the dignity of science directly to moot this last inquiry, the information she seeks, as to the natural proportions in which the two kinds of food ought to be mixed, indirectly decides it. We look to the teeth: and find them representatives of the cutting, tearing, and grinding organs of the Carnivorous, Herbivorous, and Granivorous animals respectively. We unravel the coils of the tortuous bowels; and find them also, in respect to their length, their surface, and their distinction into small and large intestine, intermediate between the Carnivorous and Herbivorous intestinal canal. Nay, more, without adopting the numerical argument of the author who considers the numbers of the various kinds of teeth as dictating the predominant proportion of vegetable food; or applying a similar numerical test to the human bowel, to infer a similar conclusion; we may so far imitate the ancient augers as to find, in man's entrails, a clue to various dietetic, and even social, details of his nutrition. With only one set of permanent molars, it is clear that he must either be as frugivorous as in Paradise, or resort to some kind of cookery which may economise these grinding instruments. With no paunch attached to his stomach, and but a moderate capacity of colon, he ought never to be far from his external stores of food and should probably eat two or three times a day. Vegetables, and in large quantity, he is clearly intended to consume: the more so that, in respect to various details of structure and function, his large intestinal surface is gifted with energies far beyond what its mere comparative size would imply. Lastly if we may accept the above description of a typical food, it is clear that this can scarcely ever be constructed, save by an admixture of animal with vegetable food: the latter only approaching the requisite composition in the case of a few articles, themselves rarely grown in sufficient quantity and permanence save by the aid of animal products which, in practice, nothing but the habit of slaughtering domestic animals could systematically supply."

It is refreshing amongst all the uncharitable things which it is the fashion to write of Sterne, to find the late Leigh Hunt thus speaking of him, in his *Saunter through the West End*, lately issued:—"The faults of Sterne are known to everybody, for reasons best known to themselves; but it is lamentable to see that envy has not yet done with his virtues. Regrets (meaning hopes of its being true) are still heard about Sterne's 'canting,' and of his want of common generosity to his relations. Don't believe a word of it. Don't believe it, for the sake of the man who has done the world so much good. Don't believe it, for your own sake, who will injure yourself, to say nothing of betraying yourself, in proportion as you doubt good in others. We could relate the most affecting instances of pain given by calumnies of this sort, in quarters whose only fault was an excess of kindness and delicacy. Sterne had reason to exclaim, 'Of all cants in this canting world, deliver me from the cant of criticism.' . . . To suppose that Sterne was unfeeling merely because it fell to the lot of his genius to write more enthusiastically about feeling than other men, is at the very least a narrow-minded assumption. At the worst, it is the renouncement of a claim to have one's own words believed. Sir Walter Scott, who had occasion to write a Life of Sterne, and who had no prejudice in his favour beyond what every man of feeling has a right to have in favour of everybody, does not condescend even to notice the charge against him of refusing help to his relations. He contents himself with observing, as simple matter of fact, that his resources, 'such as they were, seem to have been always at the command of those whom he loved.'"

The cinnamon gardens of Ceylon are described as follows, by Dr. Karl Scherzer, in his *Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the Globe by the Austrian Frigate "Novara,"* the first volume of which has lately been issued:—"The cinnamon gardens in the neighbourhood of Colombo, although for the most part gone to decay, nevertheless impart to the whole scene a singularly cheerful, agreeable aspect. The bushes, from four to six feet in height, with

their smooth, beautiful, light green leaves, resembling those of the bay-tree, and their pale, yellow flower-stamens shoot up doubly fresh and succulent, from the snow-white quartz soil in which they best thrive. The flowering season of the cinnamon is in January, and the fruit ripens in April, when the sap is richest in the shrub. In May the boughs are begun to be "barked," which process continues till October. The pruning and gathering of the yearling shoots, which are about the thickness of a man's thumb, is very laborious, and employs many hands. Each labourer cuts off as many as he can conveniently carry in a bundle, then, with the point of a crooked knife, made for the express purpose, strips the entire rind from the wood, carefully scrapes off the exterior corticle and innermost layer, and lays the stripped-off cinnamon rind, now reduced to the thickness of parchment, in the sun, where it dries and curls together. All round the hut, in which the peeling of the rind is carried on, is diffused a most exquisite aroma, caused by the breaking of the leaves or twigs. What is related, however, by various travellers of the fragrance of the cinnamon forests, which they have scented at a great distance seaward, would seem to indicate that this delicious odour emanates from various other aromatic plants in which Ceylon is so rich, rather than the cinnamon groves, the aroma of which, indeed, is not perceptible beyond the immediate vicinity. The best description of cinnamon is not so thick as stout paper, and is fine-grained, flexible, light brown or golden yellow, sweet and pungent; the coarser qualities are thick-skinned, dark brown, acrid, stinging, and leave a bitter after taste. In the warehouses, the cinnamon rinds and canes sorted for shipping are piled upon each other, packed in bales of about 90lbs. weight each, and carefully sewed. In all cavities and spaces, between each layer an immense quantity of pepper is strewn, to preserve the cinnamon during its sea-voyage, by which both spices are benefited, the black pepper absorbing all the superfluous moisture, and gaining by the fragrance of the cinnamon."

Dr. Bullar, in his *Letters from abroad from a Physician Search of Health*, thus describes a Turkish bath at Grand Cairo:—"I have just been with a fellow-traveller to take a Turkish bath. You enter a large pillared room hung from its ceiling with towels and coloured garments. You mount a large divan, strip, and are wrapped in towels and turban, and then marched to the bath-room. This is a room about sixteen feet square, in the middle of which is a bath, about eight feet square, and full of very hot water. The floor, which is on a level with the top of the bath, is of a coarse kind of marble mosaic. The atmosphere is hot from the quantity of hot water in the bath and the closeness of the room, which allows of no escape of vapour. Two men, who look like demons of suspicious kind, then take you in hand; one took my companion, and one myself. They are necked, except a cloth round the loins, skin dark brown, black beards, and long black hair growing from the back half of their heads, the scalp elsewhere being closely shorn. They are as skinny as sweating can make them. The room is dark from situation and scanty light, and darker from cloudy vapour, and your imagination can picture many ugly possibilities from such folk in such a place. They lay you down flat on your back on the marble, with only a towel between you and it and a rolled towel beneath your head. Then they throw small quantities of very hot water on you, and rub you softly with their hands. They next put on a glove of short horse-hair, and keep up a friction for about twenty minutes, rubbing you all over. It is this which brings off your scarf skin in small rolls, and in considerable quantity. Then you get into the hot bath, and wash as long as you like. After this you get out, and are soaped all over with very clean soap, and gently rubbed, get again into the hot bath for a wash, and are thence taken into another room. Here bowls of tepid water are thrown over you. This being finished, you are conducted into another room, are wrapped in dry linen cloths, turbaned, and covered by a coloured cloth, and then are conveyed to the first room, where a bed is made for you on the ground, close to an open window. Here you are kneaded, stretched, twisted, cracked in your knuckles and other joints, shampooed, and then finished off. After a few minutes of quiet, you dress, and walk off. It is a very refreshing process."

A new book for the microscope, by Henry J. Slack, F.G.S., is on the eve of publication, entitled *Marvels of Pond Life*.

In *A Saunter through the West End*, by the late Leigh Hunt, only published a few weeks ago, we have the following genial gossiping about Charles Lamb and Hazlitt, in connection with Wardour-street:—"Charles Lamb was fond of this street; and Hazlitt lies on the other side of the wall which encloses the burial ground of St. Anne's. We have heard Lamb expatiate on the pleasure of strolling up 'Wardour-street on a summer's day.' It was there, in stalls and boxes more precious to him than conser-

vatories, that he found the only flowers he much cared for—those of literature. His library, which was a very choice one, mainly consisted of old books picked up at bookstalls. He had no predilection for modern editions of his favourite writers, furnished with notes, and costing large sums of money. The notes he could furnish himself, and the four pounds ten shillings he was willing enough to keep; conscious that with the remaining ten, at due intervals of time, he could pick up the disjointed limbs of the great man. His book-shelves accordingly had no outward attractions. They resembled an old fruiterer's, who makes no show. Dust and dry leaves hung about them. But within were melting peaches and fruits for the gods. The curiosity-shops Lamb did not trouble. He did not care for antiquity as antiquity; whatever some may have supposed. . . . But he had an eye for a print or an old picture. Hogarth he revelled in; and he would delight in the high forehead of an old saint in an etching, with its capacity for being 'filled with wonder.' Therefore, in Wardour-street and Princes-street he was happy. We never heard Hazlitt speak of this quarter; but as he died in Frith-street, he was here buried; and very fitly does his memory also associate itself with the old pictures and books. He was, moreover, very fond of music; and could write things about its inarticulate sweetness and sufficiency, which, as it has been beautifully observed, were themselves like overtures of Beethoven. He would have pronounced, we fear, most of the pictures in Wardour-street to be daubs; and he did not care for a stock of the books as Lamb did. His brain was perpetually seething with authorship of his own. Hazlitt had scarcely a book in his house, or even a print. A few prints would accumulate and be given away; and we never saw either on his walls. Yet no man loved a few of them better. Give him a stroll in the country (for he liked the country better than Lamb did), a room in an inn to repose in, a roast fowl, and a volume of Fielding or Congreve to recall the days of his youth; and those were his happy moments."

The following description of a raft voyage down a forest-fringed mountain stream, we extract from *Student Life in Venetia*, recently translated by Mr. C. B. Cayley, B.A., from the unpublished Italian Manuscripts:—"Oh, it is a wondrous thing to float on a *zattera* upon a river, which descending an inclined bed, rushes, and whirls, and seethes, and maddens in its career! The distances are swallowed up; varied scenes, fearful and lovely, replace one another every moment. Now you pass through a defile between two lofty mountains, which scarcely allow the water a narrow passage; now you go along with a goodly tract on either side of fruitful level; now through an expanse of shingle, which the torrent once devastated, when it spread, during the full flood-times, into an ample channel; now you desert villages, now towns, which appear and disappear at a little distance from the banks; now you come across the ruins of old-world hills, which broke down, at an unremembered era, from the water's incessant action having many ages corroded and undermined their bases; and now you pass streams, that pour the tribute of their waters into the superior torrent, which with a ravenous snatch hurries you forward; and there at the confluence, the water seethes and foams, and thence the torrent swells more and more, and the rapidity of its course increases, and it bears you downward, aye more furiously. But all this is comparatively nothing. The raft is an object of still greater wonder. The ligatures, which connect the planks, are not drawn close and tight, but have play given them, according to the rules of art, so that they may yield without breaking, to the reactions begotten by the impetus of the current. The raft is always represented by the *zatteri* in their *gergo* as a serpent, and like a serpent she comports herself. She turns round upon herself according to the tortuous course of the river, and seems to imitate a serpent slinking; she bends in front, and remains straight in the rearward part, just as a serpent might. She hisses when she breaks through the water, and grates and rumbles over a bed of shingle, where the water is shallow; now her joints are dislocated and creak horribly, as she almost doubles herself up in winding round a rock; now she clears the reaches with sharp, broken plunges; and now she threatens, in her coilings, to dash against a rock, and by a snap with her head evades the obstacle. All these marvels are effected by the four *zatteri*, who stand by the four oars. You feel sure every moment that the raft is going to strike a crag and be broken to pieces, or to run aground in a shallow, and remain immovable for many hours; or to be dismembered by the violence of its own movement; and all these perils are encountered and overcome every moment by the dexterity, the herculean strength, and the audacity of the *zatteri*, who with their four rude oars perform prodigies. In four or five hours they traverse a distance amounting, in a straight line, to about forty miles, but the route with all its windings would measure a hundred or perhaps a hundred and forty."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF SUSSEX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your article last week upon the forthcoming "Sussex Provincial Meeting" you remarked "for the first time for many years the brethren will attend Divine Service." I am pleased to think you deem such intention worthy of particular mention. It further shows that the little province of Sussex is not lost sight of by your Magazine. I venture to hope that you will increase the obligation we feel under to you, by sending a representative to the forthcoming meeting. You will then have an opportunity of seeing how harmoniously every thing works in the province, of bearing witness to the individual exertions of the D. Prov. G.M., of hearing his report, from personal visits, of the progress of the several lodges, and of acknowledging the justice of the new appointments, and further you will be enabled pleasantly to record a movement in the right direction—steps for the immediate erection of "A Masonic Hall."

Yours fraternally,

Brighton, August 6th, 1861.

PROGRESS.

ADMISSION OF NON-MASONS TO MASONIC BANQUETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Some of your readers may be amused by the following "cutting" from the *Norwich Mercury* of last Wednesday, anent the Norfolk Prov. Grand Lodge meeting on the previous Friday:—

"THE SUDDEN BREAK UP OF THE MASONIC DINNER.

"We are prevented from giving a report of the Masonic dinner, at the Assembly Rooms, our reporter having been refused admission by the Secretary, Mr. Leedes Fox, after Mr. Bond Cabbell, the Prov. G.M., had expressed an opinion to a member of the Prov. Grand Lodge, who applied to that gentleman on our behalf, that 'he saw no objection to our reporter being present.' From what we can learn, the refusal is of no importance to the public, as far as Masonic eloquence is concerned, for we understand that the conduct of some of the brethren, who certainly ought to have known better, was so disorderly and disgraceful when the Prov. G.M. was addressing them, that he was compelled by the noise and disorder, to sit down, and leave unexplained his intentions as to the Assembly Room property. The reader (Mason or non-Mason) has, therefore, suffered no loss by the rejection of our reporter, only that the report he would have made of these not very creditable or brotherly proceedings would probably have prevented, by its exposure, any similar conduct in a Masonic lodge, where brethren are supposed 'to dwell together in unity.'

"A few words now as to this very pitiful rejection of our reporter. We can show by precedents, not only that the late most illustrious Grand Master of England, when he came to Norwich in August, 1819, to instal Mr. Coke as Grand Master of Norfolk, or his officers, did not refuse the attendance of a non-Masonic reporter, or even his being at their elbow for a whole evening reporting (for we had that honour and pleasure). Two years ago, at the North Walsham Masonic dinner, Mr. Bond Cabbell in the chair, our reporter (the same party as now) was present, and the report of the proceedings appeared. How the Provincial Secretary can reconcile the incongruity of principle, which not only admits the presence of a reporter at one time, but objects at another, we do not quite understand. Even if we put aside the fact that the most illustrious Grand Master of England, and the Provincial Grand Master of Norfolk, and the body of the Masons, were not opposed to a reporter and editor's presence, the refusal to admit now savours of something more than Masonic rule. Unless, therefore, among the extraordinary revolutions of these times, when practice is found sometimes not to be quite synonymous with the outward show of principle, the leaven of life (which has been of late found to affect the very good as well as the sinner), may have affected even some of the 'Brethren of the Craft,' we cannot comprehend the reason of this rejection. The spirit of Masonry we have always understood to be liberal, kind, and generous; anything but narrow and bigotted. But we, who are not of the Craft, can only judge by the deeds of the flesh, and read the refusal of our reporter (after the courteous and liberal view taken of our application only the night before by the Grand Master, for which we beg to express our acknowledgments) as rather the result of a narrow view of the laws, or a despotic exercise of the power of office, than as in the true spirit of Masonic rule.

"Fortunately nothing has been lost to the public, except indeed they would have been better informed of the causes of the out-

rageous conduct, and the liberality which induced Mr. Bond Cabbell to purchase the Assembly Rooms, as it is reported, with the intention of placing it in the hands of trustees for the use of the Masons of Norfolk, in order to avoid the inconveniences and other causes which operate against holding a lodge at an inn. To judge from what is reported to have occurred at this dinner, the Provincial Grand Master's view is not only a wise and prudent one, but absolutely necessary to some of the body."

Because a reporter who was not a Mason was on one occasion smuggled into a Masonic banquet, *ergo*, his intrusion should be ever after connived at. Such is the logic of the editor of the *Mercury*.

I draw attention to the above, because a statement is boldly made which is hardly creditable, that Bro. Cabbell, who is so tenacious of the ancient landmarks, intimated that he saw no objection to the presence of a reporter not belonging to the Order. This is certainly very strange, for as soon as the reporter presented himself to Bro. Cabbell, and Bro. Leedes Fox, the Prov. G. Sec., he was instantly informed by the latter brother (on whose arm Bro. Cabbell was resting), that there was every objection; that he could be admitted on any account whatever; and Bro. Cabbell, signified his assent, or, at any rate, did not contradict his officer, who spoke not only loudly but very emphatically.

The improbability of Bro. Cabbell sending such a communication to the *Mercury* is increased by the fact that the admission of the *Mercury* reporter ("the same party" who was sent on this occasion), at the North Walsham meeting, was excused as an inadvertence (he came in under the wing of a Mason, who belongs to the *Mercury* establishment), and was unanimously denounced at the time as a most unmasonic innovation. The reporter felt himself placed in a very unpleasant position, and declared that he would never ask to be admitted to another Masonic banquet.

Moreover, the editor of the *Mercury* wrote to the brother who had the management of the dinner, and asked whether it was to be exclusively Masonic, and whether his reporter could be admitted, and he was told that as his reporter was not a Mason, he could not, of course, be present. Even if the editor of the *Mercury* be so singularly ignorant of the peculiar secrecy of Masonry, this information ought to have been sufficient for him, without "touting" any further for an invitation. He did not scruple, however, to send his reporter to the Assembly-rooms, to *solicit to be invited*, a thing, I should imagine, hardly consistent with the dignity of the profession, and most unfair to the gentlemen who was compelled to do it.

It is, no doubt, a very "pitiful" thing in the eye of the editor of the *Mercury* that his reporter should not have the privilege of an open sesame, even into a Masonic lodge, or any place which may afford *pabulum* for the readers of his paper. He appears to be disappointed at not having an opportunity of describing the foolish behaviour of one or two brothers, who certainly conducted themselves in a way which reflected no credit upon them as men or as Masons. The incident is in itself a sufficient reason for the exclusion of all but brothers, who can put a charitable construction on such things, instead of exaggerating them as the editor in the *Mercury* has done.

If the editor of the *Mercury* was a Mason, he would know that Masons do not require the interference of a local newspaper editor, either to expose the misconduct of a brother, or to correct him, and the report which the *Mercury* representative "would have made of these not very creditable or brotherly proceedings" would scarcely have tended to a result at all satisfactory in a Masonic point of view.

Your readers will probably be surprised to see that though the lodge was "tyled" during the dinner, the editor of the *Mercury* was informed of what took place. There can be but one opinion of the greatly unmasonic conduct of the person who spoke to a non-Mason (even though his own employer) about the very thing which he ought to have kept secret, especially when that person got into the banquet-room surreptitiously, after the dinner, avoiding taking a ticket.

Masonic banquets are not proper occasions for newspaper reporting; and everything that the *Mercury* could have cared to have had might have been obtained without any difficulty from Bro. Leedes Fox or Bro. Marshall.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

A NORWICH FREEMASON.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

PROVINCIAL.

BUCKS.

STONEV STRATFORD.—*Scientific Lodge* (No. 1142).—This prosperous lodge met on Saturday, the 3rd inst.—There was a numerous attendance of the brethren. The Rev. F. W. Harnett, Incumbent of Wolverton, and Mr. John Butcher, were initiated. Bro. F. R. Webster, *M.D.*, was passed, and Bros. Dukes and Chalmers raised. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. C. Bennett, P.M. of Lodge No. 25 performed the duties of W.M. in a very efficient manner, and was ably assisted in the ceremonies by Bro. W. Watson, of the Grand Stewards' Lodge. Amongst the visitors was Bro. H. Maudslay, P. Prov. G.W. of Surrey. It was proposed at this meeting that arrangements be made for the formation of a lodge of instruction, in connection with the Scientific Lodge.

DEVON.

DARTMOUTH.—*Hauley Lodge* (No. 1099).—This lodge is still under dispensation. It is understood that the Prov. G. Lodge will shortly consecrate it. The lodge-room itself is a perfect model; and has been so much talked of, that a grand array of brethren is expected at the formal opening; and a church service. The works have been examined by Bro. Thos. Lidston, Prov. G. Dir. of Works (Devonshire) with the able assistance of Bro. R.M. Mortimore, who is J.D.; and of Bro. W. H. Way, artist. Bro. Henry Bridges, D. Prov. G.M. (Somersetshire) is the W.M.; but his endless avocations prevent many personal visits.

HAMPSHIRE.

PRESENTATION TO THE GRAND CHAPLAIN AND W.M. 401.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., the Rev. Dr. Bradshaw was presented, at the Royal Victoria Assembly Rooms, Southampton, with the robes appertaining to the degree of L.L.D., which he has recently taken at Trinity College, Dublin. There was a numerous attendance of the gentlemen who had subscribed to the presentation. Captain Engledue, who presided, read the following address, which had been beautifully engrossed on parchment in illuminated writing, by Mr. Clarke, of the Strand:—

TO THE REV. GEORGE BRADSHAW L.L.D., &C.

"We, the undersigned magistrates, merchants, and other inhabitants of Southampton, who have had the pleasure of your acquaintance for many years, and who have observed with much gratification your valuable and ready assistance in many useful and public objects, and that your learning, your eloquence, and your kindness of heart have always been promptly directed to further many good works, now learn with the utmost satisfaction that you have recently had conferred on you the high distinction of Doctor of Laws; and we cheerfully embrace the opportunity of testifying our gratification on this occasion, and our personal regard and esteem for yourself, by presenting you with the robes of your collegiate degree, and with that presentation to offer to you our most cordial and earnest wishes for your welfare and prosperity, that in your sacred character of a clergyman you may continue to be distinguished in the pulpit, useful and successful in the duties of your pastoral charge, eminent as a scholar, and for many years be blessed with the enjoyment of every happiness and prosperity which may add to the joy of the domestic circle you enrich, and the ardent friendship you inspire.

"Signed and presented, at a banquet given on the occasion, for, and on behalf of the subscribers by

"J. R. Engledue, *J. P.*, Chairman.

"J. R. Stebbing, *J. P.*, Vice-Chairman.

"Southampton, July 27, 1861."

Captain ENGLEDEUE then handed to Dr. Bradshaw the handsome scarlet robe and hood of a Doctor of Laws, and said: Allow me, in the name of the gentlemen present, and many other friends, to present you with this gown. I take this opportunity, which is a very gratifying one, to express on the part of myself and the gentlemen present—a repetition, in fact, of what is contained in the address—that you are valued and esteemed by a large circle of your fellow-townsmen; and I also take this opportunity of saying that we have a most thorough contempt for the tyranny exercised and the bad taste shown by many who opposed the increase of your salary, as chaplain to the Southampton Poor-Law Incorporation, to which you were justly entitled. (Hear, hear.) It did not meet with the

approval of the respectable part of the town; and I only regret that those people, instead of advocating a self-constitutional principle, were cutting their own throats by doing away with that principle which the majority of the Council and the Guardians desire to exercise in the regulation of affairs in their own particular department. The increase was voted by two to one; the pittance—the stipend, which I cannot help calling a pittance—was increased in spite of a party of men, not even ratepayers, who hawked an opposing petition about the Docks. Since then a book has been handed about, soliciting subscriptions to reimburse those who hawked the petition. It was a disreputable affair, a disgrace to Southampton. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, having assumed the robe and hood amid much applause, replied:—Captain Engledue and Gentlemen, I thank you most cordially for that address which you have just endorsed. You have given me credit in that address for advocating many useful public works in this town. I can only say that whatever little ability I am blessed with has always been most cheerfully given to promote everything that would tend to advance the social, the moral, and above all the spiritual amelioration of my fellow-townsmen. (Cheers.) I have invariably assisted at our Ragged Schools; I have assisted at all our Oddfellows' and Foresters' demonstrations; and I certainly was a little astounded, after having for so many years done all I could in support of these Institutions, to find that some of their members should be found in the ranks of those of whom Captain Engledue has just spoken. (Hear, hear.) I have also, at the risk of my own personal preferment in the church, supported the Church of England Young Men's Society of Southampton in its integrity. I believe that there are men in this town, in leading positions, who can testify that my speech on that subject was the means of raising the Church of England Young Men's Society—when it was in danger, and the very pillars of that substratum of the Church were about to be snapped assunder—to a sense of its duty, and keeping intact the principles upon which it was formed. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, it may naturally be considered by some that the Chaplain of the Borough Gaol, and of the Southampton Incorporation, was not in a position to go to his University and take the degree of Doctor of Laws; but you are the best answer to that; and if I wanted a high authority for it, I can go to Him whose minister I am, and can tell that He speaks in the Sacred Volume that He "will undo the heavy burden and let the oppressed go free," "If I pass from that on to the other sphere of action—I find he says 'When the poor and needy seek water, and there is none, and their heart faileth them for thirst, I, the God of Israel, will not forsake them.'" Thus, gentlemen, in both capacities I feel that I have the high and the great name of Him whose ambassador I trust to be declaring that he does not look at these souls as one whit less than the souls of the proudest peer or the greatest men who adorn this country. And now, gentlemen, I come to the degree which I have obtained; and it certainly is to me no ordinary pride to find my name enrolled among the members of the Dublin University. Sir, I trust that in your country I may not be accused of egotism when I say that that University occupies a foremost position among the learned institutions of the land; that it has received the sanction and approval of our gracious Queen herself. When our University presented to the Prince Consort of the realm his L.L.D. degree, the Queen graciously smiled, and hoped that the Dublin University would maintain in the present and in the future, as it has done in the past, its proud position among the Universities of the land. (Cheers.) If I take the fields of science, we have *Hart's Mechanics*, *Stack's Optics*, *Luby's Euclid*, *Spherical and Plain Trigonometry*, not forgetting *Hamilton's Conic Sections*; or if I take the fields of the Greek and Latin classics, and speak of all those who have contributed their quota to science and literature, we have Kennedy, who, with regard to *Homer*, we may put in juxtaposition with your Gladstone; and I may venture to say, having some pretension to a knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics, that Dublin will not come off second best when the notes of both men are examined. Then we have *Wheeler's Virgil and Horace*, with *Notes on the Greek Plays*; but it is not for me to speak of these things before you, who are acquainted with all the Greek and Latin books that have issued from our University. And last, though not least, our University was the first to do honour to the talent and the deeds of a man who will ever shine resplendent among the great ones of both countries—that man who spoke in glowing terms of the storming of Inkermann, of the "thin red line" at Balaklava, of all the daring deeds of the British soldier, and who raised the British people as one man, and I believe was the means of establishing that great and mighty body we now have for the support of our throne, our church, and our constitution—I mean our gallant volunteers. (Hear, hear.) Capt. Engledue, I know you want to get away, and I shall not detain this assembly much further. I have only to say that young as I am, I feel now that I have a right to these badges, because you, the people of Southampton—and you are the

strength and sinew of them—you endorse them. (Hear, hear.) It is not our mission to sit down after having carried some great political vote amid the applause of a listening senate; but it is our mission and our duty too, to go into the haunts of the poor, to carry the glad tidings of the Gospel to the homes of the destitute, the afflicted, and the oppressed; and to tell them that in this fleeting, dying world, there is not time for the little bickerings which agitate man and man, but to tell them to look forward to a brighter, a better, and a more blessed future. And in conclusion I will say it is my duty to uphold, as far as I can, my University in its proud and honourable distinction; and above all, sir, to continue to hold in your estimation, and in that of the gentlemen present, the good opinion I do now. That shall be my aim and object; and I trust to be enabled through a kind and merciful Providence, to leave behind me to my children that which is better than all riches—a good name. (Hear, hear.) And now, Captain Engledue and gentlemen, let me again say that I most cordially and sincerely tender my warmest thanks. (Loud cheers.)

The gentlemen present then sat down to an elegant *déjeuner* supplied by Mr. Fisk, of the High-street. Captain Engledue occupied the chair; Bro. J. R. Stebbing, Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, the vice-chair; among those present were Bro. F. Perkins, the late Mayor, P. Prov. G.W.; Bro. C. E. Deacon, Town Clerk, D. Prov. G.M.; Bros. T. P. Payne, Andrews, Passenger, Dr. H. Clark, W. H. Hickman, Prov. G. Sec., &c. After the toasts of "The Queen," "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," and "The Health of the Rev. Dr. Bradshaw," had been drunk, the Rev. gentleman proposed "The Health of Captain Engledue," observing that he was a true British sailor and a thorough English gentleman, and that nothing gave him greater pleasure than that Captain Engledue should have presided on the occasion and presented him with his robes. Captain Engledue replied, and retired amidst loud cheers, having a pressing engagement. On the retirement of Captain Engledue, Bro. F. Perkins was called to the chair. A number of loyal, patriotic, and complimentary toasts were honoured; after enjoying the afternoon party, at the invitation of Mr. Brinton, proceeded to that gentleman's residence at Bassett. They took the opportunity to inspect the beautiful grounds at Red Lodge (Mr. Rogers's); partook of tea and other refreshments on the lawn at Mr. Brinton's, and passed an exceedingly pleasant evening.

KENT.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

(From our own Reporter.)

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the pretty little town of Ashford—a first-class station on the South Eastern Railway—on Wednesday last, and when it would have been impossible for the brethren to have been blessed with more magnificent weather; a great consideration when there is to be an out-of-doors demonstration.

The proceedings of the day were inaugurated by a handsome breakfast at the Saracen's Head Hotel, to which the W.M. and brethren of the Invicta Lodge (No. 1011), had invited the Prov. G.M., the D. Prov. G.M., and a large number of other brethren, and which was presided over by Bro. Eastes, the W.M.

At half past eleven o'clock, the lodge was opened in the Ashford School Rooms, which have been recently built at Barrow Hill, the top of the town, and which, by their construction, were admirably adapted for such a meeting. The Prov. G.M. Bro. Viscount Holmesdale, *M.P.*, presided, supported by Bro. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M.; Bros. Savage, P.G.D.; S. B. Wilson, P.G.D.; Hallows, P.D. Prov. G.M.; Harvey Boyes, P.D. Prov. G.M.; Plummer, Prov. G.W.; Keddell, P. Prov. G.W.; Delmar, P. Prov. G.W.; Jones, P. Prov. G.W.; Gardner, P. Prov. G.W.; Money Penny, P. Prov. G.W.; Stock, P. Prov. G.W.; B. Thorpe, P. Prov. G. Reg.; C. Isaacs, Prov. G. Sec.; Wates, Asst. Prov. G. Sec.; Day, P. Prov. G.D.; Munns, P. Prov. G.D.; W. H. Moore, P. Prov. G.D.; Feekins, P. Prov. G.D.; Wood, P.G.Std., and Prov. G.D., Sussex; Cooley, Prov. G.D.C.; Gore, P. Prov. D.G.C.; Key, P. Prov. G. Org.; Reynolds, P. Prov. G. Org.; Philipson, Prov. G. Pust.; Tolpitt, Prov. G. Org.; J. Eastes, W.M. 1011; May, S.W. 1011; Springett J.W. 1011; and upwards of 200 other brethren.

The minutes of the last annual Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Gravesend in October, and of a Grand Lodge of Emergency held at Chatham in January, were read and confirmed, the Prov. G.M., D. Prov. G.M., and other Prov. G. Officers having been first saluted in due form.

Bro. HALLOWES, P.D. Prov. G., moved the election of Bro. Benj. Thorpe, as Prov. G. Treas., which was seconded by Bro. Delmar, P. Prov. G.W.

Bro. COOLEY, Prov. G.D.C., moved the re-election of Bro.

Saunders. This was seconded by Bro. Feekins, P. Prov. G.D., and on a show of hands, Bro. Saunders was announced to have been re-elected.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proceeded to appoint and invest his officers for the ensuing year as follows: Bros. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M. (re-appointed); Eastes, W.M., 1011, S. Prov. G.W.; Philcox, P.M. 376, J. Prov. G.W.; Rev. E. Hill, 741, Prov. G. Chaplain (re-appointed); Bathurst, W.M., 155, Prov. G. Reg.; C. Isaacs, 20, Prov. G. Sec. (re-appointed); Wates 91, Asst. Prov. G. Sec.; De Cuadra, P.M., 856, S. Prov. G.D.; W. M. Hill, P.M., 91, J. Prov. G.D.; Finch, P.M., 621, Prov. G. D.C.; Adamson, P.M., 235, Asst. Prov. G.D.D.; Ashdown, P.M., 147, Prov. G. Sup. of Works.; Brasier, W.M., 149, Prov. G.S.B.; Tolpuitt, 816, Prov. G. Org. (re-appointed); Hartnup, W.M., 741, Prov. G. Purst. The following were appointed Prov. G. Stewards: Bros. Philpott, P.M., 34; Hodge, S.W., 184; B. K. Thorpe, Sec., 1011; Asst. S.W., 1086; W. Page, J.W. 741; and J. I. Solomon, J.W., 20.

The new Prov. G. Officers having been duly selected

The R.W. Prov. G.M. moved the adaption of the new bye-laws of the province agreed to at the emergency meeting at Chatham, and since circulated through the various lodges in the province.

The D. Prov. G.M. seconded the motion which was carried by acclamation.

Bro. KEDDELL, P. Prov. G.W., moved that a donation of £10 be presented to the orphan children of Bro. Farninger, who was for many years a very active Mason, and filled several offices in Provincial Grand Lodge—they by his death—that of their mother having taken place a short time previously—been left in great distress.

Bro. HALLOWES, P. Prov. D.G.M., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The D. Prov. G.M. moved that £31 10s. be given from the Provincial Charity Fund to the Deal Lodge, and a like sum to that of Faversham, in order to enable them to become Life Governors of the Girls' and Boys' Schools. When these sums were paid over, every lodge in the province, excepting that at Erith, would have been made Life Governors of these two Charities. Next year that lodge would come in for the advantage which the others had received, and then they would begin with the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, making the lodges Life Governors of both Funds. As a smaller sum was required for that purpose than for the two schools, and their funds were on the increase, they would be enabled to get round the lodges quicker than they had hitherto done, and then they could begin with the Schools again; but at the same time they should always take care to keep a sufficient sum in hand to meet local cases, such as that which had been brought before them that day.

Bro. BOYES, P.D. Prov. G.M., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The lodge was then called from labour, and the brethren being formed into a procession, headed by the band of the 9th Royal Kent Rifle Volunteers, and the various banners of the lodges of the province, marched to the parish church of Ashford, now undergoing the process of restoration, where divine service was performed by the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Alcock; after which, an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Bro. Hill, Prov. G. Chap., who took for his text Ecclesiastes, chap. xii. ver. 14: "For God shall bring every work unto judgment with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." The Rev. brother, addressing himself more particularly to the brethren—there being also a large general congregation present—proceeded to allude to the great truths in scripture, pointing to a state of future life and judgment—how consistent with true religion were the Masonic professions—and how the various emblems of Freemasonry not only taught and enforced every moral virtue, but pointed towards those great truths of resurrection, judgment, and future life. Having dilated upon these topics at some length, he besought the brethren not to neglect the excise of one great Masonic virtue—Charity, so that even those who were not Masons might see that they were doing good, and did not deal in mere empty professions and the vanities of the world. To Masons he need say nothing in reference to the excellence of their Masonic Charities, on behalf of which a collection would be made that day; but he might add that one-half of the amount to be collected was to be given to the Ashford Schools, in the rooms of which they had that day assembled. Nothing could be more worthy of support than educational institutions where the children, of those unable to provide it for themselves, might receive the advantage of instruction, not only in that which was useful to them in this world, but to their future welfare. He trusted that the collection that day would be such as to prove of substantial benefit to the schools, and thereby leave a lasting remembrance of the visit of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent to Ashford.

At the conclusion of the service a collection was made, and the

brethren having been re-formed into procession, marched back to the lodge room, where business was again proceeded with.

On resuming his seat

The R.W. Prov. G.M. said that he had a most pleasing duty to perform, that of proposing a vote of thanks to the Prov. G. Chap. for his very excellent sermon, and at the same time he had the gratification of announcing that the collection amounted to £17 11s. 3d. He thought they were all indebted to their Rev. brother for his very excellent sermon which must have convinced every person present that there was nothing in Freemasonry which was not perfectly in accordance with religion.

The D. Prov. G.M. seconded the motion which was carried *nem con.*

The Prov. G. CHAP. thanked the brethren for the favour shown him in receiving so cordially the vote of thanks which had been so kindly proposed by the R.W. Prov. G.M. He only wished that the truths which he had had the pleasure of laying before them might lead to the benefit of the hearts of those present, and of those other persons not connected with their Order, who were also present in the church.

A vote of thanks was then ordered to be entered on the minutes and communicated to the vicar of the parish for the use of his church.

The lodge was also closed in due form, the whole of the officers both outgoing and incoming, being much more perfect in the knowledge of their duties than we generally see in Provincial Grand Lodges.

THE BANQUET.

At half past four o'clock the brethren re-assembled in the Assembly-rooms of the Town Hall, under the presidency of the R.W. Prov. G.M., and where a very elegant dinner was served under the direction of Bro. Rogers, of the George Hotel.

On the removal of the cloth, grace was said by the Prov. G. Chap. After which,

The Prov. G.M. said the first toast he had to propose to them was "The Queen and the Craft"—a toast which he trusted would ever be received with enthusiasm and drunk with cordiality amongst Masons. By Englishmen the health of the Queen was always cordially received as that of the best ruler any nation in the world ever had the good fortune to live under. (Cheers.) As with Masons loyalty was a cardinal virtue, he believed that their being so would, if possible, add to the enthusiasm with which the toast was sure to be received. (Oheers.) Only second to their love for the Queen was the Craft of which they had the happiness to be members; and as they were close tyled, he would give them the toast with Masonic honours. (Applause.)

The Prov. G.M. said the next toast he had to give them was "H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." Though they must regret that none of the members of the present Royal Family were Masons, like those of the last, he was sure they would drink the toast most cordially. With regard to the Prince Consort, though coming amongst them as a foreigner, he had, since he had been in this country, so identified himself with everything English as to win the respect and esteem of the people. As regarded the Prince of Wales, who some day, though he trusted only at a distant period, would be king of this country, he could only hope he might prove worthy of the high character he now bore. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. had now to propose a toast which was always received with pleasure, "The Health of the Nobleman who had now for a considerable period presided over the Craft in a manner to win the esteem of every Mason." Every person who had had the pleasure of coming into contact with the Earl of Zetland must bear testimony to his great kindness and courtesy. It required no small degree of tact, no little talent, so to conduct the business of an Order so widely spread as that of Freemasonry, as to avoid giving offence to any one, whilst the landmarks of the Order were strictly guarded and preserved. The noble Earl possessed that ability, and in proposing his health, he was sure that it would be most cordially received. (Applause.)

The Prov. G.M. next gave "The R.W. the Deputy G.M., the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the Grand Officers of England." The Deputy Grand Master was as yet young in his office, but they all knew that as Under Secretary of War he had shown great aptitude and zeal for business by the manner in which he had aided the volunteer organisation; and if his Lordship brought the same zeal and talent to the business of the Craft, there would be no doubt that he would make one of the best Grand Masters they had ever had, should it ever be his lot to reach that high office, which he trusted would only be at a very distant date. They had one or two Grand Officers present, amongst whom was Bro. Wilson, P.G.D., and who enjoyed the full confidence of the Craft. It was the good fortune of the brethren of that province to know Bro. Wilson, and

if he did not hold the highest rank, there were few brethren who had done so much for the Craft as Bro. Wilson. (Cheers.)

Bro. S. BARTON WILSON, P.G.D., said he had a double duty to perform in connection with the toast which they had just drunk. First to acknowledge it on behalf of the Deputy Grand Master and the other Grand Officers, with whom he was proud to have his name coupled; and secondly, on behalf of himself. Since the D.G.M. had been in office he had so conducted himself as to win the good wishes of every member of the Craft—which he felt sure he would continue to enjoy. As regarded himself, he happened to have the good fortune to be placed into office at the same time as the late D.G.M., Lord Pamure, who had executed his duties to the satisfaction of the Craft, and earned for himself a name which would not be speedily forgotten. He (Bro. Wilson) was an old member of the Craft, and so long as the G.A.O.T.U. gave him strength and health he should be happy to do his best to promote the best interests of the Order (cheers); and he would now return them his sincere thanks for the honour they had paid him. (Cheers.)

Bro. Ransford having sung the "Lion and the Lamb," for which there were loud demands to encore,

The D. Prov. G.M. said that he was very unwilling to interfere between the harmony of the evening and the brethren, but he had a toast to propose which, he was sure, would be most harmoniously received, as it was the health of a brother dear to them all, "The Prov. G.M. for Kent." (Cheers.) They had heard their Prov. G.M. say that every one who came into contact with the Earl of Zetland always found him kindly and courteous—a description which would well apply to Viscount Holmesdale himself. (Cheers.) Now, they, the brethren of Kent, had proved the kindness and courtesy of the Earl of Zetland. At the time when the vacancy occurred in the office of Prov. G.M., a general feeling prevailed in the province that the noble lord who now presided over them was the best man to fill the Chair. (Cheers.) They, therefore, recommended to the M.V.G.M. in mild but respectful terms Viscount Holmesdale for the office of Prov. G.M., and the Earl of Zetland most courteously and readily complied with their wishes. Now, having acknowledged their obligations to the Earl of Zetland, he must be allowed to say a few words with regard to Viscount Holmesdale. (Cheers.) He said last year, and he would repeat it now, that they would find the noble lord was not one who would rely on his hereditary position, but one who by his own merits would gain the esteem of his fellow-men. Bro. Ransford had sung them the song of a man with the paw of a lion, and the heart of a lamb, and just such a man was Viscount Holmesdale. Though by his birth he might if he had chosen, enjoyed what was called a feather-bed position, he had chosen rather to bear arms in the cause of his country, and proceeded to the Crimea, neither did he come scatheless out of the battle (Applause), in which he obtained distinction and renown (Cheers). On his return home he did not wish to be idle, and having been requested to stand as Member of Parliament for the Western division of the county, he consented to do so, and though he was not going to talk politics, he might be allowed to say that having fought a fair fight he was returned to the House of Commons, where he had met with great success, and elicited the warm commendations of his constituents. (Applause.) Though his Lordship was rather a little man, he knew he possessed all the pluck of a lion, and, like a true-hearted Englishman, would, if attacked by three even bigger than himself, manage to give a good account of them. (Laughter.) But, withal, he possessed the most lamb-like qualities, an easy, gentlemanly bearing, and the greatest kindness of disposition; and certainly if he was a lamb in body, he had all the spirit of the lion. (Cheers and laughter.) He had had many opportunities of coming into contact with his Lordship, and could not only speak as to his abilities and business habits so far as Masonry was concerned, but could declare that from the highest to the lowest Mason, in every communication he had with them he recognised them only as Masons, and knew no social distinctions between them. (Cheers.) He recognised all as his equals, and the Prov. G.M. gave to all a cordial and hearty reception. He would now propose "The Health of the R.W. Prov. G.M.," trusting that he might long continue to preside over the province. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. said, that after the high eulogiums of Bro. Dobson, and the kind manner in which the brethren had received his name, it certainly did require a good deal of what Bro. Dobson called pluck to stand up and thank them for the toast. It certainly would be difficult for him to fill up the character as drawn by Bro. Dobson, or even to give them a faint shadow of his fancy sketch of the Prov. G.M. (Laughter.) He could only say that after the very kind manner in which they had received and supported him, he should be only doing his duty by reciprocating their kindness, and doing his best to promote the interests of Freemasonry in the province, and endeavour to excel in future anything he had yet been enabled to perform as Prov. G.M.

(Cheers.) As there was a great deal in contrasts, and the prettiest women generally selected the plainest of maids, so he felt that as regarded Masonry, the beauty was all on the side of Bro. Dobson. (Cheers and laughter.) He had received from the Prov. G. Sec. a statement of the progress which Freemasonry was making in the province, and which he had great pleasure in reading to them. In 1857, they had 465 subscribing members; in 1858, 509; 1859, 567; 1860, 630; and this year 727. (Cheers.) Now though that was highly satisfactory, he trusted that they would not stop there; but that with a very few years these members would be represented by at least four figures. (Cheers.) In a large and important county like Kent, there must be many gentlemen who would gladly join them if they but understood the beneficial influences arising from Freemasonry, and he saw the best chance of their increasing their numbers in the example, and the highly influential and respectable position of the brethren by whom he was then surrounded. (Cheers.) In conclusion he had only to thank them for the compliment they had paid him, hoping and trusting that his conduct might ever be such as to deserve their confidence and support so long as he had the honour of presiding over them. (Cheers.) As time was pressing, and many of them had to leave by train, he would now ask them to fill their glasses to the health of their D. Prov. G.M.; and there was one thing he would impress upon them as they were assembled in a public room, so to moderate their enthusiasm as not to bring down the roof. (Cheers.) He felt that he had only to mention the name of Bro. Dobson to ensure it a hearty reception (cheers); and he believed that during the short time that brother had been in office, he had visited nearly all, if not every lodge in the province in order to make himself perfectly acquainted with their position. For himself, he could only regret that other business had prevented him having a like pleasure; but he had found that whenever he wanted to know anything with regard to the province Bro. Dobson had always given him the soundest and clearest of advice, for which he had great pleasure in publicly expressing his gratitude. (Cheers.) He could say much more did he not feel that it was unnecessary, as they were all impatient to drink the toast. (Loud applause.)

Bro. DOBSON, D. Prov. G.M., said his lordship had talked of fancy sketches, and then proceeded to draw one of a pretty lady and her maid, reminding him (Bro. Dobson) of Beauty and the Beast—(laughter)—though they would recollect that, according to the old fable on which the story was founded, that when he had shed his skin, it was found that he was not such a very bad beast after all. (Cheers.) Now, he was not going to say that his lordship was altogether the beauty, and that he (Bro. Dobson) was entirely the beast.—(Laughter)—though he still hoped that whilst his lordship remained as Beauty, that when the skin of praise with which his lordship had clothed him was shed, he should stand before them as the plain James Francis Dobson they had known before. (Cheers.) Now, in the position in which he was placed, he stood somewhat in the character of Prime Minister to the Prov. G.M., and it being his duty to advise his lordship on the appointments to be made, he felt it his duty personally to visit the various lodges and judge of their members and their working for himself. (Cheers.) He had not, as his lordship intimated visited all the lodges, but had only as yet been able to visit twelve out of eighteen, though he intended shortly to visit the other six, and he should have done so before but for a severe attack of gout in the spring. As it was his duty to advise the noble lord, he hoped, if in any of the appointments made they saw any cause for blame they would attribute it to him—whilst if they saw any cause for praise they would give it were it was justly due, to the fountain of all honour—the Prov. G.M. (Cheers.) He would beg them to recollect one thing that as there were but ten purples to give away, and there were eighteen lodges, it was impossible to meet the claims of all who were fairly entitled to honour, and all that he could do was to make the best selection he could according to his judgment. (Cheers.) It was all very well a few years ago, when there were but few working lodges, and very few Masons who could work in them, but now it was quite different, and whilst in the last four years the number of their members had increased by 50 per cent.; the number of good working lodges in which every office was creditably filled, had increased in a far greater ratio, and added to the difficulty of selection. (Hear.) He had no doubt that most men placed a high value upon themselves (laughter); but still they must recollect that there were but ten purples to give among eighteen lodges, so that every lodge could not have them. At the same time he pledged himself that so long as he had the honour to hold the office he then did that he would always recommend the best men according to his judgment founded on personal observation, and that he would never be led away by earwiggling or second-hand recommendations. (Cheers.) For fourteen years he had only acted as a Mason in his own lodge, and he could only suppose that it was to his conduct there that led his Lordship—following up an appointment made by the Grand Registrar whilst the office of Prov. G.M. was in abeyance

—to honour him with the position of D. Prov. G.M. When he accepted that office he felt bound to exercise his best judgment in every advice he should give, and that he could only do by becoming personally acquainted with the lodges and their members. (Cheers.) That course he should continue to pursue, and he thanked them for the manner in which his efforts had hitherto been acknowledged; at the same time, should any little difficulty arise in any of their lodges, he should consider no trouble too great in endeavouring to adjust it so that nothing but harmony and good feeling should exist amongst them. (Cheers.) One word with reference to the province. His Lordship had omitted to mention, with his usual modesty, the great success which had attended the Festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, over which his Lordship presided. He (Bro. Dobson) felt that a great compliment was paid, not only to the noble Lord, but to the province, when he was asked to preside over the festival of that important Charity in his first year of office, and the result could not be otherwise than peculiarly gratifying to them. (Cheers.) It showed that they acted on those feelings which had been so forcibly inculcated in the pulpit that day, that the outer world should not be enabled to say that there was nothing but forms and vanity in Freemasonry, but that they did practise what they taught—Charity, and that that was the main tie which bound them together. (Cheers.) He thought it was highly honourable to the Masons of Kent that out of £3000 subscribed on that occasion, no less than £340, or one-ninth of the whole came from their province. (Cheers.) What effect that was likely to produce he would not say, but it showed that in their own enjoyments they did not forget the wants of their poorer brethren; and the unity that existed amongst the Masons of Kent, and the influence that they could accordingly bring to bear was shown by the fact that the widow of a brother of the Margate Lodge was elected as an annuitant on the Widows' Fund of the Royal Benevolent Institution, by a very large majority, at the head of the poll, and that too on her first application. (Cheers.) He urged upon them to allow the same feelings of union ever to actuate them as their great bond of brotherhood, and most cordially thanked them, not only for the compliment they had paid him in drinking his health, but for the kindness with which they listened to his observations. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. then gave "The Prov. G. Officers, Past and Present," which was briefly acknowledged by Bro. Eastes, S. Prov. G.W.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then took leave of the brethren, in order to return to town by railway, and left the room amidst loud cheers.

The Chair was then taken by Bro. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M., and the following toasts were drunk, and appropriately acknowledged:—"The Provincial Grand Chaplain," "The W.M. and Brethren of the Invicta Lodge (No. 1011)," with thanks to them for their hospitality, and the excellent arrangements they had made for the comfort of the brethren; "The Visitors," "The Press," "Prosperity to the Town and Trade of Ashford," "The Ladies," "All Poor and Distressed Masons."

The harmony of the evening was much enhanced by the excellent singing of Bros. Ransford, Holmes, and Genge, who presided at the piano.

The whole of the arrangements were most excellent, and reflected the greatest credit on the brethren of the Invicta Lodge, to whom we return our personal thanks for their courtesy and attention.

NORFOLK.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

(From our own Reporter.)

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held on Friday the 2nd inst. The brethren, of whom there was a numerous muster, met at half-past eleven o'clock at the Grammar School, which had been kindly placed at their disposal by the head master, the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, and, at twelve o'clock, the Prov. G. Lodge was opened by the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell. After the ordinary business of the lodge had been transacted, the following brethren were appointed Prov. G. Officers for the ensuing year, most of them being re-appointments:—Bros. Martin Wilkin, Prov. S.G.W., re-appointed; A. F. Morgan, Prov. J.G.W., re-appointed; Rev. Francis H. S. Hodgson, Rector of Rackheath, Prov. G. Chap.; W. Windham Baring, Prov. G. Reg.; John Barwell, Prov. G. Treas., re-appointed; W. Leedes Fox, Prov. G. Sec., re-appointed; E. S. Bignold, Prov. G.S. Deacon, re-appointed; Wm. Smith (P.M. of No. 119), Prov. J.G. Deacon, re-appointed; Wm. Wright, Prov. G.S. of Works, re-appointed; Emanuel Haynes, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., re-appointed; W. H. Cox, Asst. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Henry John Mason, Prov. G.S.B., re-appointed; Wm. Norman, Prov. G. Org., re-appointed; Wm. Smith, Jun., Prov. G. Purs., re-appointed; Thomas Adams, Prov. G. Tyler, re-appointed;

Robert Kent, P.M. of No. 110; T. M. Kendall, of No. 124; C. L. Chipperfield, of No. 117; and Robert, Gidney, P.M. of No. 258, Prov. G. Stewards.

The brethren at two o'clock formed in procession, and walked from the Grammar School to the Cathedral (a distance of only a few yards), where a special divine service was performed. The sermon was preached in aid of the Jenny Lind Infirmary for sick children by the V.W. the Prov. G. Chap., the Rev. F. H. S. Hodgson, from the following words of St. Stephen, in Acts, c. 7. v. 47., "Solomon built him an house. Howbeit the Most High dwelleth not in Temples made with hands." All the ceremonies and ordinances of the temple worship, all its pomp and magnificence, the preacher remarked, were but the proclaiming of the mediatorial office of Christ before the brightness of his advent's dawn. Many a pious Israelite had learned to look upon the temple as the peculiar residence of the Great Jehovah; but when our Lord's apostles proclaimed a more perfect and more Catholic faith, they could only re-echo the words of their divine Master, "God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and truth." The Jew might regard his temple as endued with all the sanctity of a local religion; the Samaritan might look upon his house of prayer on Mount Gerizim as peculiarly holy; but Jesus taught the universal presence of the Lord God Almighty in the hearts of all his faithful people. Wherever a holy man was found, who worshipped God in sincerity and truth, wherever prayer was offered from the shrine of a pure and contrite heart, the temple of the Lord was there. The proto-martyr Stephen did not speak against the temple as such; but he maintained that it was no more than an accessory to eternal truth. No Jew could have doubted but that Abraham, the friend of God and the father of their nation, had served God acceptably; and yet Abraham had no temple, no magnificent house of prayer, no laboured ceremonial of religious ordinance. Israel, Jacob, and the twelve patriarchs, had no such ceremonies. For nearly half the time from the fall of Abraham to the coming of the Messiah, the true worshipper had been without the benefit of temple services. It was in truth a glorious proof of the wisdom and piety of Solomon that he should dedicate his genius and his wealth to the peculiar service of Almighty God. God's blessing rested on the workman of the work, as it would rest on every workman who laboured to promote his glory, and on every work consecrated to His holy name. The temple worship in its day was the great glory of believing Israel; it was a public recognition of the presence of God among them; a public testimony to the great fact that without the blessing of the Almighty man was as nothing, and all the works of man a thing of nought. Long years had passed away since Solomon and all his mighty men, with all that wealth could command or genius devise, were assembled to the consecration of their temple. They served God in their generation; they had entered into their rest. The first, the second, the third temple—that magnificent edifice which was yet incomplete when Jesus was on earth—the very place which Stephen was accused of profaning, and which was truly profaned by his unhallowed murder, had long been crumbling in the dust. The chiefest glory of this, our native land, was not the stores of wealth we might possess, though but few nations could vie with us in that respect; it was not our military or naval prowess, though no country on the face of the wide world could compete with us in the records of glorious achievements long since, or recently enrolled in the fair annals of an honest fame; in arts, in science, in learning in all its varied branches, our countrymen had ever stood first, or in the foremost ranks; and well might we be proud of the array of mighty names whom we had sent forth from among us as benefactors of the great family of man. These things, important as they were, were yet but of secondary importance. Our great glory and safeguard under the blessing of God was that we were not only in name, but in a great degree a practically Christian people. Deeply as we must deplore many a dark and God-dishonouring stain—many inconsistencies in the part of professed believers—many sins and many shortcomings—yet let the plain truth be told, and it would be evident that among no people was more done for the spread of divine truth—among none did the word of God exercise a more open and soul-refreshing influence. Through many a long and fretted aisle the anthem pealed in honour of the Lord of Heaven and Earth; from many a lonely village church the sounds of joy and peace and reconciliation were sent forth; but yet "the Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands." God said, "my son, give me thy heart." No ceremonial, however grand—no ritual, however impressive, could commend our souls to God, unless we had that humble spirit of a true and lively faith. Where that was lacking, ceremonies became but as empty show; ordinances but as a lifeless service; accents of prayer as unmeaning words. Even as the sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal, while those who should be worshippers degenerated into mere spectators. It was

useless to remind brethren in Masoury that every good and perfect gift came from above, that it was God alone who could give sufficiency for every good word and work. Basing as they did all their system on the pure word of God, it beftted them to remember that his all-seeing eye was always upon them, and as Masons and Christians alike, the plain requirements of their duty demanded that they should love God with all their heart, with all their soul, and with all their strength, and their neighbours as themselves. No better exposition of their Masonic duties could be found than was contained in the 13th Chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, "That charity which suffereth long and is kind, which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things," was the peculiar attribute of their Order. It was a goodly sight to see brethren dwelling together in unity, and it was a grand proof that good principles had been successfully planted in the soil of a good and honest heart, when men were found ready, as far as in them lay, to give tangible and manifest proofs of their sincerity and goodwill, and aiding with counsel and advice those who were in difficulty, or by sharing their portion of this world's goods with those whom untoward circumstances might render dependent on the bounty and goodwill of others. On the present occasion the sincerity of their principles was about to be put to a speedy test. It was a custom amongst them on the recurrence of these, their grand meetings, that contributions should be levied on behalf of some public charity, true it was that they had their own immediate calls in their several lodges, which were never neglected or passed over in a careless manner, but on these occasions they were in the habit of extending tokens of goodwill and sympathy with suffering humanity, to those also who were not members of the Craft. At this time their alms were to be devoted to the assistance of an institution, established for the benefit of sick children by a Christian lady, from the proceeds of those high talents with which she was so wonderfully endowed, and which she so continually consecrated in the most honourable and praiseworthy manner, by dedicating no inconsiderable portion of the wealth they enabled her to obtain to the immediate service of her master. In conclusion the V.W. preacher reminded his hearers that life was but a continued series of solemn duties which could only be effectually discharged by the aid of God, and that the hour would soon come when each must, prepared or unprepared, cross over the dark valley of the shadow of death, might their faith so support them that they might be enabled to rise from the tomb of transgression and shine as the stars for ever and ever; and might it so guide them on the way that they might consider the faithful discharge of their various duties their greatest honour, that, adorned with every moral and social virtue they might continually make it the object of their earnest desire to follow after "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report."

The collection made at the close of the service amounted to £15 11s. 3d., of which £13 4s. 10d., was contributed by the brethren.

The brethren then returned in proper order to the lodge room, and after the Prov. P.M. had announced that the next Prov. G. Lodge would be held in Norwich, the lodge was closed.

In addition to the above £15 11s. 3d. collected at the cathedral for the Jenny Lind Infirmary, the following donations were made by Bro. B. B. Cabbell to the Norwich charities:

The Jenny Lind Infirmary	£15 15s
The Stanley House	10 0
Sick Poor Society	10 0
The Magdalen	10 0
The Dispensary	10 10
The District Visiting Society	10 0

THE BANQUET

was held at four o'clock in the Assembly Rooms, Norwich, and was attended by nearly 150 brethren, the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Cabbell, presiding. The R.W. brother was supported by Bro. Sir Henry J. Stracey, Bart. M.P., P. Prov. G.S.W.; Bro. the Rev. W. F. Freeman, D. Prov. G.M. of Suffolk; Bro. the Rev. F. H. S. Hodgson, Prov. G. Chaplain; Bro. the Rev. S. Tiflow, P. Prov. G.C.; Bro. A. G. Cresswell, Bro. E. S. Biguold, &c. Bro. A. F. Morgan, Prov. G.J.W., occupied one of the Warden's chairs, and Bro. G. W. Minns, W.M., of the Cabbell Lodge (1109) the other. The banquet was provided by Mrs. Louth, of the Rampant Horse, in a style which gave general satisfaction.

After "The Queen of the Craft" and the healths of the M.W. G.M., the Earl of Zetland, and the D.G.M., the Earl de Grey and Ripon, had been drunk,

Bro. Sir Henry J. STRACEY, M.P., who was received with enthusiastic cheers, proposed the health of Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell. It was very difficult, he observed, to eulogise a brother whose character was in itself so high a eulogium. Bro. Cabbell had

led a long life of general usefulness, and he had fulfilled duties which scripture taught us to be most difficult to fulfil, the duties attaching to the possession of great wealth (Hear). Bro. Cabbell had been a munificent dispenser in the cause of charity, of the means of which he considered himself the steward (loud cheers); and the Masons of Norfolk had not only reason to be proud of him as their Prov. G.M., but they had reason to be proud of him as a brother and as a man. (Cheers). His position as a Prov. G.M. was undoubtedly a responsible one, but its responsibility was not equal to his position as a man of wealth; and the exemplary manner in which he discharged the duties of that position was notorious not only to Masons, but to non-Masons in every part of the kingdom, the name of Bond Cabbell being identified with a munificence in charity which was almost unparalleled. (Cheers). It was said that a tree was known by its fruit, and they could judge of Bro. Cabbell by his fruit. It was the fervent wish of all the brethren that he would long continue to preside over them in this province. There were trees which had white blossoms, and which we knew bore abundant fruit; and the grey hairs, which were a chaplet of honour on Bro. Cabbell's brow, though a mark of venerable age, were no sign of failing energy in the discharge of those virtues which had distinguished the course of his long life. (Cheers).

Think not his virtue lost, though time has shed,
These hoary furrows on his reverend head.

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm and the usual Masonic honours.

Bro. B. B. CABELL, in responding, said he could lay claim to no other credit than that which every man ought to be able to claim in whatever position he might be placed—a constant anxiety to do his duty as far as his humble ability enabled him; and he believed that if every man would act up to that principle, he would not only acquit himself to his own satisfaction, but his efforts would be mutually appreciated by those around him. Advancing years and diminished vigour warned the traveller of his approach to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." However near that day might be, he (Bro. Cabbell) could only assure his brethren that so long as his life was spared he should endeavour to perform his duties in the position in which he had the honour to have been placed by the kindness and friendship of the M.W. G.M., and promote the welfare of the Craft in every way that he could (Cheers). He hoped the time would not be far distant when it might be in his power to provide a place where the brethren might meet (loud cheers) without having recourse to public places, their assembly at which led the world, from a want of a due appreciation of the virtues of the Order, to believe that they met merely for convivial purposes. (Cheers). He was most anxious that they should be relieved from that imputation, and he trusted that the change would tend still further to cement those kindly and friendly feelings which ought to prevail among brethren in Freemasonry. (Cheers).

The R.W. PROV. G.M. next proposed the health of the Prov. G. Chap. Bro. the Rev. F. H. S. Hodgson, with thanks to him for his excellent discourse at the cathedral.

Bro. the Rev. J. H. S. HODGSON said he felt the strongest attachment to Masonry, because he believed it to be an institution which bound man to man, and, therefore, an institution which deserved the support of every one who had at heart the welfare and happiness of his fellow-beings. Masonry was the true Jacob's ladder; it was one of the links which connected heaven and earth; and everything which tended, as Masonry did, to make us kinder to each other, ought to be fostered and encouraged by the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian. (Cheers). He had always felt a deep debt of gratitude to the brother who introduced him into Masonry; and he had always regretted that he had not been made a Mason long before, and had more opportunities of enjoying the cordial intercourse which he had had with those whose good qualities he had discovered through its means. (Applause). He was firmly convinced that it was an Order which every man of his profession ought to belong to. He was sure of this—that the best cure in the world for bigotry was Masonry (Cheers); and if a man were earnest in his desire to perform his duty in the position in which he was placed, he could not do better than become a Mason, which would teach him how to do his duty. (Applause).

The PROV. G.M. then gave the health of the D.G.M. of Suffolk.

Bro. the Rev. F. W. FREEMAN, in responding, said he hoped that now that the province of Suffolk had so excellent a Grand Master in the person of Col. Shafto Adair, the two provinces would be better able to exchange those friendly feelings which ought to subsist between neighbours. He had been a Mason for twenty-five years, and he had experienced the benefit of Masonry, and he had arrived at this conclusion—that, whether in lodge or out of lodge, the true Mason would show himself to be the true Christian, and then he would also be the true gentleman. (Hear, hear.)

The toast of the Prov. G. Officers was coupled with the health of Bro. A. F. Morgan, Prov. J.G.W., Bro. M. Wilkin, the S.G.W., being absent.

Bro. SIR HENRY STRACEY replied in behalf of the P. Prov. G. Officers, and Bro. E. BIGNOLD, W.M. of 60, the lodges of the province.

The ladies were next toasted, the Prov. G.M. calling upon Bro. Leedes Fox, Prov. G. Sec., to respond, and taking occasion to bestow a well merited eulogium on that very worshipful brother's zealous and able discharge of his duties.

Bro. LEEDES FOX replied that his had been a labour of love, and he should always discharge his duty without fear, favour, or affection, and with extreme courtesy to all brethren. Bro. Fox also alluded to the interesting circumstances that the brethren were on this occasion assembled under the roof of their Prov. G.M., who had purchased the premises in which they were now met.

The company then separated at an unusually early hour.

It is nearly thirty years, we believe, since a Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the Norwich Assembly Rooms, which used to be the place of meeting both of Prov. G. Lodge and of some of the private lodges. It was these premises which the Masonic Hall Committee contemplated purchasing if they had succeeded in launching their project, but the difficulties they encountered appeared insuperable. It is now no secret that Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, with his characteristic munificence, came forward and purchased the premises himself at the sum at which they were offered to the Committee, and since then the right worshipful brother has also bought some adjoining premises, making at present an outlay of nearly £4000. It would be premature, of course, to speculate upon Bro. Cabbell's intentions, but we have every reason to believe that, before long, the title of "Assembly Rooms" will be replaced by that of "The Masonic Hall," and that the building will be exclusively appropriated for the accommodation of the Order, and a noble monument of Bro. Cabbell's unbounded zeal and liberality as a Mason.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

HIGHBRIDGE, BURNHAM.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting at the Masonic Room, Railway Hotel, Highbridge, on Friday, 19th July. Bro. H. Bridges, D. Prov. G.M., presided; the minutes of the lodge held June 21st were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Mr. N. A. Burt, of Bridgewater, who was declared by the W.M. unanimously elected. Bro. Rowe and Rich having been examined, and found duly qualified, were passed to the degree of F.C. Bro. W. H. Holmes 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. for the year ensuing, by Bro. H. Bridges, and was saluted by the brethren according to ancient custom. The W.M. then invested his officers for the year ensuing, viz., Bros. A. H. Walkely, S.W.; J. Burnett, J.W.; Rev. J. S. Broderip, Chaplain; R. C. Else, Treasurer; J. D. Jarman, Secretary; H. T. Swan, S.D.; R. Smith, J.D.; J. B. Marwood, I.G.; J. Goffon, D.C.; S. A. Heal, and W. Mole, Stewards; H. G. Phillips, Assistant Steward, and W. Woodward Tyler. The lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk, and the evening was spent in a very agreeable manner.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Old Ship Hotel, on Tuesday last. The W.M., Bro. Curtis, presided, supported by his officers and several visiting brethren. Mr. Walter Breton, Brighton, was duly initiated as a Mason.

WALES SOUTH.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge for the District of South Wales is now definitely fixed to take place at Swansea, on Tuesday, the 3rd of September next. It was originally intended to hold the Lodge early in the present month, Tuesday last being the day fixed upon for the occasion. Owing, however, to the meeting of the Glamorgan Rifle Association being announced to be held at Margam on that day, coupled with the subsequently-ascertained fact that the Worshipful Master for the District, Col. Kemys T'ntne,

was unexpectedly called away to Italy, the annual gathering of the Craft was postponed, and will now be held, as stated, on Tuesday, the 3rd of September next. Preparations are being made for ensuring for the Grand Lodge that success which has attended other gatherings of a similar description in former years; and the occasion is not only looked forward to by Masons in South Wales, but all over the Principality, several enquiries having reached us from different parts, as well as from brethren in the metropolis, as to the day on which the Grand Lodge will be held. A much larger gathering of the Craft may be expected than in former years, owing, in the first place, to the growth of Masonry in South Wales, and, secondly, to the very high and deserved estimation in which the Worshipful Prov. G.M. for the district is held among the brotherhood.—*Cambria Daily Leader*.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BATLEY CARR, DEWSBURY.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1129).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the lodge-room on Monday evening, the 29th inst., when the R.W. Bro. Dr. Fearnley, D. Prov. G.M., presided, and the following other brethren were present:—Bros. Abraham Wilson, S.W.; John Wilson, as J.W.; E. Fox, Treas.; John Armitage, Hon. Sec., as S.D.; John Firth, J.D.; Jon. Day, O.G.; &c. Amongst the visitors were J. O. Gill, P. Prov. G.S. of W.; John Spiking, W.M., No. 251; and James Fawcett, Amphibious (No. 322). The lodge was opened in due form, when the minutes of the previous lodge were confirmed, after which Bro. William Richardson was passed to the second degree, and other business noticed in the summonses transacted. Mr. William Thackrah was proposed for initiation, and the lodge was closed with solemn prayer. The brethren then adjourned to the festive board, the chair being occupied by the R.W. D. Prov. G.M. The usual loyal toasts were given, after which followed the toast of "The M.W.G.M. and the rest of the officers of Grand Lodge," which was drunk enthusiastically. Then followed a toast which brought more prominently before the brethren one who is held in high esteem in this province, it being none other than the noble brother the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M., and Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire, the mention of whose name elicited hearty and prolonged applause, and was drunk accordingly. Bro. John Armitage then proposed the health of Bro. Dr. Fearnley, D. Prov. G.M., whose distinguished exertions for the welfare of the Craft is apparent on all occasions. The brethren responded in a manner peculiarly characteristic of Freemasons. The D. Prov. G.M., in reply, first discharged the duty of thanking them for their kind remembrance of one who, though absent in person, was ever present in the minds of all who knew him, and thanked them kindly on his lordship's behalf. As regarded himself, he always felt in some manner inadequate to the proper discharge of all the duties devolving upon him; but he assured them of his readiness to assist in so far as he was able in rendering the province as effective and efficient as possible. He also alluded to the various charities and urged the brethren not to relax their efforts in making them all that could be wished. The prosperity of the lodge was dear to him, and he took the opportunity of referring to the marked kindness of the brethren in having elected him an honorary member of their lodge. "The rest of the Prov. Grand Officers" was drunk with enthusiasm. "The Health of Bro. R. R. Nelson, W.M.," who was absent on business, was then proposed and drunk with peculiar marks of fervour and good feeling. The officers of the lodge and visiting brethren followed, and were severally responded to, after which the brethren dispersed, happy to meet, happy to part, and happy to meet again.

ROYAL ARCH.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The quarterly convocation of Grand Chapter was held on Wednesday evening last in the Temple, Comp. Havers acting as G.Z., Comp. H. Perkins as G.H., and Comp. J. Ll. Evans as G.J.

MOUNT SINAI CHAPTER.

The minutes of last convocation having been read and confirmed, and the report of the Board of General Purposes having been taken as read,

The G. Scribe E., Comp. GRAY CLARKE read a petition from the principals and other members of the Mount Sinai Chapter, hitherto attached to the Lodge of Concord (No. 49), praying that in consequence of the erasure of that lodge, by order of the Grand Lodge, their chapter might, for the future, be attached to the Royal Athelstan Lodge (No. 19.) He also read the consent of the Royal Athelstan Lodge to the proposal; whereupon

Comp. JOSEPH SMITH moved that the prayer of the petition be complied with.

Comp. LEVINSON seconded the proposition.

The G.Z. thought it would be but respectful to Grand Chapter that either the mover or seconder gave some reason for their motion.

Comp. SMITH said he had refrained from doing so, as they were fully set forth in the petition itself. He then repeated the circumstances, and added that a great number of the companions in the chapter were members of the Athelstan Lodge.

The G.Z. expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

The motion was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

NEW CHAPTERS.

Warrants were ordered to be issued for a chapter to be attached to the Cabbell Lodge (No. 1109), Norwich, to the Unity (No. 889), at Southport, and to the Crystal Palace (No. 1044), at Sydenham.

On the motion for the issue of the warrant in the last case, a private letter was read, signed by some members of the lodge, dissenting from the movement for the formation of a chapter; but as such a communication was altogether irregular, no attention was paid to it by Grand Chapter.

ERASURE OF CHAPTERS.

It was then ordered that Chapter of Love and Unity (No. 235), Dover; Chapter of Harmony (No. 339), Boston, Lincolnshire; Chapter of Good Intent (No. 385), Hebden Bridge, near Halifax; Chapter of Faith (No. 403), Stockport; Kingston (No. 447), Jamaica, and Mount Sinai Chapter (No. 595), Longtown, be removed from the list of chapters ordered to be erased.

GRAND CHAPTER OF CANADA.

Comp. EVANS, G.J., then called attention to the communication received from Com. Harris, G.S.E. of Canada, and requested that the following paragraph from the report of the Board of General Purposes on the subject be read *viz.*—

"The Committee have ordered to be printed with the Report, for the information of the members of Grand Chapter, and in order to the subject being taken into consideration at the approaching meeting, a letter lately received from the G. Scribe E. of the Grand Chapter of Canada with reference to the charter granted by the Supreme Grand Chapter of England for a Chapter to be attached to the Dalhousie Lodge (No. 885) at Ottawa, Canada West. The Committee must, however, observe that the paragraph in that letter between inverted commas, professing to be an extract from a letter of the G. Scribe E. of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, is not a correct extract, as some words are omitted: and, further, that the reasons given for recognizing the Grand Chapter of Canada are wholly suppressed."

He then asked to have read to Grand Chapter the passage in Comp. Harris's letter to which allusion was made.

"The subject was introduced in the M.E.Z. address as a matter of grave importance, involving a principle which he conceived to be irreconcilable with the terms of your letter of the 10th February, 1860, by which the constitutional position of the Grand Chapter of Canada was recognised by the Supreme Grand Chapter of England in the following words:—'I am instructed to state that, in the name and on behalf of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, they, the Grand Principals, fully recognise the Grand Chapter of Canada, reserving, however, to all Chapters now in Canada, who are still holding charters under the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, all their rights and privileges.'"

The words omitted from the original letter addressed to the Grand Chapter of Canada, were to the effect that the rights and privileges of Royal Arch Masons, in allegiance to the Supreme Grand Chapter, were reserved as fully and as completely as if the Grand Chapter of Canada had never existed.

Comp. EVANS then moved that it be referred to the Committee of General Purposes, to reply to the communication, in a formal, constitutional, and legal manner. He was ready to acknowledge that it had been the intention both of Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter to acknowledge to the full the independence of the Canadian Masons; but according to what appeared to him the correct interpretation of the treaty, they not only reserved the rights and privileges of all Chapters holding under the Supreme Grand Chapter, but also the rights and privileges of English Royal Arch Masons, and surely one of those privileges was that of being associated together in Chapters, and when they received a petition from certain of their Companions in Canada asking permission to so associate themselves, Grand Chapter acceded to their prayer. The *Book of Constitutions* stated that Masonry consisted of the three degrees of Craft Masonry, including the Royal Arch. Therefore Masonry was not perfect unless it included the Royal Arch, and it was, therefore, clear that when the English Craft Masons were secured their rights and privileges, they were also secured the right of being exalted in English Royal Arch Chapters, else they would be driven to take the Royal Arch

Degree in a Canadian lodge, and they could not do that unless they first became Mark Masons. In fact, they would be driven to take a degree that was recognised neither by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Chapter in this country, and would be to them a great hardship.

Comp. SLIGHT seconded the motion. He had, he said, been present at all the discussions which had taken place in reference to the independence of the Canadian brethren, and could, from his own knowledge, state that it had never been the intention of either Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter to surrender the privileges which belonged either to private lodges or to individual brethren, and it was the privilege of every lodge to have a Chapter attached to it.

Comp. STEBBING said it was with great deference to the opinions of the companions who had just spoken that he ventured to differ from them. He certainly thought that in what the Supreme Grand Chapter had done they had gone beyond the treaty. By that treaty Grand Chapter had no authority whatever in Canada. It was true they had reserved the right of existing chapters; but they had not, either in law or equity, any right further to interfere with the action of the Grand Chapter of Canada. It was not a question of privilege at all, but was one of right, and was analagous to this—whether a conquered sovereign possessed any sovereign rights in a country which was taken from him by conquest. The practice and polity of nations both denied he had any such rights. He hoped that before a decision was arrived at, the whole question would be fully and fairly deliberated.

Comp. HAINES saw the full force of Comp. Stebbing's remarks, and thought it would be better to postpone any action upon the matter. It was certainly a grave point. He had no doubt that Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter both intended to reserve to the English brethren in Canada this right; but they ought to be perfectly clear upon the subject. They ought to have before them not only the letter from the Grand Chapter, but also that from the Grand Lodge, recognising the independence of the Canadian brethren. No doubt the Grand Scribe E. could let them have it.

Comp. GRAY CLARKE. We intended to have had it here, but could not find it.

Comp. HAINES. Why a document of that importance ought to be found in a minute.

Comp. G. CLARKE. It can be found, but we were not able to lay our hands upon it the minute before Grand Chapter met.

Comp. HAINES. It was part of the case, and it ought to have been here.

Comp. PEARSE, of Penzance, thought that instead of leaving the decision of the matter to the Committee of General Purposes, the better course would be to refer it to them to report on to the next convocation of Grand Chapter.

Comp. SLIGHT considered the reservation of rights and privileges perfectly clear. It could not mean that they were to be allowed to wear their Masonic clothing, and must therefore refer to such matters as that under discussion.

Comp. PERKINS remarked that we had also reserved to Craft Masons their rights and privileges. One of the privileges as Masons was to meet together in lodges, and he should therefore like to know if ten or twelve Masons, members of the same lodge, removed to another part of Canada, and applied for a warrant to enable them to hold a lodge, if the Grand Master could issue them such an authority.

After a few words from Comp. Lambert,

Comp. HAINES said he thought the best course would be to fall in with the suggestions of Comp. Pearce, and refer the matter to the Committee of General Purposes for them to report on it to the next meeting of Grand Chapter, as, perhaps, by that time the Grand Scribe E. of England would be able to find the letter from Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Comp. STEBBING hoped the report would be a little more full than that presented at the present convocation, and that they would have the omitted portions of the letters inserted.

A resolution to that effect was then agreed to.

Comp. LAMBERT said that he hoped that in the meantime a letter would be addressed to Comp. Harris explanatory of what was being done.

Comp. HAINES said that would be done as a matter of course. It was the custom of the G. Scribe's office to reply punctually to all such communications. (A laugh.)

REMOVAL OF A CHAPTER.

Comp. STEBBING then said he had to bring before Grand Chapter a matter of privilege. He was exerting himself to resuscitate the Chapter of Harmony, formerly held at Gosport, in connection with the Lodge of Harmony, since removed to Farnborough. He wished also to remove the chapter to that town; and when he applied to the G. Sup. of the Province for his permission, that companion informed him that the removal could not take place without the

approbation of Grand Chapter. He very humbly conceived there was no law to that effect, and he even questioned if the sanction of the G.Z. was required; but he would not now raise that point. At all events, it was the G.Z. who had the dispensing power lately exercised in regard to himself. He, therefore, asked the sanction of Grand Chapter to the removal, first as a favour, and next as a matter of privilege.

Comp. HAYERS said he would state his opinion upon the matter, but it was one which Comp. Stebbings ought to take with some grains of allowance. In the *Book of Constitutions* there was no law to meet the case, but, in the absence of such a law, they had to fall back upon the law in regard to the Craft, and, according to it, no lodge could be removed from one town to another in a province without the approval of the Prov. G.M., sanctioned by the G.M. In Royal Arch Masonry the Grand Chapter held the same position as the G. Master held in the Craft, and it was therefore clear that their approval was required to confirm that of the G. Supt. of the Province. Besides, the very wording of the warrant bound them not to remove the chapter without the consent "of us and our successors," meaning by those words the Grand Chapter.

Comp. STEBBING said he did not take the law from the warrant, but took only the authority it granted. It certainly was the G.M.E.Z. who had the dispensing power, and not the Grand Chapter.

Comp. G. CLARKE read a passage from the *Book of Constitutions*, to confirm Comp. Stebbing's views.

The subject then dropped, and Grand Chapter was closed in solemn form.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA.—*Lodge Excelsior* (No. 1127).—On the 15th of May the anniversary of the first meeting of this lodge was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall, Calcutta. The officiating Prov. G.M., attended by most of the Prov. G. Officers, was present on the occasion: there was also a goodly gathering of other Masons. At the appointed hour, the Master, Bro. Abbott, the Wardens, Bros. Bick and Pigott, and the members of the lodge, and such of the guests as did not wear the purple, having taken their seats in the lodge room, the officiating Prov. G.M., and the Prov. G. Officers marched up in procession. On approaching the eastern pedestal, the officiating Prov. G.M. was met by the Master, who had descended from the dais, for the purpose of offering him the usual token of fealty. The hiram was accepted and courteously returned. W. Bro. Emanuel presided at the organ. After the transaction of a little business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Banquet Hall. During the repast, the town band played selections from "Satenella," "Elfin Waltz," "Atilla," "Frieden's Jubel Galop," "Trovatore," "Dream of the Ocean," and "Travatia." After the loyal toasts, Bro. Abbott, the Master, proposed "The officiating Prov. G.M. and the Grand Lodge of Bengal," and remarked that, although R.W. Bro. Hoff was not in very good health, he had nevertheless favoured the brethren with his company. R.W. Bro. J. J. L. Hoff, officiating Prov. G.M., returned thanks. The Master then gave "The V.E. Commander and Prov. G. Conclave of Knights Templars." The R.W. Bro. Hugh Sandeman, Prov. G. Commander, in returning thanks, said that he felt pride in having to reply to this toast, as although it was not one usually proposed in Craft Lodges, the hearty manner in which the very complimentary speech of the W.M. had been received by the brethren, proved that the small but excellent Order of Knights Templars was not unpopular among the members of the Craft. It was a common error to suppose that Knight Templarism was antagonistic to Craft Masonry, from its exclusive principles and restrictive tests. This was not the case. Knight Templarism, as worked by the Grand Conclave, was a great and sure column of support to the Craft, and it was as well known as it was true, that in Bengal it was the desire, oftentimes expressed, of the Provincial Grand Conclave, that none should be admitted into the Order who had not evinced some more than ordinary zeal for the interests of that Craft and support of that Order which every Mason solemnly bound himself, on initiation, to support. He trusted that this principle would never be abandoned, but that applicants for the degree would always be asked, not merely "Are you a Royal Arch Mason?" but "What have you done for Masonry?" and that they would not be admitted to the Order without a satisfactory reply. The principal Masons of Calcutta were mostly Knights Templars, and he had but to point to R.W. Bros. Hoff, Roberts, Jennings, Clark, and many others, and to the W.M. who had so ably presided that evening, as leaders in Knight Templar

Masonry, to show that Craft Masonry was in no danger of suffering from the immediate presence of the more recently formed degree. The Prov. G. Commander concluded by thanking the W.M. and the brethren of Lodge Excelsior for their kind and hearty reception of himself and his colleagues, and for the pleasant evening which they were passing in their very excellent company. "Our visiting brethren," having been given, Bro. J. B. Roberts, officiating D. Prov. G.M., returned thanks on behalf of himself and the other visiting brethren. He considered it worthy of notice, that the youngest lodge in the city had formed and carried out the idea of having one great gathering of their brethren, of bringing into one harmonious union representatives of almost all the lodges within its reach, who, if they did come together at other times, did so, not for the special purpose of social intercourse, but for the purpose of discussing and dissenting. Bro. J. J. L. Hoff proposed "The W.M. of Lodge Excelsior," who addressed the assembly in the following words:—"Brethren of Lodge Excelsior and Brother Visitors!—I have the permission of the W.M. to propose a toast, which I am sure you will all cordially join with me in drinking. Though this is my very first visit to Lodge Excelsior, I have reason to know that the W.M. not only conducts the lodge well, but that he also possesses the confidence and esteem of his brethren. W. Bro. Abbott is not a young, inexperienced Mason. I believe he was first brought to light seventeen years ago, by that eminent brother, Colonel Burlton, who was afterwards our Prov. G.M. Why he has not filled the chair of a lodge long ere this, I cannot say; however, I am glad he now at last fills it. I need not say more than to allude to the creditable manner in which he has carried on the superstructure on the foundation laid by his predecessor. Unavoidable circumstances prevented my attendance on that interesting occasion; but I am glad that I have been able to be present at this—the first anniversary meeting of the lodge. All I can say and wish may be comprised in a few words, namely, that as the work of Lodge Excelsior was commenced in order, so may it be continued in peace and harmony, but may it never be brought to a conclusion, but that, true to its motto, may the lodge always aspire to rise higher and higher still! Brethren! join with me in drinking the health of W. Bro. Abbott, responding cordially to the wish that he may long live to watch over the interests of his lodge. The toast was received with deafening applause. W. Bro. Abbott, in returning thanks, stated that, although he had been very late in filling the Eastern Chair, he had not been idle. He had been a member and an officer of several lodges, of Industry and Perseverance, of St. John's, and True Friendship, and he had aided V.W. Bro. Jones in establishing the lodge of which he now held the hiram. Other toasts followed, and closed a happy evening.

GONDA, OUDE.—*Lodge Stability* (No. 1137).—We (*Indian Freemasons' Friend*), have been favoured with the following brief account of the laying of the foundation-stone of a Masonic Hall at Gonda, in Oude. On the 12th November, 1860, the members of Lodge Stability (No. 1137), and a few visiting brethren, assembled at the house of Bro. Ross, the Deputy Commissioner of the District. There were twenty-five brethren present, of whom nineteen were members, and six were visitors, hailing from Lodge Light in Ajoodhia (No. 1138), at Fyzabad; Lodge Belvidere (No. 741), at Maidstone; Lodge Misraimitic, in Paris; and Lodge Zetland, (No. 756), at Valetta, Malta. The W.M., Bro. Capt. J. Williamson, having stated in open lodge that the object of the meeting was to lay the foundation-stone of a Masonic Hall, the brethren proceeded to the site of the building, where a tent had been pitched. After a prayer for the success of the undertaking had been offered up by the Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, L.L.B., Chaplain of Gonda, who had been specially invited to be present on the occasion, a bottle containing a scroll, bearing the following inscription, was placed in a cavity under the foundation-stone.

In Hoc Signo Vinces.

Annunte Deo Omnipotente.

Aulae hujus Architectonum lapidem angularem et primum posuit Frater Venerabilis Jacobus Williamson, Magister Hospitii Laotomorum dicti "Stabilitatis," apud Gondam, in Regno Ayodhyense, die Lunae, mensis Novembris XIIIma, Anno Salutis MDCCCLX, Laotomiae 5860. Adjuvantibus Presbytero Reverendo Gulielmo B. Drawbridge, Gondae Capellano, Fratribusque Hospitii praedicti.

Domine, opus manum nostrarum dirige.

Over the inscription were depicted the square and compasses, the cross and the volume of the Sacred Hand. A bed of mortar was prepared by the S.W., and the foundation-stone was lowered into its place, and laid in form by the W.M. The brethren then returned to Bro. Ross's house, and the visitors having been thanked for their attendance the lodge was closed in peace and harmony.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The programme in detail of the Birmingham Festival is before us. The works selected for performance have been already mentioned, and the names of the singers, whose labours seem to be fairly apportioned to them, on the whole. There is not a solitary piece of music which is not well known. To hear how *Mdlle. Tietjens* "gets on" in Oratorio, and how *Mdlle. Patti* will succeed in "Let the bright Seraphim," offers small compensation for the absence of some new or unfamiliar work of importance. It is vexatious, if it be true, that no Oratorio by a living writer is worth risking: but surely there must be sacred and service music worth reviving by the great masters whose name and fame are taken for granted.

Our instrumentalists appear determined to take no holiday this year, since Mr. Mellon announces that his promenade concerts will commence at the Royal Italian Opera House on Monday next.

The five prizes of the Brass Band "Sydenham contest" were awarded as follows:—First prize to Messrs. Marriner's Band (of Keighly); second ditto to the Victoria Amateurs; third ditto to the 15th Durham (also known as the Darlington Band); fourth ditto to the Albion band; and the fifth and last ditto to the Stanhope Band.

A concert given at Scarborough, on the 25th ult. is worth a word among the curiosities of the year. Mr. Sims Reeves was to have appeared there; but on his arrival, it became evident that he could not sing;—on which the management prevailed "on Mrs. Howard Paul to appear in his stead, and give her wonderful impersonation of Mr. Reeves, and sing the songs set down for him in the programme." This is pressing of jest into earnest service with a vengeance!

We hear of a plan at Manchester of giving twenty weekly orchestral and choral concerts in the Free Trade Hall there, directed by M. C. Halle, on the scale of the former remarkable performances under the same conductorship, which excited so much attention.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, an American *contralto*, of whom report speaks highly, is now, we are told, in Europe, to complete her studies.

Among other watering place pleasures is to be a new operetta, "Les Roses de M. de Malesherbes," in one act, by M. Jules Beer, nephew to M. Meyerbeer, which is to be produced at Spa.

M. Roger (French journals announce) is going to Russia; some state on a five years' engagement, at an enormous salary. At the examination of the pupils of the Conservatoire the other day, two are announced as having distinguished themselves greatly—*Mdlle. Cico*, a brilliant *soprano*, and M. Caron, a *baritone*.

A Symphony, by Mynheer W. E. Thooft, is said to be producing some sensation in Holland. It is entitled "Charles the Fifth," and would seem to be more of a *cantata* than a symphony—voices being used throughout, so far as we can understand the description.

EFFIGIES OF THE DEAD IN WESTMINSTER.—Amongst other curious customs in the seventeenth century, in connexion with burials, was the practice of carrying effigies of the dead at the funerals of great men. This was constantly practised amongst the Romans; and, in course of time, such processions became common in England. In passing, it will be as well to notice that a waxen image was, in the days of the witches, one of the means by which those unfortunate women were supposed to torment their victims. Of the waxen images which have been borne in state to funerals, a large collection was preserved in Westminster Hall till quite lately. These effigies represented the deceased as nearly as possible, and were wont to be exposed at the funerals of our princes, and other great personages, in open chariots, with their proper ensigns of royalty appended.—*Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*.

STRENGTH OF THE TIGER.—The strength of the tiger is prodigious. By a single cuff of his great fore paw he will break the skull of an ox as easily as you or I could smash a gooseberry, and then, taking his prey by the neck, will straighten his muscles and march off at a half trot with only the hoofs and tail of the defunct animal trailing the ground. An eminent traveller relates that a buffalo belonging to a peasant in India having got helplessly fixed in a swamp, its owner went to seek assistance of his neighbours to drag it out. While he was gone, however, a tiger visited the spot, and unceremoniously slew and drew the buffalo out of the mire, and had just got it comfortably over his shoulders preparatory to trotting home, when the herdsman and his friends approached. The buffalo, which weighed more than a thousand pounds, had its skull fractured, and its body nearly emptied of blood.—*Wild Sports of the World*.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The arrangements for the Queen's visit to Ireland are now complete. It is authoritatively stated that Her Majesty will leave Holyhead on the 22nd inst., accompanied by the Prince Consort and four members of the Royal Family. Extensive preparations have been made at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, for the reception of the illustrious visitors, and steps have been taken at Killarney to ensure a truly Irish demonstration of welcome. Her Majesty and family still remain at Osborne.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, August 1st, the royal assent was given by commission to a number of measures, including the Irremovable Poor Bill—one of the most notable achievements of the session—the Piers and Harbours Bill, and the University Elections Bill. A large number of bills were forwarded a stage.—On Friday, the Lord Chancellor moved the first reading of a bill for the Reform of the Statute Book, the object of which is to declare what laws have become obsolete. He introduced the bill that it might be considered during the recess. In consequence of the lateness of the session, Lord Stratheden withdrew his bill for the abolition of the securities system in connection with newspapers.—On Monday, the House gave the finishing touch to a considerable number of measures, including the Lace Factories Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the East India Loan Bill, the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill, and the Volunteers Tolls Exemption (No. 2) Bill,—all of which were read a third time and passed. On the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, an address to the Crown was agreed to, praying for an inquiry into "the employment of children and young persons in trades and manufactures not already regulated by law."—On Tuesday, Parliament was prorogued. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech, which commenced by alluding to the satisfactory state of our foreign relations. The affairs of Italy, the lamentable war in America, and the withdrawal of the European troops from Syria, were then referred to in succession. Satisfaction was expressed with the improved condition of India, and the remainder of the speech was devoted to a succinct review of the legislation of the past session. Prior to the prorogation, Lord Fitzhardinge, better known as Sir Maurice Berkeley, took his seat. He was introduced by Lord Stanley of Alderley and Lord Foley.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, Aug. 1st, Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to Mr. Danby Griffith, that forced labour was employed on the works in connection with the French bubble scheme of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. The noble Lord also intimated, in answer to a question from Col. French, that before Parliament rose, he should state the views of the Government with reference to the Galway contract. Another discussion took place on the subject of the armaments of England and France, Mr. Lindsay urging the Government to enter into some arrangement with the Emperor Napoleon, who, he believed, was desirous of coming to an understanding with the British Government, with the view of checking the present rivalry between the two countries. Lord Palmerston pointed out several obvious objections to this proposal to bind the two nations over to keep the peace towards each other, adding that in his opinion, "A British Government would long hesitate before it entered into any agreement to limit the amount of force, naval or military, which this country ought to maintain."—On Friday, Mr. Ayrton called the attention of the Secretary of War to the petition from 6000 working people, who complained of the employment of sappers and miners in the building of the new barracks at Chelsea. He expressed a strong opinion as to the impropriety of such a proceeding on the part of the Government, Sir G. C. Lewis explained the nature of the circumstances which led to the employment of the men, and then announced that as it was the object of the Government to maintain a perfectly neutral position in the struggle now taking place in the building trade, the employment of sappers and miners would be discontinued from the 1st of September.—On Monday, the only order on the Commons' paper was the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Industrial Schools (Scotland) Bill, which were at once agreed to. In reply to Mr. Cobbett, Sir George Grey stated that it was not intended to appoint a chief inspector of factories in the room of Mr. Horner, but four additional sub-inspectors had recently been appointed. The Right Hon. Baronet admitted, in reply to a question from Alderman Copeland, that an inquiry into the expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Commission might be desirable, but he thought that the investigation should not be undertaken during the recess under the direction of the Government, but should be left to a Committee of the House.—On Tuesday, Parliament was closed, nothing of importance taking place prior to that event.

GENERAL HOME INTELLIGENCE.—A slight increase is reported in the rate of mortality in the metropolis during the past week, the number of deaths being 1225. On the other hand, there were

registered 1677 births, 898 of these being boys, and 779 girls. A mean height of 29,780in. was shown by the barometer, while the average heat of the air was 61 degrees.—Lord Herbert, of Lea, better known as Mr. Sidney Herbert, expired on Friday last.—The *Times* states that Lord Elgin has been appointed to succeed Lord Canning as Governor General of India. Lord De Grey has entered upon his duties as Under Secretary for War.—The bank rate of discount has been reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. This movement was generally anticipated, and produced little or no effect on the Stock Exchange.—Sir George Wetherall reviewed about 8000 volunteers, representing all parts of Lancashire, at Newton-le-Willows, on Saturday. The display was a marked success, and was most creditable to the industry and intelligence of our citizen soldiers. It was impossible not to detect faults; but these will yield in time to the drill sergeant and more perfect organisation.—Another of those poisonings arising from gross carelessness in the use of medicine has unhappily occurred just now, the victim in this case being a lady. The facts of the fatal catastrophe are not yet fully known, but, from what is ascertained, it appears that a lady named Rowland, visited Bideford a few days ago for the benefit of her health. Feeling somewhat indisposed, a female friend procured her some drug from the chemist's, which she took, and soon after died, with every symptom of narcotic poisoning. The verdict is to the effect that the fatal poison was "inadvertently supplied" by the chemist. Apropos of these cases of poisoning, we are glad to see that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have appointed commissioners to inquire into and report on the best means of guarding the public from fatal accidents of this kind.—The trial of Franz, who was charged with being one of the principals in the Kingswood murder has taken place. Mr. Denman delivered an able speech, in which he argued that the circumstantial evidence produced against the prisoner was of a very unsatisfactory character, and that it was highly probable that the story told by the prisoner to the effect that he had never been at Kingswood, and that the pocket-book and papers had been stolen from him, was true. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was at once discharged.—A terrible murder has taken place in the much-improved but still disreputable neighbourhood of St. Giles. A man, who dealt in poultry in the streets, it would appear, has murdered his wife and then attempted to commit suicide by cutting hers and his own throat. They had been at a funeral together, and were afterwards drinking, and a quarrel having ensued, the tragedy followed. The inquest stands adjourned until Cogan, the man who committed the crime, is sufficiently recovered to be examined.—It is stated that the defence in the De Vidil case, will take the form of a denial of felonious intent. It will be admitted that the Baron struck his son on the head with a riding-whip, but it will be alleged that he did so under the influence of momentary excitement caused by a blow dealt by the young man "either by accident or design." It will be remembered that when Mr. Alfred De Vidil applied for a warrant, he stated that if he died without leaving a will, his father would come into possession of £30,000. Here was a plausible motive, but it is now asserted that an explanation will be offered which will materially diminish the importance of this alleged ground of suspicion. It is understood that Mr. De Vidil still refuses to appear against his father, and it is, therefore, thought probable that the bill against the Baron will be ignored by the Grand Jury. The Baron, it is said, has been visited at Newgate by "several persons of distinction," who are strongly convinced of his innocence of the charge preferred against him.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Emperor and Empress arrived at the Tuileries from Fontainebleau on Saturday afternoon. The King of Sweden, Charles XV. accompanied by his brother, the Prince Oscar, has arrived in France, where he purposes to pass some days. The Emperor of the French, surrounded by the principal officers of the Crown, and of the military household, received his visitors at St. Cloud, and embraced cordially the King of Sweden and Prince Oscar.—The Paris papers speak of the discovery of a plot against the life of the Emperor Alexander of Russia and the principal members of the Imperial family. Some of the highest members of the nobility, and some leading functionaries of the State, are described as having been implicated in the conspiracy. The whole story of the plot, its object, its means, its ramifications, its conductors, and its discovery, is told with the greatest minuteness in the Paris journals; but we are by no means prepared, without some further authority, to place much faith in the details, or even in the general statement.—It may be remembered that the Pope summoned to Rome Father Giacomo, the priest who received Cavour's last confession, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the dying statesman, by his penitence for his political sins, had merited the absolution accorded to him. It is now asserted that Father Giacomo steadily refused to reveal the secrets of the confessional, and that the Pope has con-

sequently handed him over to the Roman Inquisition.—The *Globe* has published accounts, purporting to proceed from an "official source," which represent the Bourbonist brigands, who have within a few days made simultaneous efforts throughout most of the Neapolitan provinces, to have been defeated at many places by the troops and national guards, and which maintain that the disturbances may be deemed to be on the eve of complete repression.

The Croatia Diet, in spite of the grudge which it cherishes towards the Magyars, is found by the Vienna Cabinet to be nearly as refractory and unmanageable as the Hungarian Legislature. It has formally refused to send deputies to the Reichsrath, and it remains to be seen whether the Emperor Francis Joseph will venture to treat the Croats as summarily as he did the Istrian Diet, which was dissolved because it declined to choose deputies to represent Istria in the Reichsrath.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Brussels Independance*, the King of Denmark has ratified the concessions offered by his Ministers in regard to Holstein, and they have been submitted to the Germanic Confederation. The concessions are said to have been made at the instance of the English Cabinet.—The new Sultan of Turkey granted an audience to Sir Henry Bulwer on the 31st ult. and in replying to the congratulations of the latter, expressed his deep sense of the friendship of England, and his determination to effect large reforms in the government of Turkey. Ali Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier, and Fuad Pasha Minister for Foreign affairs. The latter is to return immediately from Syria.

AMERICA.—The first great battle in America between the North and South has been fought, and with the most disastrous results to the Northerners. The last mail informed us that after the failure of the attack on the Confederate batteries at Bull's Run by the force under Colonel Richardson, the latter withdrew his troops, and joined the main army under General McDowell, and that consultations were being held as to the best manner of renewing the attack. We now learn that on the 21st ult. the whole of the Federal army advanced on the enemy's position, and after nine hour's hard fighting succeeded in capturing three of the batteries. Here, however, their good fortune ended; for at this time General Beauregard (who, according to the Northern accounts, was opportunely reinforced by General Johnstone, with 25,000 men) assumed the offensive, and attacked the Union army, and drove them in disorder from the field. The Federal troops were completely panic stricken, and fled tumultuously towards Washington, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of General McDowell to rally them at Centreville and Fairfax Court House. The Confederates pursued as far as Fairfax and captured the whole of the Federal artillery of rifled cannon, with large quantities of other arms. The loss on each sides is widely estimated at between 500 and 4000. The whole of the Federal army had fallen back on Alexandria, and the defences around Washington were being reinforced in apprehension of an attack by the Southerners. All the accounts agree in admitting that the defeat of the Unionists was as complete as it was disastrous, though naturally enough they seek for causes to account for so unexpected a result, which they ascribe to a panic among the teamsters, and the reinforcement the Southerners received under General Johnstone. It appears that though the Northerners fought bravely, they were out-generalled by the southern commanders, who when the Unionists were probably wearied by the long contest, and in some confusion from the galling fire to which they were exposed, seized the favourable moment, and from defenders became aggressors, launching their whole force on the broken columns of the Northerners. A telegram from Queenstown brings American intelligence to the 27th ult. The Confederates, flushed with their recent success, were advancing upon Harper's Ferry, where General Patterson was stationed with a large Federal army. General McClellan, the youngest as well as the most able of the Northern commanders, has been appointed to the command of the forces at the seat of war. From Fort Pickens we learn that Admiral Milne has pronounced the blockade to be totally insufficient. This report, however, requires confirmation,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ABEL.—We have no record of such a circumstance.

P. Z.—Not in our pages.

AN OLD MASON.—should apply to the Lodge of Benevolence.

P.M.—Try Bro. Spencer, Gt. Queen Street.

A.B.—It is impossible for us to tell when they are likely to begin any alterations in the premises in Great Queen Street; when the parochial authorities compel them to pull down the house next to the Tavern, we expect. The Board of General Purposes appear to be, on this subject, about as active as the Metropolitan Board of Works.