

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1859.

BETHEL-EBENEZER.

A FEW weeks since we found ourselves almost in the very midst of Salisbury Plain. The time was evening; the twilight as it closed shed a purple light along the edge of the horizon—a crane pursued her pensive and solitary flight above our heads—the lark had descended, and her yet tuneless twitter might be heard amongst the short grass—a patient looking donkey regarded us with more than the usual curiosity of that animal—and but for a few streaks which seemed to seud along the extreme limit of vision, the sense of solitude would have been complete.

Conspicuous however above all was that mysterious monument, altar, or tomb, whichever it may be, whose weird looking components might well seem the watchers set by antiquity upon the doings of future time. As the shadows of evening deepened over Stonehenge, it looked in the distance like an Egyptian scarabæus, and might have been transported from a pyramid. The night seemed gradually to draw it within its folds, and the imagination affected to give to it a retiring motion, like the spirit of Hamlet's father when he seeks to impart to his son the secrets of his prison house.

The question as to whether these stones are the altars of an extinct worship or the memorials of an extinct race has been much discussed, but the conclusions arrived at by different antiquarians are conflicting. It by no means follows that they are not altars because human skeletons have been found under them, or that they are not tombs because ancient vessels, supposed to have been employed in the uses of an ancient worship, are often found interspersed with other relics either near or about these uninterpreted sanctuaries. In every age, and among every nation, places dedicated to religion have been coveted abodes of sepulture; and even now, as in the beginning, to be buried immediately under the altar is esteemed by many as a distinction only reserved for those who by good works and piety might earn it. One thing, however, is certain, that these ancient remains are consistent with either hypothesis, and probability points to the conclusion that they were used, although at different periods, alike for sacrificial purposes and for sepulture.

There is no doubt that the date at which these structures were erected is lost to the chronologist, and the means of investigation are wanting to the antiquarian. Owing to these deficiencies opinions have been promulgated, some, perhaps, rather fanciful, but others, again, if supported by a great deal of patient research, still unsatisfactory, from the very fact that research cannot reach their origin. There is no anachronism in attributing them to a prehistoric period and the purposes of an ancient rite, nor to a custom then or later in existence of burying the dead in places esteemed holy by the people who congregated in these venerable triliths.

The very earliest record in existence—the Bible—speaks of the practice of raising stones for altars before temples were known, or even heard of. Thus the first act of Noah was to build an altar. Abraham built altars at various times and places. Isaac did the same: but those which Jacob built are described with more circumstantiality. When on his journey into Mesopotamia to seek a wife, he sought rest, the sun having gone down, took a stone for his pillow, and dreamt that very remarkable dream the description of which is certainly one of the most graphic passages in the sacred writings. We are told by the Septuagint, "And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and said, the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not; how dreadful is this place! And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the stone that he had put for his pillow, and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil upon the top of it. And he called the name of that place *Beth-el*, the house of God. (Gen. xxviii. 16-19). It does also abundantly appear from various passages in holy writ, and from traditions of early nations generally, that the custom was, in

performing any sacred act, to erect an altar, or heap, as it is called in the Bible. The pillars of witness in old Celtic ruins are confirmative of this view. When Laban came up with Jacob, and rebuked him for carrying off his daughter, and both entered into a covenant, Jacob took a stone, and set it up for a pillar. And Jacob said unto his brethren, gather stones; and they took stones, and made a heap, and Laban called it *Jegar Sahadutha*, the heap of testimony, but Jacob called it *Galeed*, the heap of witness. (Gen. xxxi. 45-48.)

The analogy between the name given by Jacob to his altar and that employed by the authors of the Celtic cromlechs, is certainly remarkable. All those ancient altars, says Valancy, now distinguished by the name of cromlechs, or sloping stones, were originally called *Bothal*, or the House of God, and they seem to be of the same, specially as those mentioned in the sacred scriptures, and called by the Hebrews *Beth-el*. We again read that in the covenant at Sechem, Joshua took a stone and set it up there under an oak, that was by the sanctuary of the Lord. And Joshua said unto all the people, Behold, this stone shall be a witness unto us; for it hath heard all the words of the Lord. (Josh. xxiv. 26). After the defeat of the Philistines it is related that Samuel took a stone, and set it between Mizpeh and Shur, and called the name of it *Ebenezer*, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. (1 Sam. vii. 12).

These pillars were however more than testimonies to solemn acts, and it would seem suggested by the above passages that the situations in which they were erected were such as gave some solemnity to the memorials. What for instance can be more touching than those pillars set up on battle fields, such as that which marks the buried carnage of Waterloo, or that simple obelisk with its weeping angels that is seen by the traveller amongst the cypresses of Scutari. But with early people these monuments did not so much indicate the prowess by which a victory was achieved, as it typified the divine aid which had been employed in their favour. There is hardly any record of ancient nations that does not furnish proof corroborative of such custom. The Greek sacrificed to Hercules or Apollo upon the field which he had won. The Roman paid a like compliment to Jupiter or Mars. The existence of this custom amongst the Jews, the following passage leaves little room for doubt, for on the return of the ark from Philistia, after the plague of Ashdod, when the idols of Dagon fell down before it and were mutilated, we read that the king drew the cart on which the ark was placed into a field, "where there was a great stone, and the people clave the wood of the cart, and offered the king for a burnt offering to the Lord, having placed the ark upon a stone."

It would seem, too, that sacrificial altars or cromlechs were of three kinds—the single upright stone or pillar; that with a single stone placed crosswise upon it; or two upright stones, with a third resting upon them, and called *trilithon*, from the number of blocks employed in its construction. The sacrificial stone or altar of Stonehenge is placed immediately before the great trilithon, which forms the end of the hypæthral temple within the external peribolos; and that temple would seem to be something like the one which Moses built at Sinai, and commanded the people to build when they should have arrived at the promised land, and which was accomplished under Joshua. And Moses wrote all the words of the Lord, and rose up early in the morning, and builded an altar under the hill, and twelve pillars, according to the twelve tribes of Israel. And he sent young men of the children of Israel, which offered burnt offerings, and sacrificed peace offerings of oxen unto the Lord. And Moses took half of the blood, and put it in basons, and half of the blood he sprinkled on the altar. And he took the book of the covenant, and read in the audience of the people. And Moses took the blood, and sprinkled it on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which the Lord hath made with you concerning all these words. (Exod.

xxiv. 4-8). Taking away the horrors of human sacrifices, the gloomy superstition of druidical rite, one could almost imagine the glorious lawgiver and hierarch of God's people the officiating minister, by the border of some forest whose venerable branches intermingling formed a natural temple, whilst the foam of a waterfall washed its feet and the mountain round whose summit flashed the thunders of the Almighty rose amid the clouds whereon sat the Lord of Hosts.

At Stonehenge there were five of these sacrificial altars. It is easy enough to conceive how the altar should be the foundation stone of all religious architecture. Even before men had learnt to permanently provide for their bodily wants one must have awakened to the necessity of propitiating the Deity. He thought not yet of a temple whose cloistered quiet should invite to prayer, whose painted windows should chronicle the glory of his saints, and whose solemn music should give a voice unto his conscience, until he cried out, "Lord help me, for I am a sinner." To him for a temple was the overhanging firmament fretted with golden fires, bounded only by the horizon which seemed jagged with shadows of rugged promontories, with the forms of huge beasts which lazily fled before him, or rivers of clear water where swam the silver delicacy which he sought to snare, and pleasant thicket where he reposed after his labour. But still was the divine anger manifested in the thunders which seemed at times to disturb the very harmony of that spangled dome, to rend the arch whereon rested, or was supposed to rest, the home and world of the Deity. Equally so in the flood, which surmounted the ramparts erected to exclude it and poured its spreading wrath over the land, sweeping before it rock and stately oak. In the earthquake also, which upheaving destroyed the pride of cities and of empires, burying them fathoms deep beneath the earth, from which they are only resuscitated as a warning. A pillar was set up and the worshipper placed his offering upon it and then cast himself upon the ground. At a later period these pillars were surrounded by others, either for security or to afford convenience for an increased number of worshippers.

Strabo, speaking of the early Egyptian temples, says that they were of vast extent, of rudest workmanship, without elegance, grace, or embellishment of any sort. From this a distinguished writer has inferred that these temples were little more than some similar combination of stones to that we have just mentioned. That such places should have become tombs for great or eminent personages can hardly be a matter for wonder to the antiquarian. The ordinary motives of human conduct would sufficiently explain this, if evidence did not so abundantly exist that their purpose and uses refer to periods long antecedent to any evidence that has been found either under, about, or in immediate connexion with these monuments. The king of a tribe would naturally like to rest where his bones would be undisturbed by an enemy. The priest would wish to repose in the presence of the sacred symbol before which he worshipped, and where, too, his rite was performed. What place would either be so likely to elect for sepulture as the sanctuary invested with superstition to an enemy, or consecrated by presence of a higher power. The early fathers of Christianity have, on frequent occasions, spoken of the tomb of Christ as the true altar of sacrifice and penitence, and this notion seems to have originated in the manner and the thoughts suggested by the Lord's Supper. To Christians and to Christian architects of the Craft, in mediæval times, the altar was the object of greatest solicitude, on it was expended the most patient care. For it, were reserved the highest efforts of genius. Beneath the "Gloria" which almost invariably surmounted it hung festoons of flowers and fruits, scrolls of elaborate foliage, groups of birds and animals carved in stone or wood, and fashioned in such wise as to illustrate some passage in Scripture. More recently the altar has received a simpler form, but there are cases where coarseness and vulgarity attempt to adorn them.

INTERNAL TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH.

[At a recent meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, the following highly interesting paper was read by WILLIAM HOPKINS, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., "On the Earth's Internal Temperature, and the Thickness of its Solid Crust."]

If we descend beneath the surface of the earth, and observe the temperature at different depths, it is found that within a depth ranging from fifty to eighty feet, the temperature changes periodically, being affected to that depth by the heat which the earth receives from the sun at different seasons of the year. The annual variation, however, becomes less as the depth increases, till at the depth abovementioned it becomes insensible. At greater depths the temperature is invariable at each point, but increases with the depth at the rate, on an average, of 1° (F.), for a depth of between sixty and seventy feet. The best observations which have been made on this subject are those in deep mining shafts and deep artesian wells; the greater the depth the more completely do anomalous influences counterbalance each other. The greatest depths at which such observations have been made in Western Europe, are at Monkwearmouth and Dukinfield, in this country; the Puits de Grenelle, at Paris; Mondorff, in the Duchy of Luxembourg; New Seltzwerk, in Westphalia; and at Geneva. At the first two places the observations were made in vertical shafts of coal mines; the depth of the one at Monkwearmouth being upwards of one thousand eight hundred feet, and that at Dukinfield upwards of two thousand feet; and in both cases the observations were made while the workmen were sinking the shafts, and with every precaution against the influence of any extraneous causes which might affect the observations. The former gave an increase of 1° (F.) for every sixty feet of depth, the latter for about every seventy-two or seventy-three feet. The sinking of the Puits de Grenelle was superintended by Arago. The mean increase of temperature was 1° for every sixty feet. At Mondorff the bore was two thousand four hundred, being that of an artesian well; the increase was 1° for fifty-seven feet. At New Seltzwerk the artesian well, penetrating to the depth of two thousand one hundred feet, giving an increase of 1° (F.) for fifty-five feet. The average of these is very nearly 1° for sixty feet.

Numerous other observations are confirmatory of those results, though observations at smaller depths present many anomalies indicating the observation of local causes. If a sphere of very large dimensions, like the earth, were heated in any degree and in any manner, and were left to cool in surrounding space, it is shown by accurate investigation that after a sufficient and very great length of time, the law according to which the temperature would increase in descending beneath the earth's surface, within depths small compared with the earth's radius, would be—that the increase of temperature would be proportional to the increase of depth. This coincides with the observed law, if we neglect the anomalous irregular variations which are found to exist more or less in each locality. Now, according to this law, the temperature at the depth of sixty or seventy miles would probably be sufficient to reduce to a state of fusion nearly all the materials which constitute the earth's external solid envelope; and hence it has been concluded that the earth probably consists of a central molten mass, as a fluid nucleus, and an external solid shell, of not more than sixty or seventy miles in thickness; and some geologists, desirous of rendering the conclusion the foundation of certain theories, have considered the thickness even less than that now mentioned. This conclusion, however, rests on reasoning in which an important element is wanting. It involves the hypothesis that the conductive power of the rocks which constitute the lower portions of the earth's crust is the same as that of the rocks which form its upper portion. This conductive power of any substance measures the facility with which heat is transmitted through it; and it is easily proved, by accurate investigation,

that when the same quantity of heat passes through superimposed strata of different conductive powers, the increase of depth corresponding to a given increase of temperature (as 1° is in any stratum proportional to the conductive power. Consequently, if the conductive power of the lower portions of the earth's solid crust be greater than that of the thin upper portion of it through which man has been able to penetrate, the depth to which we must proceed to arrive at a certain temperature (as that of fusion for the lower rocks) will be proportionally greater.

The precise nature of the rocks situated at a great depth can only be judged of by analogy with those which are accessible to us; but those geologists who adopt the conclusion of the extreme thinness of the earth's crust will doubtless admit that its inferior part must be of igneous origin, and must therefore be allowed to bear a certain resemblance to igneous rocks on the surface of the earth. Mr. Hopkins had recently made a great number of experiments on the conductive powers of various rocks. That of the softer sedimentary rocks, which are great absorbents of water, is very much increased by the quantity of moisture they contain; but taking chalk, one of the best absorbents, its conductive power, even when saturated, is not half so great as that of some of the igneous rocks on which Mr. Hopkins had experimented. Calcareous, argillaceous, and siliceous substances, reduced to fine powder, stand, with reference to their conductive powers, in the order in which they are now mentioned, the conductivity of the first being the least; and when in a compact state, all that contributes to give a hard and crystalline character to the substance, and continuity to the mass through which the heat is conducted, increases the conductive power. These considerations lead to the conclusion that the conductivity of the inferior portions of the earth's solid crust must be much greater, and may be very much greater, than that of the less consolidated and mere superficial sedimentary beds. Moreover, the temperature of fusion of certain substances, as Mr. Hopkins had shown by experiment, is much increased by great pressure; and by analogy it may be concluded that such would, at least in some considerable degree, be the case with the mineral matter of the earth's crust.

The chalk is that formation in which the most numerous and some of the best observations on terrestrial temperatures have been made; and it would seem impossible to conclude, from actual experiment and the considerations above stated, that its conductive power can exceed one-third of that of the inferior rocks, and may not improbably be a considerably smaller fraction of it. Now the increase of depth in the chalk corresponding to an increase of one degree Fahrenheit is well ascertained to be very nearly sixty feet, and therefore the rate of increase in the inferior rocks must probably be at least three times as great as in the chalk, and may be very considerably greater still. Hence, supposing that the thickness of the solid crust would be about sixty miles, if the conductive power of its lower portion were equal to that of chalk, its actual thickness must probably be at least about two hundred miles, and may be considerably greater, even if we admit no other source of terrestrial heat than the central heat here contemplated.

There is also another way of investigating the thickness of the earth's crust, assuming the whole terrestrial mass to consist of a fluid nucleus inclosed in a solid envelope. If the earth were accurately spherical, instead of being spheroidal, its axis of rotation would always remain exactly parallel to itself, on the same principle as that on which the gyroscope preserves, in whatever position it may be held, the parallelism of the axis about which it rotates. But the attraction of the sun and moon on the protuberant equatorial portions of the earth's mass causes a progressive change in the position of the earth's axis, by virtue of which the north pole, or that point in the heavens to which the northern extremity of the

earth's axis is directed, instead of being stationary, describes a circle on the surface of the heavenly sphere about a fixed point in it called the pole of the ecliptic, with a radius of nearly twenty-three and a half degrees, equal to the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, or the obliquity. The whole of this revolution is completed in about twenty-five thousand years; but, as follows from what has just been stated, without any change, beyond small periodical ones, in the obliquity. A corresponding change of position must manifestly take place also in the position of the equinoxes, which have thus a motion along the ecliptic in a direction opposite to that in which the signs of the zodiac are reckoned, completing a revolution in the period above mentioned of twenty-five thousand years. It is called the precession of the equinoxes.

This precessional motion has been completely accounted for under the hypothesis of the earth's entire solidity, and that of a certain law according to which the earth's density increases in approaching its centre; but some years ago Mr. Hopkins investigated the problem with the view of ascertaining how far the observed amount of precession might be consistent with the existence of a fluid nucleus. The result was, that such could only be the case provided the thickness of the solid shell were much greater than that which, as above stated, has been supposed by many geologists. The numerical result was, that the least admissible thickness of the crust must be about one-fifth of the earth's radius; but, without assigning any great importance to an exact numerical result, Mr. Hopkins had a full confidence in the investigation, as showing that the thickness of the crust could not be so small as two or three hundred miles, and consequently that no geological theory can be admitted which rests on the hypothesis of the crust being nearly as thin as it has been frequently assumed to be.

The influence of the interior fluidity on the precessional motion above described is due to the difference between the motions which the attractions of the sun and moon tend to produce on a solid mass in one case, and a fluid mass on the other. It has been recently stated, as an objection to this investigation, that the interior fluid mass of the earth may move in the same manner as if it were solid. The only reply which could be given to such an objection was, Mr. Hopkins conceived that it was mechanically impossible that these motions should be the same, though the resulting precessional motion for the solid crust, under certain conditions, to be determined only by the complete mathematical solution of the problem, might be the same as if the whole mass were solid. The effect of the attractions of the sun and moon also depends on the ellipticity of the inner surface of the solid shell; and it has been said that since that ellipticity depends on the law of the earth's density, which can only be imperfectly known, no result can be depended on which involves that ellipticity. This was not a correct statement of the problem. It was assumed, in the solution referred to, that the ellipticity of the inner surface would depend partly on the law of density and partly on the forms of the isothermal surfaces.

Mr. Hopkins had supposed it possible, at the time he was engaged in this investigation, that a surface of equal solidity might approximate to a surface of equal pressure; he has now experimental reasons for believing that it must approximate much more nearly to an internal surface of equal temperature. Now for depths greater, probably much greater, than those which have often been supposed to correspond to the thickness of the earth's solid crust, there is no doubt that the internal isothermal surfaces have a greater ellipticity than the external surface itself; a conclusion which is independent of the law of density. Hence a like conclusion will hold with reference to the internal surface of the shell, if it approximate sufficiently to the surface of equal temperature, and this is the conclusion most unfavourable to the thin shell supposed by some geologists.

Restricting the interpretation, then, of Mr. Hopkins's results to the question whether the earth's solid shell be as thin as some geologists have supposed, or at least several hundred miles in thickness—and this is the only question of geological importance—Mr. Hopkins denied the validity of either of the objections above stated. Thus, both the modes of investigation which had been described, lead to like conclusions respecting the least thickness which can be assigned to the solid envelope of our globe. It must be much greater than geologists have frequently imagined it to be.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THIS society brought its very interesting meeting to a close, at Newbury, last Saturday. On Friday, after a hurried visit to the ruins of Reading Abbey and the Priory, Mr. Pettigrew and the other members of the Archæological Association returned to Newbury, and attended a *soirée*, which was given at the Mansion House in the evening. Mr. Pettigrew occupied the chair. Mr. Blundell, F.S.A., read a paper on the Battles of Newbury, the first of which took place on the 18th of September, 1643, Charles I. commanding the Royalists in person, and the second in 1644. The Baroness Weld and other ladies contributed to the musical portion of the entertainments, and some of the local gentlemen exercised their vocal abilities for the gratification of the company, which was one of the largest and most fashionable during the congress. It was approaching midnight when the *soirée* terminated.

By Saturday morning the archæologists had diminished in number, and all the clerical members left the town for their parochial duties on Sunday. This led to an alteration in the programme of the day's proceedings. The Vale of the White Horse was intended to be visited, but the journey was found too far and it was abandoned. The expedition was first to Welford Church. The manor formerly belonged to the abbot and convent of Abingdon, but is now the property of Mr. Charles Eyre, of Welford-park. The church is of the Saxon style, and the stone stalls in the chancel are some of the most remarkable in the country. On the north wall is a handsome monument, with a sculptured woman in a dress of her time, kneeling at a desk, and this was an object of much interest to the archæologists.

The church of Little Shefford was also visited, and Mr. Planché read a paper on an alabaster monument, having on it the figures of a man in armour and a lady, without any inscription or arms. At an early period the manor was in the family of Feltham, one of whom, Thomas, married Beatrice, an illegitimate daughter of John the King of Portugal, who had been successively the widow of the Earl of Arundel, Lord Talbot, and the Earl of Huntingdon. In the chancel is an elegant grey marble tomb, against which are the effigies of John Feltham, his wives and children. From his mouth issues the inscription, "Deus misereatur nostri et benedicat nobis;" and from that of the woman, "Illuminet vultum suum super nos." This proved to be one of the most interesting places that has been visited. The excursionists returned to the town early in the evening.

There was a fair sprinkle of gentlemen at the dinner, at the Pelican hotel, Speenhamland. Some speeches were delivered of a complimentary character, relating to archæological researches, and the proceedings of the congress were brought to a close by a meeting in the Mansion House.

THE ROMAN VILLA AT CARISBROOKE.

SOME particulars of these very remarkable remains of antiquity, appear in a long letter from an observant correspondent of the *Hampshire Advertiser*, and we doubt not that from the great interest excited by this discovery, our readers will not be offended by our transferring a considerable portion of his letter to our columns. He says:—"I first met with indications of the villa on the 28th of April last, when, observing workmen excavating for stables on the vicarage grounds, I walked down to see if anything might be turning up, induced to do so by having before found in Carisbrooke portions of a British urn and other relics of ancient burial; and I was indeed agreeably surprised by finding portions of Roman tiling, which had been thrown up by the workmen, its character being unknown to them.

"I at once applied to the vicar, the Rev. E. B. James, for leave to make researches, which was readily granted, and every facility for search afforded me by all those in his employ. Following, then, in the wake of the men still digging for the foundations of

the stables, a good quantity of broken pottery, &c., was collected, and, finding some scattered tesserae, which gave indications of a pavement, I set a man to cut exploring trenches in several directions. The first trench soon opened up a coarse tessellated pavement, forming a portion of what may have been a corridor of the building; another brought to light the bath, with its hypocaust; and following up these and other trenches, the villa, so far as it has yet been opened, was gradually disclosed.

"A detailed account, even of these portions of the building, would require accompanying plans, and a practised hand; but a few general features may be given, premising that some dimensions are given from memory, and that the remains have not been sufficiently explored to speak positively on many points, while some must be, necessarily, a matter of conjecture only. The villa would appear to have covered a space of from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty feet in length, and from sixty to seventy feet in width; but, from the slight indications of masonry in the adjoining lane, this size may be increased. The pavements are from five to six feet below the present level of the soil; of this depth about three feet is composed of the chalk *debris* of the walling, &c., over which the three feet surface mould must have been brought and spread. As to the arrangement of the building, a portion of the eastern side would seem to have formed a corridor of about forty-two feet long by about eight feet wide, leading to the atrium, or central hall, about twenty-two and a half feet square, and the best apartment, which is on the north-eastern side, and about fourteen and a half feet square.

"Around two sides at least of the atrium, north and west, apartments, probably dormitories, about ten feet wide, with cement floors, appear to have been ranged. Other walls have been met with in the cuttings; but, as they have not been followed up, no idea of the apartments of which they formed a part can be gained; though from the plain plastering on them, and the absence of tessellated pavements, the better portions of the villa would appear to have been those opened on the north eastern side. The bath, an interesting object, is near the south western side, and is in good preservation. Its shape is semicircular, or nearly so; its length at the base seven and a half feet, and its height about sixteen inches. When the flues under it were first opened, the soot of say sixteen centuries since was adhering in large quantities to the tiles. These flues were traced to the adjoining stable, where they appear to have warmed a small apartment, the floor of which was gone, though very many of its tile supports were still remaining. The examinations were suspended before these flues could be traced to the furnace mouth, which may, however, have been destroyed by the first excavations of the workmen, or may yet be found in the adjoining lane.

"To the south east of the bath a kind of cement floor occupied a large space, probably the site of inferior offices, or it may be of a courtyard. Over this, the least interesting portion of the building, stables have been erected, leaving, fortunately, the far greater and better portion of the villa untouched. Returning to the corridor and atrium, we find their pavements to consist of red brick tesserae, of about an inch square, roughly formed, and are mostly laid without any design. They appear to be chiefly made out of roofing tiles, &c.; at least, they bear portions of the same markings.

"The walls remaining are about the same height, two feet eight inches, and are from one foot nine inches to two feet three inches thick; on many parts of them the plastering is still perfect, while in the interior of the rooms a plaster moulding runs round the base of most of them. It is, however, on the before mentioned apartment, at the north eastern angle of the building, that the chief care has been bestowed. It is about fourteen and a half feet square, but, rather singularly, an angle of the atrium projects into its south western corner to the extent of four feet square. The pavement of this room needs a drawing to convey an idea of it. The borders wide, but irregularly so, are of coarse red and white tesserae. The designs of the interior portion, consisting of paralograms and other figures, with scrolled borders inclosing the lotus flower and leaves, are worked with finer tesserae, of a red, white, black, and blue colour, and are, I find, of a form often found in Roman pavements. Similar ones, among others, may be seen figured on the sketch of a pavement at Basildon, Berks, in one of the numbers of Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*. In the centre is a handsome shaped vase and flowers. From its hollow sound it has probably flues under it. While it cannot, I believe, be classed with the superior pavements at Cirencester, &c., it is, unlike some of those, in good preservation, and from the testimony of a most competent judge, Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., is a very interesting one.

The plastering on one side of this apartment still remains. It is

painted in panels, but many pieces were found among the rubbish on the floor, with leaves, flowers, and other figures on them. The colours, red, white, yellow, blue, green, &c., were very bright when first removed, but have somewhat faded since.

"The villa must have been covered with stone roofing tiles (if I may so call them), of an angular shape, as these lie scattered everywhere, both whole and broken, many of them with the nails still in them. The only flanged roofing tiles that were found had been used for the bottom of the flues leading to the bath. Wood ashes in small quantities were found about most parts of the building, in some cases, though, amounting to two or three handfuls. Some portions of the pavements, too, show signs of fire, so that it was at first thought that the place might have been burnt down; but no charred wood of any size has been found, nor does the plastering appear to have suffered from fire. Whatever may have caused its destruction, nearly everything appears to have been first removed from it, for nothing perfect or valuable has been found, though much that is interesting; among which are two coins (third brass), one illegible, the other a Posthumian in good condition; two bone hair pins, two or three small bronze rings, blade of knife, hinges, various small iron articles, a few nails eight or nine inches long, a quantity of roofing nails, fragments of window and other glass, large quantity of *débris* of various kinds, though chiefly of a coarser sort, part of the upper stone of a hand-mill, stone roofing tiles, flanged earthen tiles, flue tiles, painted plaster, &c. Bones, too, of the deer, sheep, and other animals are abundant, as well as oyster and other shells. On two or three portions of the antlers of the red deer some marks are as fresh as when first made. These articles I shall gladly deposit again at the villa, as it is important to keep the collection intact.

"I have heard no decisive opinion as to what period of the Roman occupation the erection or destruction of the villa may probably be ascribed; but we know that Vespasian conquered the Isle of Wight, A.D. 43; that the coin found is of the third century; and that the Saxons, under Cedric, A.D. 530, made slaughter and havoc at Carisbrooke.

"The villa will, I think, when fully uncovered, be found a very interesting one, though much inferior in size to some. Apart, too, from any claim it has in itself, it derives a peculiar interest from its being the first Roman building that has been met with in the island. It settles, too, a point long contended for by the Rev. E. Kell, as to the Roman occupation of our island, and can but contribute to the elucidation of that period of its history. Situated in a rich valley, under the very shadow of the castle, it seems to point to a former connection with it, though the traces of any Roman occupation at the latter place are, I believe, few, if any. This building could hardly have stood alone; in the same valley, indeed, many have collected portions of Roman tiling a long time since, while coins too have been found there. There can then, I think, be but one wish, viz., that the place may be thoroughly explored and preserved *in situ*, for it is by that alone that its teaching can be fully realized.

"Pending any arrangement for continuing the excavation, the vicar has kindly apportioned the proceeds received from visitors towards the reduction of a debt pressing heavily on the parochial schools, and a good sum has been already realized, though the amount has been greatly exaggerated. This matter of the further exploration has, it is well known, been beset with many difficulties, in consequence of the remains standing on the private grounds of the vicarage. To endeavour to remove these difficulties has been the aim of several gentlemen of the neighbourhood associated for the purpose, nor have others pleaded privately with less anxiety for the same object. Some of the best portions of the remains the vicar has already, to his personal discomfort, decided to preserve, and I confidently trust that he will before long arrange some plan which shall embrace the whole. I may add, that the most important parts, the best pavements and bath, have been from the first temporarily roofed in, and preserved as far as possible from injury."

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION AT ABERDEEN.

During the meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen, an archaeological exhibition has been held. The collection commences with the early Pictish period, and comes thence down. It embraces specimens of implements of war, and articles of domestic economy; of metallurgic manufacture; of bronzes; of iron ornaments, &c., &c. Amongst the antiquities is a powder horn of James VI. The show of Jacobite relics is extremely interesting. There are three or four portraits of Prince Charles Edward, and two of his father; three pictures of Flora Macdonald; one of the prince's mother; one of the celebrated Jacobite, Mrs. Mackintosh of Moy; and portraits of Lochiel, Lovat, and Kilmarnock. Among

the manuscripts are several of the Pretender's letters, with letters of Lord George Murray, Lord Lovat, and others of the prince's adherents. Among the weapons are the pistols worn by the prince; the pistols presented by him to Lochiel; his sword, targe, and belt; and, among other things, two plaids belonging to him; the dress and wig in which he made his escape; a silver snuff-mull enclosed in a drinking cup of the same metal, exhibited by Lochiel; a silver medal; the copper plate from which his paper money was engraved, viz., notes for fourpence and sixpence; his sporran; and a case of mathematical instruments presented by him to Mr. Hay, of Ramnes. There are the Duke of Perth's scarf, the green flag of the M'Phersons, the "Bratach Uain," which was at Culloden; old daggers dug up on the field; and old swords by the score, bearing Jacobite inscriptions.

The portrait department is well worthy of notice. It includes some fine portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, taken at different periods of her life. Near the queen is a portrait of Lord Darnley, and the portrait of Mary Beaton, one of her "four Marys." Her son, King James, appears in several aspects; as does also Rizzio. There is a fine picture of Queen Mary's mother, Mary of Guise, the property of Sir N. Bruce, in which may be traced the family, or the French lineaments in a bolder form. Of the date of the Reformation are portraits of Knox, the Regent Murray, Wishart, and Cardinal Beaton. In one group is to be seen a series of five Vandykes—Charles I., his queen Henrietta Maria, and their daughter, and one of the Dukes of Hamilton. The portrait of the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia (by Honthost) will be regarded with interest. There is, likewise, her son, the chivalrous Prince Rupert. Near those is one of the most exquisite paintings in the rooms, viz., that of the Marquis of Montrose, by Honthost. There is a portrait of Charles II., painted in Holland during his exile, and there are several pictures of his grandson, the Chevalier St. George. There are some pictures of the time of Charles II., and, of course, very fine, since they are almost all the works of Sir Peter Leely. One of the finest of these is a portrait of the Countess of Southesk, famous in her time.

Among the collection of letters and autographs there is a complete series of signatures and letters of the sovereigns of Scotland from James IV. to Queen Anne; and the history of the Stuart family is continued even later, by the original letters of James, the old pretender, and his two sons, Charles Edward, and Henry Benedict, Cardinal York, with the latter of whom the male line expired in 1807. This royal series includes, besides the signatures of Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII., and wife of James IV.; of the Regents Murray, Mar, and Morton; as well as of Cromwell, the Lord Protector. There will also be found the curious and rare signature of James Earl of Bothwell, husband of Mary Queen of Scots. The writing of the earlier sovereigns is exhibited in the shape of their signatures only; but from James VI. downwards the collection contains their original letters, which are, in some instances, sufficiently characteristic of the writers. There is also a letter of Queen Elizabeth's to the Regent Mar on Scottish affairs, and which presents a fine specimen of her bold handwriting and signature.

Literature.

REVIEWS.

Through Norway with a Knapsack. By W. MATTIEU WILLIAMS With Six Tinted Views and Map. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

Ever since the Rev. Henry Newland published his book on the fishing in Norway, we have regarded that country with special feelings of admiration. Being devoted lovers of the "contemplative recreation," and ardent followers of the "quaint old coxcomb," Izaak Walton, Norway has always held a distinguished position in our esteem. The title of Mr. Williams's book had a charm for us in its being an angler's mode of travel, "with a knapsack," for we hold as a strong article of travelling faith, that no man sees a country so effectually as one that "foots it merrily," and we feel that in company with such a guide we are almost as much spectators as the author. In our mind's eye we are present at the quaint marriage ceremony, which we well remember from the Rev. Henry Newland's racy description, and the general simplicity and primitive characteristics of the Norwegians, so aptly told by Mr. Williams. There is also another great inducement to pedestrian travel, its cheapness, Mr. Williams's bill for the whole journey of ten weeks amounting to the modest sum of twenty-five pounds, four shillings, and ninepence, and he further initiates us into the mystery of manufacturing your own knapsack, telling us

how to manage with two shirts and three pairs of stockings, and in what way to wash them yourself.

Mr. Williams offers the following picture of the shops in Christiania, the capital of Norway:—

"Opposite the Hôtel du Nord is a baker's shop, which may be taken as a type of some of the peculiarities of the shops in Christiania. It appears like a private house—a mansion, I might almost say, from its dimensions. There is no shop front, merely the common dwelling house windows, which are decorated with growing flowers in pots; but the flowers are not floury, nor does shopkeeper look whiter than other Norwegians. I should never have guessed that bread was made or sold there but that swinging over the door is a wooden effigy of a convoluted loaf—the usual true lovers' knot done in bread, common here and in North Germany. Most of the food venders have shops of this kind. There are a few with shop fronts, but these are chiefly devoted to the sale of fancy articles; other shopkeepers place a few samples of their wares in plain parlour windows."

"On making some purchases of books, maps, and minor articles of clothing, I find in every shop some one who can speak English, and that generally it is well spoken. English articles prevail at the drapery and haberdashery establishments; the latest devices in shirt collars and similar articles are there, stamped with the names of the best known London houses, and retailed at the same price as in London."

We are next treated to an insight of the Christiania Cremorne, but it would be intolerably slow to the fast young gentlemen who are in the habit of patronising our Bro. Simpson, and frequently behaving in so rude a manner that their more northern, and, as they would tell us, less enlightened, pleasure seeking companions would blush to imitate. From this we learn that oranges are dear there, being sold at 5½d. each, and it is reckoned "the thing" for a lover to purchase one and divide it with his lady love.

Arrived at Soknaes our author found two English gentlemen who had taken up their quarters in that neighbourhood for the delight of angling. This taste much surprises the Norwegians who look upon fishing as a menial occupation, and are as much surprised at it, as our travelling author assures us, as our own laundresses would be, "if Chinese Mandarins were to migrate annually to England, and pay large sums of money for the privilege of turning the mangle."

On the road to Soknaes, Mr. Williams lost his way, and in endeavouring to ascertain his whereabouts, came on the unexpected sight of three in a bed, of which he says:—

"Turning back, I made inquiries at the first house, by knocking at the window. Though nearly eleven o'clock it was not dark, and a bed was visible close to the window; and it rather surprised me to see three heads start up out of this bed, two belonging to men and one to a woman. Whether this sort of sleeping arrangement is the custom of the country, or of the district, or was a special peculiarity in this case, I am not able to decide; but it does not accord with Laing's statement relative to the careful separation of the sleeping apartments of the sexes in the rural districts of Norway. That they were sleeping thus in all innocence, without any idea of impropriety, was evident from the manner in which one of the men reached to the window and opened it; all of them joining very kindly in telling me the way and the distance to the station. As the Norwegian bedstead is an oblong wooden box, this might possibly have been a double bed, a box with a partition down it; the two men lying on one side and the woman on the other, or two boxes, side by side; but I did not see any partition."

Mr. Williams confirms what had already been reported of that legend to which we had, in our younger days, given full credence—the Maelström, and tells us that there is no whirlpool. One after another, our early stories are upset by some matter of fact investigator, and although we are anxious to be always truly and faithfully informed, yet the sweeping away of those fables in which we had formerly delighted greatly shakes the faith in the belief of many wonders we have heard of, but not seen, and which still linger in our affections.

On Mr. Williams's arrival at Alten, he had to pay a steward's bill headed in the following descriptive fashion—"He with the large beard," and he says:—

"This account requires some explanation. First, as to the title of the debtor, 'He with the large beard.' The steward, not knowing our names, gave us descriptive designations in his ledger. There were five Englishmen on board who were thus described: 'He with the red beard,' 'He with the large beard,' 'He without a beard,' and 'He with a veil.'"

Even in Norway, with all its simplicity of manners among the inhabitants, they are not a whit more unsophisticated, in some parts, than their neighbours. Take for example the following bit of genuine pious imposition:—

"At the station of Haegheim I encountered the first example I have met with in Norway of an attempt at petty imposition. I called for a bowl of milk, for which the hostess demanded four skillings, or nearly twopence, the usual charge being two skillings, and sometimes only one.

I threw two skillings on the table, and looked fierce; whereupon the woman picked up the two skillings and slunk away to the adjoining room, where a lazy looking man was sitting. A grumbling dialogue followed, from which, and the physiognomy of both, I inferred that the poor woman was honestly disposed, but her husband forced her to overcharge the guests. On leaving the house I observed written over the door in conspicuous letters some proverb or motto about fearing God. I have unhappily found it a rule, without any exception, and applicable in all countries, that people who parade their religion outside, and set up pious signposts in their actions or conversation, are mean, selfish, and dishonest."

There are several very valuable and practical hints in Mr. Williams's book, one of which is so apt to the purpose that we shall give it in his own words:—

"As the best means of preventing drunkenness is by supplying an agreeable substitute for intoxicating drinks, any improvement of the poor man's coffee is of great social importance; I therefore suggest to the benevolent ladies who so nobly exercise the attributes of woman by visiting with kind intent the dwellings of the poor, that they might do great service by teaching them how to roast, and grind, and make coffee; and, where it is practicable, by presenting the poor man's wife with an apparatus for the purpose. It appears to me that the iron tray and the wooden pestle and mortar answer their purposes admirably; and the two might be profitably manufactured and sold for one shilling, if a quantity were in demand. From what I have seen, with the wooden pestle and mortar, the newly roasted coffee may be pounded as quickly and effectually as it can be ground in a small coffee mill; and, if kept exclusively for this purpose, it would be a valuable addition to the domestic furniture of a cottage. One of these, with a roaster, a pound or two of coffee berries, and a lesson in the use of them, would be a most suitable marriage present to the bride of an agricultural labourer; for by their judicious use she might win her husband from the beer shop, and thus avert the domestic miseries so commonly associated with it."

There is also a hint to be gathered by our political economists as to supporting the aged poor, but we presume, from the absence of any mention to the contrary, the great incubus of our poor law system, able bodied paupers and vagrants, are unknown, to any considerable extent:—

"In Norway there are no poor rates, but the farmers have to support the aged poor as inmates of their houses. These old people generally do some light work, such as gathering wood and the like. The custom is primitive, and has many advantages. Charity thus becomes an active virtue, dwelling at the fireside of home, 'it blesseth him that gives and him that takes;' for in kindly treating such a pensioner a happy influence is spread throughout the house, and the little children are trained in the exercise of gentle benevolence by a course of instruction that no maxims or sermons can substitute; for moral training must be a training in deed and feeling: mere ethics only inform the intellect."

Of course it is no business of readers, generally, to inquire if the author of a work is married or single, nor do we venture to give any definite information on this point, as far as Mr. Williams is concerned, but we think the truth leaks out in the following extract:

"At Honstadt, where I dined on the day following, raw smoked salmon was brought to me, and I very diffidently suggested to the hostess that I should prefer it fried a little. She would listen to nothing of the kind, and told me many times over that it was *rökkt* (smoked), and that she liked it *rökkt* without frying, and her husband liked it the same; and she intimated that, if I did not like what she and her husband and other people did, I must be a disreputable character. This sort of despotism is common to women of all nations, and its universal system is my main argument against strong minded women who advocate a female House of Commons."

"The persecutions I have had to endure because I usually drink cold water at breakfast are too incredible to narrate. I have heard a lady, otherwise gentle and kind hearted, assert to my face that a man who does not love tea and coffee, and drink it like other people, is an undomestic monster, deserving the dreadful doom of perpetual bachelorhood. If we had female legislators, summary laws would be enacted for the punishment of all such offences, and bachelors above thirty-five would perish at the stake."

Altogether *Through Norway with a Knapsack*, is one of the few readable books that are suited both for old and young, the grave and gay, and we shall be very much surprised if it does not go through several editions. There is a manly tone, slightly egotistical, about Mr. Williams's writing, yet it is so thoroughly honest that we rather like to see the character of the author in his work, feeling assured that where he writes in this style he is thoroughly master and *con amore* of his subject.

The City of the Dead; and other Poems. By JOHN COLLETT.
London: Hardwicke.

YOUTH is a season of joyous innocence, and it is usually the practice of those whose words, or actions, have much to do with children to present to them the bright and sunny side of life, for

if they reach the years of maturity there is sufficient time for them to look upon it in a sad and dismal light, even if they have little or no experience of the troubles of mankind. But of all the dull horrors to put into the mouth of the young, preserve us from such a specimen as Mr. Collett's

"CHILD'S PRAYER" (?)

"When gloomy robes of dreary night
Sweep silent by my side,
And many a sad and ghostly sight
Follows with noiseless stride;
"When slowly steals the bridled breath,
The spirit quails with dread,
And footfall low of ghastly Death
Steals to some other bed;
"Or when, at call of wak'ning dawn,
The spectral phantoms flee,
And brightly streams the jocund morn;
My God, I think of Thee!"

The above lugubrious rhyme can only be equalled by one of the so called humorous specimens entitled

"THE LAY OF THE LIMPING."

"And now the parson's voice repeats
The words that make me die;
'A (h) men,' the solemn clerk responds;
'A (h) women,' too, says I.
"I'll take my stand on London bridge,
Plunge in that stream of mud,
And there will add more body to
That porter making flood.
"And oh! at evening, when the breeze
From this rampagious sea
Willywobbles through the streets,
O, think of blessed me!
"And now my story's done, fair maid,
Of hope and sorrow blended;
As the tadpole said, as he changed to a frog,
Behold, my tale is ended."

That any one should write the second line of the above, and print a note to it stating "the words that make me die," is intended for the marriage service—which we humbly conceive is more likely to make one live—is purely unaccountable. It is not wit, nor sense, nor ribaldry, but sheer dulness, only fit for the inhabitants of *The City of the Dead*.

Northumberland and the Border. By WALTER WHITE. London: Chapman and Hall.

MR. WHITE gave us his impressions of *A Month in Yorkshire*, about this time last year; this year he has gone farther north, and this book is of greater interest than its predecessor. *The Border*, with its legends, minstrelsy, and the numerous frays and liftings, of which the recollection is associated with almost every acre of ground, becomes of all absorbing interest through its historical associations, which permeate through every era of our history from the Romans down to our own time. Mr. White has done good service in directing attention to this locality, and will doubtless cause many travellers to seek a holiday among the vales and streams of Northumberland, hitherto the almost exclusive property of the angler and the artist. To those who wish for fresh and beautiful scenery, we cannot do better than advise an autumnal visit to the Border, and if they want reliable and useful information in a pleasant and attractive form, we counsel them to possess themselves of Mr. White's *Northumberland and the Border*. They will find the work useful and amusing, illustrated with a capital map, and containing many quaint stories and some excellent sketches of popular sports, one of which we extract for its peculiarity of Jedburgh dialect:—

"To this succeeds Hitch and Kick—a feat quite new to me. A staff, upon which slides a moveable bracket, is fixed upright in the ground; you might fancy it the measuring rod by which the recruiting serjeant takes the height of smart young men anxious to fight for their country; and the bracket being set at a height of six feet, a disk of parchment, stretched on a hoop about the size of a dessert plate, is laid upon it. A few minutes of calm would now be desirable, for the disk is so light that it is repeatedly blown off. The game consists in the player leaping up by the side of the staff, and while up, kicking the disk off the bracket, and then giving something like a polka hitch with his heel before he touches the earth. Hence the name, Hitch and Kick; not an easy effort of gymnastics, as any one who has a soft place to practise on may uncomfortably prove. Redstart springs first, and away flies the disk, as if six feet were but a joke; and three or four others that follow are equally successful. One of them is a short burly fellow, by far too thick and heavy for feats of vaulting ambition, as one might judge, yet he leaps agile as a Pantaloon. 'He's a tailyer, I tell ye he's a tailyer!' argues

Rustic loudly, to settle a dispute as to the heavy leaper's calling. The bracket is pushed up to seven feet, and now the players must kick to a considerable height above their heads, and they all but one knock off the disk, and that one, incredible as it may seem, is not the thick "tailyer." But he fails at the next trial, with the bracket raised to eight feet: and although I see three others leap up and send the disk flying with that surprising high jerked kick, I can hardly believe my own eyes. Another rise—eight feet six—they all fail. A little lower—there, eight feet two—the players try again, and one of the three dislodges the parchment. "Weel dune! weel dune!" cry the rustics; "thot's braw."

Recollections of Samuel Rogers. London: Longman and Co.

"MELODIOUS ROGERS," as Byron termed the poet, has here had full justice done him. We remember Mr. Dyce's *Table Talk of Samuel Rogers*, and a more dull and pointless volume we do not recollect. On opening the above volume of course we, who are accustomed to venerate such names as Burke, Porson, Sheridan, Byron, Grenville, Fox, Sidney Smith, Luttrell, Moore, Maltby, and others of the bygone celebrities of the generation now passed away, were most grievously disappointed at the amount of twaddle spoken by these great men, which made us regret that their sayings and doings had been dragged forward in this way. This book itself tells us but little of Rogers more than we are all acquainted with, but here and there are curious scraps of information, such, for instance, as the following on reporting:—

"I once sent a shorthand writer to take notes of Addington's speeches, but the scheme failed—the notes were so imperfect. All the reporters were against us, and the misrepresentations were a constant source of complaint."

It is wonderful how an art that now is so essentially useful could have furnished such a passage, for if we take all the morning papers and compare a speech delivered by any one, as printed in each of them, they are such exact counterparts of each other that nothing but a perfected and well understood system could produce.

One of the best stories in the book, told by Sir Walter Scott, of himself, is worth preserving. Sir Walter says:—

"There was a boy in my class at school who stood always at the top; nor could I with all my efforts supplant him. Day passed after day and still he kept his place, do what I would; till at length I observed that when a question was asked him he always fumbled with his fingers at a particular button in the lower part of his waistcoat. To remove it, therefore, became expedient in my eyes; and in an evil moment it was removed with a knife. Great was my anxiety to know the success of my measure, and it succeeded too well. When the boy was again questioned, his fingers again sought for the button, but it was not to be found. In his distress he looked down for it; it was to be seen no more than to be felt. He stood confounded, and I took possession of his place; nor did he ever recover it, or ever, I believe, suspect who was the author of his wrong. Often in after-life has the sight of him smote me as I passed by him, and often have I resolved to make him some reparation; but it ended in good resolutions. Though I never renewed my acquaintance with him I often saw him, for he filled some inferior office in one of the courts of law at Edinburgh. Poor fellow! He took early to drinking, and I believe he is dead."

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

LAST week, at the opening of the twenty-eighth congress of the British Association at Aberdeen, the Prince Consort assumed the presidency and delivered to an audience of two thousand persons, an inaugural address, replete with eloquence, good sense, and philosophy. The following is a very much condensed summary of his royal highness's observations:—"Gentlemen, your kind invitation to me to undertake the office of your president for the ensuing year could not but startle me on its first announcement. The high position which science occupies, the vast number of distinguished men who labour in the sacred cause, and whose achievements, while spreading innumerable benefits, justly attract the admiration of mankind, contrasted strongly in my mind with the consciousness of my own insignificance in this respect. A simple admirer of science to take the place of the chief and spokesman of scientific men of the day assembled in furtherance of their important objects—the thing appeared to me impossible; yet on reflection I came to the conclusion that, if not as a contributor to or director of your labours, I might still be useful to you—useful to science—by accepting your offer. Remembering that this association is not a secret fraternity of men jealously guarding the mysteries of their profession, but inviting the uninitiated public at large to join them—having as one of its objects to break down those imaginary and hurtful barriers which exist between men of science, and so-called men of practice—I felt that I could, from the peculiar position in which Providence has placed me in this country, appear as the representative of that large public which profits by and admires your exertions, but is unable actively to join in them; that my

election was an act of humility on your part which to reject would have looked like false humility—that is, like pride—on mine. But I reflected further, and saw in my acceptance the means, of which necessarily so few are offered to her Majesty, of testifying to you, through the instrumentality of her husband, that your labours are not unappreciated by your Sovereign, and that she wishes her people to know this as well as yourselves. Guided by these reflections, my choice was speedily made, for the path of duty lay straight before me.” His Royal Highness then paid a high compliment to Professor Owen; alluded to the wide field for study, more particularly to the geologist, the north of Scotland afforded; and remarked on the beneficial influences of science, and the consequent good which meetings like the present conferred on human kind. After pointing out in eloquent language, which drew forth frequent applause, the objects and advantage of science, the prince noticed the gratifying fact that the association had met with liberal patronage from the public, and expressed his satisfaction that there should exist bodies of men who brought the wants and claims of science before the public and the government, “who will even hand round the begging box and expose themselves to refusals and rebuffs, to which all beggars are liable, with the certainty, besides, of being considered great bores. Please to recollect that this species of bore is a most useful animal, and well adapted for the ends for which nature intended him.” Having noticed the great genius and labours of the late Humboldt, the anniversary of whose birth by a singular coincidence happened that day, his Royal Highness thus concluded: “Philosophers are not vain theorists, but essentially men of practice: not conceited pedants, wrapped up in their own mysterious importance, but humble inquirers after truth—proud only of what they have achieved or won for the general use of man. Neither are they daring and presumptuous unbelievers—a character which ignorance has sometimes affixed to them—who would, like the Titans, storm heaven by placing mountain upon mountain till hurled down from the height attained by the terrible thunders of outraged Jove; but rather the pilgrims to the Holy Land, who toil on in search of the sacred shrine—in search of truth, God’s truth, God’s laws, as manifested in His works, in His creation.” His Royal Highness was loudly cheered throughout.—Sir Benjamin Brodie then, in a few words, moved, and the Lord Provost briefly seconded, a vote of thanks to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, which was heartily given, the whole company rising and cheering. The address occupied an hour in delivery. An invitation has been forwarded to Lord John Russell, now at Abergeldie, to be present during some period of the British Association’s sittings, and it is exceedingly probable that his lordship will comply with the invitation.

The office of Principal in Edinburgh University has been vacant since the death of the Very Rev. Dr. John Lee in April last, and considerable discussion has lately taken place as to the duty of the Edinburgh Town Council in regard to filling up the vacancy. By the Scotch Universities’ Act of 1858 the office of principal is declared to be open to laymen, but that act neglected to fulfil its obvious intention of repealing the test of conformity to the Established Church, which, so far as regards the offices of principals and divinity professors, was not removed by the Test Act of 1853. A supplementary act to remedy the defect was last session brought in by Mr. Dunlop, and passed, but it was declared that it should not come into operation till the 10th of October, which is the day fixed for handing over the patronage and management of Edinburgh University, hitherto enjoyed by the civic corporation, to the curatorial court of seven, to be appointed under the act, and of whom the town council are to nominate four. A good deal of contention has taken place in the town council respecting the vacancy, one party urging the exercise of the patronage while it remained in their hands, and proposing the appointment of the Rev. Dr. John Cook, minister of St. Andrew’s, and moderator of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, while the majority indicated a desire to hand over the duty to the new patrons, who would, owing to the repeal of the test, have a larger field of choice. At a private meeting of the council, held on Tuesday, however, it was resolved, with only one dissenting voice, that Sir David Brewster, Principal of St. Andrew’s College, should be appointed to the vacant office. Sir David is well known to be a Free Churchman, and it may be recollected that great controversy took place as to his continuance in the office of principal after he had seceded from the Established Church in 1843; but it was found that having once taken the test he could not be ejected. In the confident belief that, looking to his present occupancy of a similar office, the test would not be applied should he accept the new office, the council have resolved, as their last act of patronage, to appoint him as Principal of Edinburgh

University. At the public meeting following the private conference, the Lord Provost nominated Sir D. Brewster, expressing his belief that the appointment would secure the approval of all men of science throughout Europe. Only one objection, he said, had been made against Sir David—namely, his advanced years; but he was not older than Lord Campbell, who was but the other day elevated to the highest office in the realm, that of Lord Chancellor, and who was now as vigorous as at any period of his long career; or Lord Brougham, on whom it was proposed to confer the new office of Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, on the inauguration of the new régime. Bailie Forrester, who had in the former discussions urged the necessity of the council filling up the office, believing that the University Court without a principal could not be lawfully constituted, seconded the motion, which was almost unanimously carried, Dr. Murray only dissenting. The other candidates who had offered themselves to the council, assuming that if they were appointed the test would be applied, were all clergymen of the Established Church—namely, Dr. Cook, already mentioned, Dr. Tulloch, Principal of St. Mary’s College, St. Andrew’s, and Dr. Anderson, of Newburgh, author of various geological works.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., will visit Manchester during the last week of October. He has promised to address the members and friends of the Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire, embracing 110 Mechanics’ Institutions, and to distribute the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the late examination held at the Manchester and Blackburn centres of the association. Mr. Charles Dickens delivered the prizes last year, Lord Brougham the year previously. It is fifteen years since the ex-leader of the Commons addressed a public assembly in Manchester.

Baron de Bourqueney, who acts for France at Zurich, is well known in London, where he was secretary to the Embassy of Marshal Sebastiani, *temp.* Louis Philippe. He began life, as most French diplomatists have done, as a journalist; he was long on the staff of the *Débats*. Walewski started in a similar position on the *Constitutionnel*. Cavour, Thiers, Guizot, Bunsen, and other continental public men had the same training.

The Committee of the Liverpool Art Union have decided to adopt the Parisian scheme, and to reduce the price of the shares from a guinea to one shilling! A large sum is raised annually in Paris from a subscription of one franc, and it seems the experiment is now to be tried in this country. The highest prize will be of £100, which will fall to one of the shilling subscribers, who will have the choice of a work of Art of that value from the Exhibition of the Society of Fine Arts in Liverpool. There will of course be other prizes of various amounts. It is anticipated that subscriptions will be received from all parts of the kingdom, expressions of approval having been received from various quarters.

The Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres of Paris, at its late meetings, has been occupied with the choice of subjects for the prize to be offered for competition for the year 1861. It proposes for the ordinary annual prize the following question:—“Investigate the administration of Alphonse, Comte de Poitiers and Toulouse, according to the original documents, which are to be found chiefly in the archives of the Empire, and explain the points in which it approaches or differs from that of St. Louis.” It also proposes, for the prize founded by M. Bordin, the following question:—“Give the history of the Ethiopian language and literature, and prepare as complete a list as possible of the original works and translations in Ghez; determine the different epochs of literature in Abyssinia; enumerate the peculiarities of style which enable us, in default of positive proof, to assign dates to the works written in Ghez.”

We have news from Munich of a deplorable accident that has happened to Justus Liebig. The great chemist, who has been travelling in the interior of Bavaria, was unfortunate enough, whilst passing through a small village, to fall down and break his kneecap. He was at once conveyed to the town of Passau, where two of the most eminent physicians of Munich are attending him.

The *Bombay Times* mentions the appointment of a second expedition from Bombay to North Eastern Africa, to carry out the discoveries of Captains Burton and Speke. Mr. J. Kennelly, of the Indian navy, and secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, and Dr. Silvester, compose it. The former is said to be an accomplished astronomer and meteorologist, and the latter a draughtsman and naturalist. They will proceed at once to the great lake district, and endeavour to circumnavigate the northernmost of the lakes. They are to set out in November next.

During the past week, three paintings by M. Kiddermans, of Brussels, which had been accidentally delayed, have been added to the Exhibition

of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts. They represent scenes in the Belgian, Flanders, and Ardennes. We are informed that the sales continue highly satisfactory.

M. Jacques Coste, one of the oldest journalists in Paris, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, has just died at the age of sixty-two. M. Coste was the founder and director of *Le Temps*, a paper of considerable influence under the reign of Louis Philippe, to which Leon Faucher, Merriau, Pagès (de l'Arrière), Ch. Nodier, and other wellknown names, were contributors. He was one of the forty protestors whose life was to be sacrificed if Charles X. had succeeded in enforcing the July ordinances. When Casimir Perrier was minister, the Hotel Bonaparte, which was then occupied by M. Coste, became a point of attraction for the chief politicians, journalists, and *littérateurs* of the day.

Poetry.

SELECTIONS FROM POETRY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

THE INQUIRY.

BY THOMAS CAREW.

AMONGST the myrtles, as I walk'd,
Love and my sighs thus intertalk'd:
"Tell me," said I, in deep distress,
Where may I find my shepherdess?"
"Thou fool," said Love, "know'st thou not this—
In everything that's good she is?
In yonder tulip go and seek;
There may'st thou find her lip, her cheek;
"In yon enamelled pansie by
There thou shalt have her curious eye;
In bloom of peach, in rosie bud,
There wave the streamers of her blood;
"In brightest lily there that stands,
The emblem of her whiter hands;
In yonder rising hill there smell
Such sweets as in her bosom dwell."
"Tis true," said I; and thereupon
I went to pluck them, one by one,
To make of parts a union;
But on a sudden all was gone.
With that I stopt. Said Love: "These be,
Fond man, resemblances of thee,
And, as these flowers, thy joy shall die,
Even in the twinkling of an eye;
And all thy hopes of her shall wither,
Like these short sweets, thus knit together.

A NYMPH'S PASSION.

BY BEN JONSON.

I LOVE, and he loves me again;
Yet dare I not tell who,
For, if the nymphs should know my swain,
I fear they'd love him too.
Yet if it be not known,
The pleasure is as good as none,
For that's a narrow joy is but our own.
I'll tell that, if they be not glad,
They yet may envy me;
But then, if I grow jealous mad,
And of them pitied be,
It were a plague 'bove scorn,
And yet it cannot be forborne,
Unless my heart would as my thought be torn.
He is (if they can find him) fair,
And fresh and fragrant too,
As summer's sky or purged air,
And looks as lilies do
That are this morning blown.
Yet, yet, I doubt he is not known,
And fear, much more, that more of him be shown.
But he hath eyes so round, so bright,
As make away my doubt,
Where Love may all his torches light,
Though fate had put them out.
But, then, to increase my fears,
What nymph see'er his voice but hears
Will be my rival, though she have but ears."

I'll tell no more, and yet I love,
And he loves me; yet no
One unbecoming thought doth move
From either heart, I know,
But so exempt from blame
As it would be to each a fame,
If Love or Fear would let me tell his name.

THE PASSING BELL.

(Circa 1603.)

COME, honest Sexton, take thy spade,
And let my grave be quickly made;
Thou still art ready for the dead,
Like a kind host to make my bed.
I now am come to be thy guest;
Let me in some dark lodging rest,
For I am weary, full of pain,
And of my pilgrimage complain.
On Heaven's decree I waiting lie,
And all my wishes are to die.
Hark; I hear my passing bell!
Farewell, my loving friends, farewell!
Make my cold bed, good sexton, deep,
That my poor bones may safely sleep
Until that sad and joyful day
When from above a voice shall say—
"Wake, all ye dead, lift up your eyes;
The great Creator bids you rise."
Then do I hope, among the just,
To shake off this polluted dust,
And, with new robes of glory drest,
To have access among the blest.
Hark; I hear my passing bell!
Farewell, my loving friends, farewell!

IN PRAISE OF ALE.

WHEN the chill north easter blows,
And winter tells a heavy tale,
And 'pies, and daws, and rooks, and crows,
Do sit and curse the frost and snows,
Then give me ale.

Ale in a Saxon runkin then,
Such as will make grin malkin prate,
Bids valour bargain in tall men,
Quickens the poet's wits and pen,
Despises fate.

Ale that the absent battle fights,
And forms the march of Swedish drums;
Disputes the prince's laws and rights;
What's past and done tells mortal wights,
And what's to come.

Ale that the ploughman's heart up keeps,
And equals it to tyrant's thrones,
And wipes the eye that ever weeps,
And hurls in sweet and dainty sleeps
Their very bones.

Grandchild of Ceres, Bacchus's daughter,
Wine's emulous neighbour, even if stale,
Ennobling all the nymphs of water,
And filling each man's heart with laughter—
Oh, give me ale!

TOILET AT THE FALLS.—In a few minutes, first one crept out, and then another, into the waiting room, feeling rather queer, and wondering if all the party were attired in the same extraordinary manner, and were evidently consoled when they saw others in the same plight: and at last we all laughed most heartily at each other. Fancy the ladies à la bloomer, with red flannel trousers, a yellow oilskin tunic, coarse blue worsted stockings, and such shoes, with high hobnails in them! Gentlemen, a complete dress of yellow oilskin. The black guide now brought each person a tarpaulin cap like a coal heaver's, with a large flap to keep the water from running down the back of the neck. One of the ladies looked most disconsolate at this last article of attire; but after holding it in her hand a few minutes, a smile appeared on her countenance, and she took out her pocket handkerchief, and deliberately put it over her head before crowning it with the hat. This arrangement was considered a great improvement, and was universally adopted. When we were all ready, John Bull's dislike to be laughed at came into full play; no one would move, for we had to walk some little distance, and then cross the road. At last we persuaded one of the party to peep out and see if the coast was clear. We could see the negro guide through the door, grinning and showing his white teeth; we then heard him say, pointing at us on the sly, "Lookee dar! dis chile b'lieve tha white folks am 'traid." This would never do, so off we started, and to our great delight, we reached the point without being seen.—*American Photographs.*

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONIC SONG WANTED.

I VISITED a country Lodge last winter, and heard a song, two lines only of which I remember:—

"When matters go wrong, let your judgment incline
To make them go even by drawing the line."

As I see you have adopted the plan of "Notes and Queries," perhaps you can help me to the song I quote from, or tell who was its author?—J. A. M.—[The song in question is entitled "The Mason's Allegory," and was written by George Saville Carey, the son of the celebrated Henry Carey, and the father of Ann Carey, who was the mother of our late Bro. Edmund Kean, the tragedian. "J. A. M." is not quite correct in his version; the song originally ran thus:—

"The trade of a Mason's a good moral school,
Where the measures of life are establish'd by rule:
When affairs go awry, let your judgment incline
To make matters even by drawing the line."

"Should your paths, being crooked, bewilder the mind,
Or, encircled by care, no alternative find,
Ne'er let your guide, reason, give way to despair;
Old Time, with exertion, your troubles may square."

"Should you meet with a brother in craft too profound,
Make use of your plummet—his subtlety sound;
And if you no bottom should find in his heart,
When his hand he presents you, then bid him depart."

"Let your converse be level, your life not too gay,
But just within compass, the moderate way;
When you're crippled by age, infirm, or oppress'd,
Let Faith lend a pillar on which you may rest."

We are sorry to say that we have not been able to trace the air to which the above excellent, and truly Masonic, song was adapted.]

MASONIC ANECDOTE.

Following the course of a former correspondent who sent a Masonic anecdote, and suggesting that any brother meeting with such would do good service by forwarding them, I avail myself of that intimation to enclose a cutting from a newspaper of very old date, in which the following is inserted:— A. C. F.

"At an inn in a town in the west of England several people were sitting round the fire in a large kitchen, through which there was a passage to other parts of the house, and among the company there was a travelling woman and a tailor. In this inn there was a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons held, and, it being Lodge night, several of the members passed through the kitchen in their way to the Lodge apartments. This introduced observations on the principles of Masonry and the occult signs by which Masons could be known to each other. The woman said there was not so much mystery as people imagined, for that she could show anybody the Mason's sign. 'What,' said the tailor, 'that of the Free and Accepted?' 'Yes,' she replied, 'and I will hold you a half-crown bowl of punch, to be confirmed by any of the members you please to nominate.' 'Why,' said he, 'a woman was never admitted; and how is it possible you could procure it?' 'No matter for that,' added she; 'I will readily forfeit the wager if I do not establish the fact.' The company urged the unfortunate tailor to accept the challenge, which he at last agreed to, and the bet was deposited. The woman got up, and took hold of the tailor by the collar, saying, 'Come, follow me;' which he did, trembling alive, fearing he was to undergo some part of the discipline in the making of a Mason, of which he had heard a most dreadful report. She led him into the street, and, pointing to the sign of the Lion and Lamb, asked him whose sign it was. He answered, 'It is Mr. Loder's,' (the name of the inn-keeper.) 'Is he a Freemason?' 'Yes.' 'Then,' said the woman, 'I have shown you the sign of a Free and Accepted Mason.' The laugh was so much against poor snip for having been taken in that it was with some difficulty he could be prevailed on to partake of the punch."

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROV. GRAND CHAPTER AT CALCUTTA.

In the year 1814, a Provincial Grand Chapter was established for Royal Arch Masonry in Calcutta and its dependencies. The Companions belonging to the Chapters of London and Moira, and other Companions of the Order, met at the Lodge-room of "The Star in the East," when M. E. Comp. Compton, Prov. G. Supt. of Calcutta and its dependencies, constituted the Prov. G. Chapter in ample and ancient form. The following Companions composed the primary officers:—M. E. Comp. Compton, Z.; Blaquiere, H.; D'Oyly, J.; Larkins, N.; Montague, E.; S. Hampton, H. Alexander, and Hayes, Sojs.; Anbury, G. Supt. of Works. After the establishment of the Prov. G. Chapter, the M. W. Bro. Seton, a Grand Master of the Craft of Masonry, was exalted to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason, and became a member of the Grand Chapter. The Principals of the London and Moira Chapters

attended during the ceremony, and formed, *ex officio*, a part of the Prov. G. Chapter.—S. E.

MASONRY AND THE INQUISITION.

The following very true and beautiful reflections on the intolerance of the Romish church towards our Craft are to be found in vol. lxvii. of the *European Magazine*, p. 520, and, I think, are worthy of finding a home among the notes in the *Magazine*.

P. G. T.

"It might have been presumed that years of blood, and seasons of devastation, would have taught the heads of Christian nations to place a proper value on all those amicable ties, by whatever name they may be called, which unite man with man in the bonds of friendship, and which help to form the links of that chain by which social order might be preserved. But unhappily this is not the case, and the restoration of the inquisition, in Spain, has been followed by an edict from the Roman Pontiff, published on the 25th of September, 1815, prohibiting all the secret societies, but particularly those of Freemasons. Suspicion, upon whose base this measure must have been erected, surely wanted a mark whereon to fix her jaundiced eye; for in what age, we ask, have societies of Freemasons been found inimical to the public weal, or when have they disturbed the repose of any nation—disturbed did we say—we spurn the phrase, and will go further. We maintain that the good government and the laws of all nations are under infinite obligations to these establishments. Their doctrines are universally acknowledged to be all peaceful and benevolent—their principles are founded on the purest Christianity—their practice, like that of the good Samaritan, to bind up the wounds of the afflicted, 'to comfort and help the weak-hearted, and to raise up them that are fallen;' their desire is 'on earth good will towards men.' If the Catholic religion aims to be exalted to its former rank among the nations of Europe, it must seek some other way than this. For we hesitate not to assert, that not all the Bulls of the Pope will be able to erase from the mind of the Free and Accepted Mason that duty which, next to his unfeigned adoration of the Divine Architect, he owed to his fellow-man—Christian benevolence."

WAS THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON A FREEMASON?

In the absence of records showing the time of initiation of the Duke of Wellington, it will be gratifying to obtain secondary evidence. The duke was an affiliated member of that distinguished Lodge, La Clemente Amicitie, of Paris, and in that capacity is commemorated by the Lodge in the official list. The Lodge was founded on the 8th of the 1st month, (March), 5805. The duke must have joined during the period of his residence in Paris. Although the Lodge has not only a Rose Croix Chapter, but an Arcopagitic Council of K.H., the duke had not been admitted to any higher degree, but is entered as M.M. The Ill. Bro. De Marçonnay will most likely be able to give further particulars. It is worth while to seek for information among the old Masons in Portugal as to intercourse of the duke with Lodges in Portugal. The above settles the fact of the duke being a Mason.—HYDE CLARKE, Smyrna, 4th September, 1859.

EARLY MASONIC SERMON.

By whom, and in what year, was the earliest Masonic sermon delivered?—CLERICUS.—[The first with which we are acquainted was preached at Christ Church, Boston, on St. John's day, Dec. 27th, 1749, by the Rev. Charles Brockwell, A.M., his Majesty's chaplain at Boston, New England. In the *Freemasons' Pocket Companion* of 1754, it was first inserted. There have been several reprints of it].

DRUIDICAL LITERATURE.

I should be obliged to you, or any of your correspondents, for the names of some books which treat of the Druids and their rites; as I believe that there was among them a knowledge of some of the principles of Masonry.—STONEHENGE.—["Stonehenge" should have told us how he came by his belief, because in directing him to certain works, it is quite possible we may tell him of those he is already acquainted with. Those which occur to us at the moment are Godfrey Higgins's *Celtic Druids*, 4to., Lond., 1829; Rev. W. Jones's *Description of Stonehenge*, Ambury, &c., with an Account of the Learning and Discipline of the Druids, 8vo., Salisbury, 1776; Inigo Jones's *Most Notable Antiquity of Great Britain, vulgarly called Stonehenge Restored*, by Inigo Jones, folio, Lond., 1665 (this work has large folding plates); Dr. J. Smith's *Choir Gaur; the Grand Orrery of the Ancient Druids, commonly called Stonehenge*, 4to., Lond., 1771; *A Complete History of the Origin, Manners, Powers, Rites, and Superstitions, &c., of the Druids*, 8vo., Lichfield, 1810].

STEPHEN JONES.

At p. 148 of the present issue of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, Bro. How has very kindly furnished us with his personal recollections

of our late Bro. Stephen Jones. Perhaps it may not be deemed out of place to supplement Bro. How's communication with some further facts which are gathered from various obituary notices.

Bro. Stephen Jones was the son of Mr. Giles Jones, formerly secretary to the York Buildings Water Company, was educated at St. Paul's School, and afterwards placed under an eminent sculptor, but on account of some difference he was removed from that situation and apprenticed to a printer in Fetter-lane. On the expiration of his articles he was engaged as corrector of the press by Mr. Strahan, the king's printer, and where he was brought into close and daily intercourse with our late Bro. William Preston, a junior partner in that establishment. At the end of four years he removed to the office of Mr. Thomas Wright, in Peterborough-court, where he remained till the death of his employer in March, 1797, an event which terminated Mr. Jones's immediate connection with the printing business. He then became the editor of the *Whitehall Evening Post*, but on the decline of that paper he was appointed to the management, and became part proprietor of the *General Evening Post*. This paper, too, he was destined to see gradually fall in circulation till it merged in its contemporary the *St. James's Chronicle*. Bro. Jones became also, on the death of Mr. Isaac Reed, the editor of the *European Magazine*, and was for some time the conductor of the first issue of the *Freemasons' Magazine*. In the Masonic Craft Bro. Jones was very deeply versed. He was a man of genial sympathies and a great promoter of social gatherings, and it is to be regretted that, in common with the times in which he lived, his habits were inconsistent with that strict attention to business that can only secure a competence to those connected with the press. He was a man of considerable talent in his day, and his *Biographical Dictionary*, in miniature, ran through many editions. He also republished Reed's *Biographia Dramatica*, in four volumes, and was most unmercifully attacked by an article on it in the *Quarterly Review*, his critic censuring him for retaining many of the entries that had appeared in the previous edition, and not giving him credit for the very large mass of new matter which he had incorporated into the later performance. This attack caused him to print a pamphlet, entitled *Hypercriticism Exposed; in a Letter to the Readers of the Quarterly Review*, 8vo., 1812; but, it is said, this was the most unfortunate step he could have taken, as he never prospered afterwards. From 1799, for many years, he selected an annual volume from the newspapers, under the title of *The Spirit of the Public Journals*. His other works are, *An Abridgment of Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution*, 12mo., 1791; *Monthly Beauties*, 8vo., 1793; *An Abridgment of Ward's Natural History*, 3 vols., 12mo., 1793; *A History of Poland*, 8vo., 1795; *Dodd's Beauties of History, Enlarged*, 12mo., 1796; *An Abridgment of Donald Campbell's Journey to India*, 12mo., 1796; *Masonic Miscellanies*, 12mo., 1797, of which there were several editions, the last being in 1813; *A Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language*, 8vo., 1798; *Gray's Poetical Works (Illustrated)*, 8vo. 1798; *Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*, 2 vols., 1800; *Blair's Chronology Continued*, fol., 1803; *Davies's Life of Garrick* (new edition, with additions), 2 vols., 8vo., 1808; *Preston's Illustrations of Masonry* (with additions), 8vo., 1821. Bro. Stephen Jones departed this life on the 20th of December, 1828, in King-street, Holborn, having been for some time a sufferer from dropsy. He was in his sixty-fifth year at the time of his decease.—MATTHEW COOKE.

AHASUERUS FROMANTIEL.

Who was Ahasuerus Fromantiel? He is mentioned in some old books and pamphlets of the seventeenth century as a most "ingenious mechanick." Was he a Mason?—SENEC.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

UNIFORMITY OF WORKING.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I deem it a subject of legitimate inquiry what differences, if any, exist in our universal brotherhood in regard to rites and ceremonies; and your valuable *Magazine* is an excellent and very appropriate medium for the dissemination of intelligence that will aid in the examination of this subject.

I feel it to be important determining whether the landmarks are in danger—whether they have already been invaded, and if

so, where and how far—and thus enable thinking Masons to take measures for the restoration of all deficiencies, and the abrogation of all excrescences.

Though restrained in a communication intended for publication, from going into details, I will be as explicit as prudence and justice will permit, I desire to set on foot an inquiry as to what changes in ritual exist, where they originated, and to what extent they have spread?

Among the many writers on the subject of Freemasonry, there are but few who show a desire to examine the subject, except upon a basis which is circumscribed by our oral lectures and the jurisprudence of the Order. I fear that too many of our brethren are not aware of the extent or even the nature of that "Antient Hidden Freemasonry" to which allusion used to be made in the lectures and teachings of the institution in days that are past, and to which Hutchinson, Preston and others have so forcibly alluded in their writings.

Our Grand Lodge, at its annual session in June last, reviewed the working of the Grand Lecturer; and by a re-election of Bro. Drew who holds that responsible office showed their approval of his work—yet it differs in many trifling points from the working as taught in times past. Now is it not of importance that we should trace these and other discrepancies to their origin, and thus arrive at the best and most reliable remedy for the evils with which we are threatened?

It does not follow that Bro. Drew's system is not legitimate or antient, because it differs from that which has prevailed "from time immemorial," in some sections of the globe; nor is it to be received as a standard without examination and comparison. With what?—why with the landmarks of the institution as developed in the designs drawn upon our Masonic tressel board.

Nor does the state of New York stand alone in this respect, many other state jurisdictions are pursuing similar means to enforce peculiar systems of work, denouncing all others, and awakening strife and contention, where amity and union should exist unbroken and impregnable.

This evil is not confined to the United States of North America—your own Grand Lodge can furnish clear and undeniable proofs on the subject to which I am referring, and to which I refer at this time to lead to inquiry, as before stated, on the point of danger, to be effected by the deviation from any of the landmarks of antient hidden Freemasonry.

Are we not, as a body, too negligent of those antient landmarks—are not our Lodges, universally, remiss in the study and development of them—are we doing our duty to the fullest extent by inducting our members into the mysteries of godliness and the development of the true interpretation and exposition of the esoteric system of ethics, morality, and truth, which lies concealed in our symbolism?

I do not expect that these inquiries will be fully met in the columns of your *Magazine*, but I do hope to elicit attention and arouse those who can exert influence to awaken a desire to know these mysteries; for I am persuaded in my own mind that where there is an honest desire for information and enlightenment for pure and legitimate purposes, that enlightenment will be afforded by the G.A.O.T.U., who will illuminate every mind that is a fit receptacle for the mysteries.

Should you deem these remarks suitable and likely to awaken thought on this important subject referred to, I trust your *Magazine* will be made a medium for the diffusion of such illustrative remarks as may occur to any of your readers, or to yourself.

I see, by your issue of the 9th July, that you have changed the form—this I regard as an improvement, and trust you will find a corresponding disposition to be liberal on the part of your readers.

I also see that Bro. Elisha D. Cooke is in your midst, and although I am not personally intimate with him, yet, from his connexion with Bro. Rob Morris, of the "Voice of Masonry," I am pleased to find he is received with that attention which should always exist among the fraternity; and I do hope he will be granted all the facilities our English, Scotch, and Irish brethren possess to acquire information in regard to the history and principles of Masonry, as no one is better calculated to lay such matters before the Craft universally than the editor of the "Voice," for whom Bro. Cooke is acting.

The fraternity in the state of New York is again united, and there is now but one Grand Lodge in this jurisdiction. The process of "healing" the illegitimates will, ere this reaches you, be fully consummated upon honourable and truly Masonic principles.

The General Grand Chapter of the United States will hold its triennial session in September; as will also the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, when many subjects will be acted upon

which are intended to exert, and must exert, an important influence upon their constituency. I shall endeavour to keep you advised in a matter of interest to the Craft generally.

In the last issue of the "Voice of Masonry" just received, I find a letter from Bro. Cooke, in which he gives his impressions on a recent visit to an English Chapter of Royal Arch Masonry. He says he found that the rites and ceremonies were different to ours; nor were the English Royal Arch Masons satisfied with the same number of tokens; nor were any of theirs like ours. I simply allude to this as an illustration of my positions in the preceding part of this letter. I will write again and develop the subject further.

Yours fraternally,
New York, 28th July, 1859. JAMES B. TAYLOR.

MASONRY IN THE PUNJAUB.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It occurs to me that, as we in India derive much pleasure from a perusal of communications to your Magazine, some account of the progress in this part of the world might, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers, so I will give a slight history of our Lodge here at Lahore, the capital of the Punjab.

The Lodge was named "Hope and Perseverance," and established on the 1st of January of this year. The want of one had long been felt by the resident brethren; but from their small numbers, the constant shifting of some of them, and principally owing to the absence of a brother of influence and zeal to start the matter, no progress had, up to November last, been made. However, about that time we were fortunate enough to receive an important accession to our strength in the advent of Bro. H. D. Sandeman, a genuine hard working Mason, possessing all the rare qualifications necessary for the task of establishing a Lodge, and afterwards for the able ruling of it. Through his exertions then, and the energy he had by his example instilled into the brethren, the Lodge was formed.

The number of members at starting was eight; there are now subscribing about twenty-two—for India a very large number, for here very few persons remain at one station for any length of time, the majority only stay a year or so, and the consequence of this constant state of moving on is, that none are able to afford much support to the permanent establishment of anything. However, this camp life tends to strengthen, among Masons, the wish to meet together for mutual defence and support as often as possible; and many brethren in India think little of travelling forty or fifty miles on a back bruising conveyance called a "mail cart," over villainous roads, with the thermometer at ever so much, for the purpose of attending a Lodge meeting. We have had several such instances of Masonic zeal in our members during the few past months. The funds of the Lodge are in a flourishing condition (St. John's box especially so), so that we purpose erecting a Masonic temple so soon as the present monsoon ceases. By the way, I would mention that, to Indian Masons, the fact of English Lodges being held in taverns seems unaccountable. All that I have heard speak on the subject scout the practice as most objectionable and disgraceful to our noble Order. The movement in progress at present at home for the erection of suitable temples will, perhaps, soon clear away the stain. I need hardly tell you that in India our Lodge buildings are always kept exclusively for the purposes of Masonry.

Attached to the Lodge there is now a Royal Arch Chapter styled the "Punjab Chapter," and this is, I am glad to be able to say, like the Lodge, in a promising condition. The Chapter was opened for the first time on the 6th of July, when five brethren were exalted. Several Companions came very long distances to assist in the ceremonies, which were most ably presided over by M.E. Comp. H. D. Sandeman; the chairs of H. and J. being filled by Comps. O'Brien and Ball. The fitting up of the Chapter (no easy task) was managed in a very creditable manner by each Companion lending his hearty assistance. The degree is much prized by the Companions here, and applications for exaltation are numerous, so that the Punjab Chapter promises to be a prosperous one.

It is also in contemplation to open an Encampment of Knights Templar, under V.E. Commander Sandeman. Should this be established, the brethren of this Lodge will be not a little proud, seeing that the degree is worked nowhere in the vast continent of India, excepting in Madras.

From the above rambling account, you will glean that Masonry is at present flourishing in this part of the east; the success of our Lodge is however principally due to the untiring exertions of

Bro. Sandeman. His services to the Craft have just been acknowledged by the Prov. Grand Lodge by his appointment to be a Prov. Grand Warden, an honour never better deserved or more worthily bestowed. He is about to leave the Punjab to fill a higher situation at Madras. His loss to the Lodge will be much felt; but the brethren, while regretting his departure, rejoice at the good fortune that calls him away, and are about to present to the Worshipful Brother some testimonial of their esteem and admiration.

I know not if what I have written above be worthy of a place in your columns. Should it be inserted, you will hear occasionally from

Yours fraternally,

A MASON.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

At the meeting of the Board of Benevolence on Wednesday, £85 were voted amongst seven brethren or their widows. One sum of £20 was voted to a brother from Sydney, New South Wales, initiated in 1853. The consideration of a petition from a Scottish brother was postponed for further information.

THE R.W. Bro. Roxburgh, G. Reg., has appointed Wednesday, the 12th of October, for holding a Prov. Grand Lodge of Suffolk, at the Lecture Hall, Woodbridge.

Nothing can show the importance in which the Craft is held in Australia more than the expense the brethren go to in furnishing their Lodges. We have just inspected ten volumes of the Sacred Law about to be sent out by Bro. Spencer, of Great Queen Street. They are got up in most beautiful style—the binding is replete with Masonic emblems of the most chaste design—the expense of each volume being equal to what many Lodges in England would look upon as sufficient to furnish the Lodge at starting.

METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREE-MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

[The following circular has been issued to the various Lodges]:

WORSHIPFUL MASTER,—The M.W. Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, having sanctioned the resolution passed at the last annual general meeting, viz., "That it is the opinion of this general meeting that an annual festival would be advantageous to this charity, and not injurious to the other charities," and his lordship having appointed Wednesday the 25th day of January, 1860, for holding the first annual festival in aid of the funds of this Institution, I am directed by the Committee of Management to solicit the name of a brother of your Lodge who will act as a Steward on that occasion, and trust you will favour me with the same.

As it is the desire of the committee to recommend as great a number of annuitants, for election at the next annual meeting, as possible, they earnestly solicit your co-operation in obtaining donations and subscriptions in furtherance of the objects of this institution, for which purpose I enclose you a form.

I have the honour to be, Worshipful Master, yours fraternally,

W. FARNFIELD, Sec.

Grand Secretary's Office, Freemasons' Hall,
London, September, 1859.

PROVINCIAL.

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH.—St. John's Lodge (No. 83).—At the regular meeting of this Lodge, at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday, the 6th of September, Bro. Phillips having given ample proofs of his proficiency in the intermediate steps, was raised to the degree of Master Mason, and Mr. Finemore having been balloted for and unanimously accepted, was initiated into the first degree. The ceremonies were both ably performed, and we notice with pleasure the division of labour, by which Bro. Dupré, S.W., and Bro. Holmes, J.W., did a considerable part of the duty which generally devolves on the Master. We admired the manner in which the charges were delivered by the S.W., and the working tools were explained by the J.W. Bro. Gover has been the W.M. of this Lodge for nearly two years, during which time it has risen from a low ebb to a state of proficiency and prosperity; and having regard to the firm basis on which it now rests, the practice of charity, we think it must be many years

before it can again lapse into difficulties. At any rate it is not probable that the refreshment table will ever become the bane of the Lodge.

STONEHOUSE.—*Lodge of Sincerity* (No. 224).—At a regular meeting held in St. George's Hall, pursuant to notice, on Monday, Sept. 12th, at seven o'clock, P.M., Bro. R. B. Rodd, W.M., in the chair, supported by the following brethren:—Hunt, P.M., acting S.W.; Barton, acting J.W.; Tripe, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D., Treasurer; Spence Bate, Secretary; Ridley, S.D.; Rae, J.D.; Kadri, acting I.G.; and Dix, acting Chaplain; there were also present Bros. Russell, P.M.; Brizzi, G. L. Hawker, Jackman, Bull, No. 717; Scheirbeck, No. 102; and Bassmagian, No. 122. The minutes of the preceding Lodge being confirmed, a candidate was proposed for initiation at the next meeting; and there being no further business, the W.M. worked the Lodge up through the three degrees, and then down again; and finally closed the Lodge in peace and harmony at half-past eight o'clock.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Southampton Lodge* (No. 555).—The first meeting of this Lodge for the winter session took place on the 15th inst., Bro. George Lungley, W.M., in the chair. Bros. J. George of Romsey, and Peter Lungley of Southampton, were raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons, and Bro. Roe was proposed as a joining member. Bro. J. R. Stebbing, P.M., called the attention of the Lodge to the importance of aiding in the general and growing desire amongst the brethren of England that some method should be established by which Provincial brethren should be enabled to vote on the election of the various boards which managed and controlled the business of Masonry and the various charities of the Order—that at the present time there were a far larger number of Provincial than of London Lodges, yet from the greater convenience with which the London brethren could attend as compared with those in the provinces, the former were four or five times in number larger in attendance at all quarterly communications, and hence elected on all boards and committees of Grand Lodge; he therefore asked the Lodge to pass a resolution soliciting the Board of General Purposes to consider this unfair condition of things, and to urge on that Board to recommend to Grand Lodge that all Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Lodges, alike London and Provincial, be allowed to vote by voting papers for all boards and committees of Grand Lodge by such mode as may most fairly record the wishes of the majority of persons entitled to attend Grand Lodge. Bro. Charles Bromley, one of the oldest Past Masters, said he quite concurred in the justice and necessity of the proposal urged by Bro. Stebbing, and cordially seconded it. His professional occupations rarely, if ever, enabled him to attend Grand Lodge; but he thought he had a right to exercise a vote in these elections and to contribute to the means of getting a fair proportion of Provincial brethren willing to act, placed on these Boards of Grand Lodge; the resolution was carried with perfect unanimity.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

CONSECRATION OF THE FREEMASONS' HALL AT LEICESTER.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of this province was held at the county town on Wednesday, the 14th instant, for the consecration and dedication of the recently erected Freemasons' Hall, in Halford-street, and other business. The following brethren were present during the day—The Right Hon. Earl Howe, *G.C.M.*, (Past Deputy Grand Master of England), Prov. G.M.; W. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Windram, P. Prov. S.G.W., as Prov. S.G.W., (in the absence of Bro. Morris in Ireland); Mammatt, (W.M., No. 1081), Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. J. O. Picton, *M.A.*, Prov. G. Chaplain; Underwood, (P. Prov. J.G.W.), Prov. G. Treas.; F. Goodyer, Prov. G. Sec.; Millican, (architect of the building), Prov. G. Supt. of Works; R. Brewin, jun., (S.W., No. 766), Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Cummings, (S.W., No. 348), Assist. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Emberlin, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; Bithrey, Prov. G. Organist; Paul, Prov. G. Purs.; Willey, W.M., No. 766; Nedham, J.W., No. 348; Sheppard, J.W., No. 766; Bouskell, (S.D., No. 348), Prov. G. Stewards; Pettifer, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Pratt, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Gibson, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Morris, W. Jackson, Gamble, Gill, P. Prov. S.G.D.; Haxby, E. R. Denton, I.G.; Dr. Sloan, J.D.; H. A. Thomson and Boyer, of St. John's Lodge, No. 348; Bankart, P. Prov. J.G.D.; Clephan, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Hardy, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Goodwin, P. Prov. G.S.B.; Löhr, P. Prov. G. Organist; Lieut. Barber, Lloyd, P. Prov. Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; H. J. Davis, S.D.; Garner, I.G.; and Challis, of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766; T. Harrold, S.W.; Watson, S.D.; Goadby, J.D.; Ferriman, T. W. Clarke, Homer, and Hands, of the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 58, Hincley; and Rev. John Denton, *M.A.*; E. Mammatt, W.M.; T. H. Bobart, J.W.; and J. Redfern, (Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. for Derbyshire), of the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1081, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. A few visitors were also present from the provinces of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Staffordshire.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form at a quarter before eleven o'clock by the noble Prov. Grand Master, who stated that although he had been suffering from a very severe attack of illness, which had confined him to the house and to his couch during the last five weeks, he was determined, although contrary to medical advice, to attend the celebration of an event, in which he felt so deep an interest, as the inauguration of the building in which they were now met.

The minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held on the 15th of February last, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Hall, having been read and confirmed, letters were read from the Prov. Grand Masters for Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and the Channel

Islands, who had promised to attend, but were prevented so doing by other engagements.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then adjourned for the brethren to proceed privately to St. George's Church. In consequence, however, of the earl's health not permitting him to attend divine service, and the highly unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was very thin. Prayers were read by the incumbent, the Rev. Robert Burnaby, after which an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. J. O. Picton (the curate), Prov. Grand Chaplain, from the text, "Who is my neighbour?" and which, as will be seen below, the reverend brother has been requested to publish.

On returning to the hall, a procession was formed in the following order:—Visiting brethren from other provinces; members of the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1081, Ashby; members of the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 58, Hincley; members of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766, Leicester; members of St. John's Lodge, No. 348, Leicester; the Provincial Grand Lodge.

The arrangements for the ceremony were under the direction of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, and were most effectively carried out by the Grand Director of Ceremonies and his Assistant; the musical portion being conducted by Bro. Löhr, with his usual taste and skill.

The brethren passing from the anteroom, entered the hall in procession and passed round the room three times to solemn music; the vessels containing incense, corn, wine, and oil, being carried by the Prov. Grand Chaplain; the Worshipful Master of the John of Gaunt Lodge; the immediate Past Master of St. John's Lodge (representing the W.M. who was absent, owing to a family affliction), and the Deputy Prov. Grand Master.

The brethren then seated themselves, the officers took their places, and the various elements of consecration were placed on a table, in front of the Prov. Grand Master's pedestal, covered, together with the charters of constitution of the John of Gaunt and St. John's Lodges, on a crimson velvet cushion, encompassed by the three luminaries.

The D. Prov. Grand Master then informed the Prov. Grand Master that the members of St. John's and the John of Gaunt Lodges in this town, with some assistance from members of the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 58, Hincley, had, at great pains and expense, erected a Masonic Hall for the convenience and accommodation of the fraternity of the province, and were now desirous that the same should be solemnly dedicated to Masonic purposes, agreeably to ancient form.

The Prov. Grand Master gave his assent and directed the Prov. Grand Chaplain to proceed with the ceremony.

The Prov. Grand Chaplain read a passage of Scripture, taken from 1 Kings, viii. 22-30, and an anthem was then sung by the brethren.

The Prov. Grand Supt. of Works then delivered to the Prov. Grand Master the implements of his profession, entrusted to him for the erection of the building, and announced that he had completed the work, according to the plans and specifications which were agreed to by the brethren.

The Prov. Grand Master expressed his approval of the architect's conduct, after which the following anthem was sung (the music composed for the occasion by Bro. P. Löhr, Prov. G. Org.):—

Behold! how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
For brethren, such as Masons are,
In unity to dwell.
Oh! 'tis like ointment on the head,
Or dew on Sion hill;
For then the Lord of Hosts hath said,
"Peace shall be with you still."

All brethren not Master Masons having retired, the Prov. Grand Chaplain perfumed the Lodge with the censor and read Exodus xxx. 7, 8, and the Provincial Grand Officers formed in procession, the elements of consecration being carried by the D. Prov. Grand Master and the Worshipful Masters of Lodges, Nos. 348 and 766. During the procession the organ continued playing solemn music, excepting only at the intervals of dedication.

The circuit of the Lodge having been made, and the Prov. Grand Master having reached the east, the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 766 presented the cornucopia of corn to the Prov. Grand Master who sprinkled the Lodge with corn, the Prov. Grand Chaplain reading Psalms lxxii. 16.

The Prov. Grand Master then said, "In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be all honour and glory, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to Masonry."

Musical response by the brethren, "Glory be to God on High!" with the grand honours.

After the second circuit was made, the immediate Past Master of Lodge No. 348 presented the chalice of wine to the Prov. Grand Master who sprinkled the Lodge with wine, the Prov. Grand Chaplain reading Nehemiah x. 39.

The Prov. Grand Master then said, "In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be all honour and glory, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to virtue."

Musical response, "Glory be to God on high!" with the grand honours.

After the third circuit the D. Prov. Grand Master presented the cruet of oil to the Prov. Grand Master who anointed the Lodge with oil, the Prov. Grand Chaplain reading Exodus xxx. 25, 26.

* The Prov. Grand Master then said, "In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be all honour and glory, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to universal benevolence!"

Musical response, "Glory be to God on high!" with the grand honours.

The Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts having been readmitted, the Prov. Grand Chaplain offered up the Consecration Prayer, the brethren all standing.

Musical response, "So mote it be!"

The Prov. Grand Master then seasoned the Lodge with salt, the Prov. Grand Chaplain reading Leviticus ii. 13; and the Prov. Grand Master then declared the hall duly consecrated and dedicated according to ancient form.

A highly interesting and eloquent oration on Masonry was then delivered by Bro. Picton, Prov. G. Chaplain, which, at the unanimous request of the Prov. Grand Lodge, the reverend brother has consented to publish, together with his sermon. The ceremony concluded with the following anthem, composed for the occasion by Bro. Löhr, P. Prov. G. Org. "The glorious majesty of the Lord our God be upon us: prosper thou the work of our hands upon us, O, prosper thou our handy work." Psalm xc. 17.

This and the preceding anthem were highly pleasing and effective compositions, and we are gratified to learn that Bro. Löhr is about to publish them, dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. Earl Howe, G.C.H., Prov. G.M., as they will be found very suitable for similar celebrations.

The ordinary business of the Prov. Grand Lodge was then resumed.

The Prov. Grand Master announced that the office of Provincial Junior Grand Warden having become vacant by the decease of Lord Ferrers, he, on the 30th May last, had conferred the appointment on Bro. Edward Mannatt, his lordship's successor in the Mastership of Lodge No. 1081.

The following resolution, moved by the Prov. Grand Master and seconded by the D. Prov. Grand Master, was carried unanimously, his lordship being requested to communicate it to the Countess Ferrers:—

"That this Grand Lodge cannot avoid taking the earliest opportunity of recording the deep regret they feel at the premature and unexpected death of their late Provincial Junior Grand Warden, the Earl Ferrers—engaged within a few days of his decease in the duties of his office. Connected as he was with the county and with the Craft by a long line of ancestors, his kindness of heart and amiability of manners will long survive in the recollection of the brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge."

A report from the Building Committee was then presented, which set forth that the Committee having brought their labours to a close, so far, at least, as the erection of the Hall was concerned, had to report that £610 had been contributed by the brethren, and that the deficiency on the building account was £3 10s. 7d. An estimated sum of £150 was required for furnishing and decorating the interior, and the brethren of the two local Lodges generally had liberally supported the undertaking, but several members of the Order who, from their social and Masonic position in the province, it had been fully anticipated would have contributed liberally, had not yet responded to the appeal made to them; though, as the scheme had been proved to be practicable, it was now earnestly hoped that they would come forward and secure for it a firm basis. The thanks of the fraternity were due to several brethren for personal services or gifts in addition to liberal subscriptions, and especially to Bro. Morris for his gratuitous professional services in the conveyance of the property, and in advising the committee; to Bro. Brewin, for raising a separate subscription for additional stonework on the front of the building, and for personally defraying the cost of fitting the gas piping throughout the interior; to Bros. Haxby and Underwood, for a handsome bronze chandelier for the dining-room; and to Bro. Broadbent, for the polished alabaster window-shafts, from his quarries at Humberstone, which form so elegant a feature in the street-front of the edifice. A bust of the late worthy Provincial Grand Master, Sir P. G. Fowke, Bart., had been presented through the W.M. of the Fowke Lodge of Mark Masters (Bro. Kelly), by the present Baronet; and several brethren had each undertaken to present a bust of some eminent Freemason, for the decoration of the hall. An estimate of the annual income and expenditure was then given, with suggestions as to the amount of rent to be paid by the several Lodges and Chapter meeting in the hall, and for present grants from their funds (which are for the first time called upon) towards the expense of furnishing, &c. Reference was made to the probable source of revenue arising from the purveyor's department connected with the social gatherings after Lodge meetings, on which subject some valuable information was given from the accounts of the Lodge of Truth, No. 763, Huddersfield, since its removal to the hall erected by the members in 1855, from which it appeared that during the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, an average profit of nearly £40 per annum had been derived from this source. The report concluded with a balance sheet of the capital account, and a list of the contributors; and it was suggested that their names and the amount of their donations should be placed on a tablet in some part of the edifice, in accordance with a suggestion made some time ago in an editorial article in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, space being reserved for the addition of the names of future donors.

The report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed.

A permanent committee of management for building was sanctioned, consisting of the Prov. G.M., the D. Prov. G.M., the Worshipful Master,

the M.E.Z., and two members to be elected from each body. A grant of £10 was made towards the expense of furnishing, and an annual rent of £10 agreed to be paid by the Prov. Grand Lodge for the use of the hall.

It may be here mentioned, that £85 was at once raised towards the £150 required, Earl Howe giving £25, Bros. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., Clephan, and Brewin £5 each, whilst Bros. Haxby and Underwood made up the deficiency on the building fund, to which the latter brother had already contributed £35.

Favourable reports were then presented from the private Lodges in the province, from which it appeared that during the past year, there had been nine initiations in the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 58, Hinckley, which has nineteen subscribing members; that four initiations had taken place in St. John's Lodge, No. 343, Leicester, which has forty-four members; that in the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766, Leicester, numbering thirty-seven members, seven initiations had taken place; and that during the short time in which the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1081, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, has been at work, prior to its consecration, (which is expected to take place on the 5th October), there have been eight initiations, and two joinings, and that the Lodge numbers twenty subscribing members.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer's accounts were then passed, and Bro. Underwood was unanimously reelected treasurer, and thanks voted to him for his past services.

The Provincial Grand Officers were appointed, and invested according to the list which appeared in our last week's number.

Thanks were voted to Bro. Goodyer for his services as Prov. G. Secretary during the past three years, to the Rev. Robert Burnaby for the use of his church, to the Rev. Bro. Picton for his excellent sermon, and to Bro. Löhr for his musical services during the ceremony of consecration.

The letter addressed to the Provincial Grand Master on the 18th April last, by the Grand Secretary, by command of the M. W. the Grand Master, the pamphlet on "Provincial Organization," to which it referred, and the letter of Bros. Lyall and Symonds, dated 1st June, were considered; when, on the suggestion of the Prov. G.M., the subject was ordered to be deferred for the present, it being felt that in consequence of the large amount which had recently been contributed by the Leicestershire brethren, and the further expenditure to which they were committed in connection with the Masonic Hall, it was inexpedient at this time to press upon them the claims of any other object, however laudable, and, under other circumstances, worthy of support.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed in due form, and with solemn prayer.

The brethren adjourned to the banquet, which took place at a later hour in the hall, and at which the noble Prov. G.M. presided with all his accustomed urbanity and efficiency, notwithstanding the effects of the severe indisposition from which he had been suffering, and of an accident which rendered it necessary for one arm to be supported by a sling.

The appearance of the room when arranged for the dinner was exceedingly brilliant, the tables being decorated with a profusion of fine flowers, antique tankards, &c., with Bro. Boyer's usual excellent taste, and the walls adorned with portraits of several of the former Grand Masters of the Order, and of the province, of the D. Prov. G.M., and other brethren, together with the Lodge banners, and that of the Prov. G.M., which surmounted the throne. A fat buck and a plentiful supply of game were presented by his lordship.

After dinner "Non nobis Domine" was sung, and an ancient custom of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers was, as usual, commemorated, by the introduction of the loving-cups belonging to the Knights of Malta and John of Gaunt Lodges. The Provincial Grand Master "drank to all," and the cups passed round the table.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, alternating with numerous glees, duets, and songs. Bro. Löhr presiding at the piano-forte.

In proposing "The Army and Navy," Lord Howe alluded to the late disastrous news from China, and expressed the great pain he felt, bearing the name he did, to hear of the loss of several of our vessels of war. The toast was responded to by Bro. Lieut. Barber, of the John of Gaunt Lodge, who has just returned from India on sick leave, and who expressed his regret that he was the only representative of the army present. Upon this, Bro. Brewin, the Senior Lieutenant of the Leicester Volunteer Rifle Corps, recently formed, sprang to his feet, and called upon his brethren in arms to arise, when a considerable portion of the brethren stood at "attention," (one fourth of the whole corps are Masons), whilst their commanding officer stated that he thought the army was very numerously represented, and, after some humorous remarks, observed that the whole British army were volunteers, for, thank God, we have no conscription, and stated his belief that, if unfortunately the volunteer rifle corps should ever have to repel an invader, they would be found ready to do their duty to their country, no less than the regular army.

The D. Prov. Grand Master, in proposing the better health of Earl Howe, observed that if the individual, whose health he was about to propose, were entirely unknown to the brethren, or one with whose character they were but slightly acquainted, he should regret that the toast had had not fallen into the hands of one more competent than himself to do justice to its merits, but, fortunately for him, it would be quite unnecessary for him to dilate upon the many excellencies which entitled that brother to their respect and esteem, as he was one universally

known and universally beloved in the county; that there are some men whose position in society renders their conduct and character, to a great extent, public property, and well is it for society when such men let their light so shine before the world that not a speck dims its lustre, and thus offer a bright example to those around them. Such an one the county had possessed in the late excellent Lord Lieutenant, the good Duke of Rutland, and such an one the brethren would bear him out in saying, they had the happiness to possess in their noble Prov. Grand Master, Lord Howe. He (Bro. Kelly) would scorn to flatter any man, but it was not flattery, it was merely the simple truth to say that in all the relations of life their noble chief offered a worthy example—whether as a husband and a father beloved by his family, as a landlord, whom his tenants delighted to honour, as a magistrate, ever anxious to blend justice with the divine attribute of mercy, and last, though not least, as a Mason, who through a very long connection with the Order in the province had ever been ready to promote its interests with his purse and with his personal exertions in the cause, as had been that day evinced, when, although suffering from illness, he had incurred much risk in order to be present. Long might the Great Architect of the universe spare him to rule over them.

The noble earl who, on rising, was greeted with loud and long continued applause, expressed in feeling terms his thanks to the brethren for their kind reception and the pleasure he invariably experienced in meeting his brother Masons. His lordship then proposed, in complimentary terms, "The health of the D. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Kelly," who having replied,

"The Visiting Brethren" was given, and acknowledged by Bro. Butel, P. Prov. S.G.W. for Derbyshire.

His lordship then retired, the brethren rising, and the chair was occupied during the remainder of the evening by the D. Prov. Grand Master.

[An engraving is in progress of the new Masonic Hall, executed specially for the *Freemasons' Magazine*; but in consequence of the illness of the artist, it cannot be completed in time for this week's impression.—Ed.]

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—The first meeting of this Lodge, after the summer recess, took place at the Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, on Thursday evening, the 15th instant. There were present, Bros. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Willey, W.M.; Clephan, P.M.; Kinton, P.M.; Bankart, P.M. and Treas.; Rev. J. O. Picton, Chaplain; Brewin, S.W.; Sheppard, J.W.; Johnson, Sec.; Davis, S.D.; Spencer, J.D.; Garner, I.G.; Löhr, Prov. G. Org.; Paul, Prov. J.G.D., &c., &c. Visitors, Bros. Gill, P.M., St. John's Lodge, No. 348, and Richardson. The minutes of the last Lodge having been read and confirmed, the Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Challis passed a satisfactory examination, after which, a Master Mason's Lodge having been opened, he was raised to that sublime degree by the W.M., in a highly creditable and efficient manner, it being the first procession on which he had presided since his installation. It may be recorded that this was the first degree conferred on a candidate in the newly consecrated hall. The effect of the ceremony was greatly increased by Bro. Löhr's services as Organist. The Lodge having been closed down to the first degree, several important matters of business were discussed, *inter alia*; the sum of £15 was voted towards the fund for furnishing and decorating the hall; £15 per annum for the rent of the building, and £5 per annum for the use of one of Broadwood's grand pianofortes, about to be purchased by means of loans from the brethren of the Order, to be hereafter repaid; an organ having already been erected in the hall. Notices of motion were given for the election at the next meeting of two members, in addition to the Worshipful Master, to represent the Lodge in the Permanent Committee for the management of the building, and for the appointment of two or three purveyors to superintend the arrangements for the social meetings, in conjunction with an equal number to be appointed by St. John's Lodge, on a similar system, comparing small things with great, to that existing at the London clubs. At these meetings, concerted music is to form a distinctive feature. The D. Prov. Grand Master, in the name of the author, presented to the library of the Lodge a copy of Bro. Hopkins's excellent *Lectures on Freemasonry*, accompanied by a letter from the worthy doctor; and Bro. Brewin, S.W., expressed to the brethren the pleasure and profit he had derived from a perusal of the lectures some months ago. The formation of a good Masonic library, of which the John of Gaunt Lodge possesses a nucleus, consisting of the *Freemasons' Magazine* almost complete from the commencement, Dr. Oliver's works, &c., &c., is to be proceeded with as opportunities may occur, and it is anticipated that many works will be presented by brethren so soon as arrangements shall have been made for their reception. After a sitting of three hours, the brethren separated highly delighted with the comfort and greatly increased accommodation afforded by their new quarters.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

HIGHBRIDGE.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—A Lodge was held on Friday, the 16th inst.; Bro. Wm. Harwood, W.M., presiding. The dispensation for the removal of the Lodge having been read, it was then unanimously agreed to forward the same to the Grand Secretary, to obtain the Most Worshipful Grand Master's concurrence. The Secretary then read a notice, received from Bro. Farnfield, of the first annual festival for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, to be held on

Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1860, soliciting the name of a brother from this Lodge who will act as Steward on the occasion. It was then unanimously agreed that Bro. P.M. Henry Bridges attend at the above festival as Steward for this Lodge. One candidate was proposed to be balloted for at the next meeting. The Lodge was then closed in harmony. The brethren sat down to the usual banquet, and spent a comfortable evening together.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 607).—The general monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on the 1st of September, at the Star and Garter Hotel. There was a fair attendance of the brethren. Bro. King, P.M., presided, assisted by the officers of the Lodge. After the circular and minutes were read, and the latter confirmed, the Lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bro. H. Fendelow answered the necessary questions and was ordered to retire. The Lodge having been opened in the third degree, Bro. Warner, P.M., took the chair, when Bro. H. Fendelow was admitted and raised to the degree of M.M. The Lodge was resumed in the first degree and the W.M., Bro. King, read an apology from the R.W. Prov. G.M. and also one from Bro. Cooke, I.G., for their nonattendance at the Lodge. An invitation was received to attend the installation of the W.M. of the Vernon Lodge, Dudley, on 21st of September, also an invitation from the Prov. Grand Lodge, Worcestershire. The Lodge was duly closed in ancient form and with solemn prayer.

At the previous meeting of this Lodge, in August, a ballot was taken for Bro. Henry Gibbons, of No. 606, Hanley, as joining member, which was unanimously favourable. Bro. King, P.M., who presided as W.M. on this occasion, appeared in his clothing as Prov. J.G.D., having received the appointment at Stafford, at the Prov. Grand Lodge held there on the 2nd of August. The brethren were highly pleased at the honour having been conferred upon one so deserving, and congratulated Bro. King upon the occasion, who replied to the effect that it was also an honour conferred upon the Lodge. It was then proposed by the W.M., seconded by Bro. Betts, and carried unanimously, that two guineas each, annually, be given to the Boys and Girls Schools. It was also proposed by Bro. Warner, seconded by Bro. King, and carried unanimously, that the petition of Mrs. Critchley, accompanied by a recommendation signed by the brethren present, be sent to the Prov. G.M. for his consideration and then forwarded to the Board of Benevolence.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal Clarence Lodge* (No. 338).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on Friday, the 16th instant, Bro. John H. Scott, (Prov. S.G.D.) W.M., presided. The visitors present were Bro. Leveau, P.G.S.B., Bro. Ardaseer Cursetjee, of the Rising Star Lodge of Bombay, Bro. Holroyd (460), and Bro. Potter (1034). A recommendation of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Sussex was read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. In accordance with a notice of motion given by Bro. E. Booty, it was unanimously resolved, that in future a copy of the Book of Constitutions (small edition) should be presented to every candidate upon his initiation. Other business of a private nature followed, at the termination of which the Lodge was closed. Nearly fifty brethren dined together, and after the usual preliminary toasts, the Worshipful Master gave "Lord Panmure, R.W.D.G.M., and the Officers of Grand Lodge, past and present." He said—We are honoured to-day with the presence of two Grand Officers, Bro. Pocock, G.S.B., and Bro. Leveau, Past G.S.B. Of Bro. Pocock, what need I say—he is known to all of you, and not only known, but beloved and respected. Were I to enumerate the services which he has rendered to the Craft in this province, what should I be doing but narrating its history for the last five years? Who is it that rescues our decaying Lodges—who is the mainstay of the Brighton Lodge of Masonic Instruction—who is it that keeps a vigilant eye upon our affairs, and keeps us in that order and regularity so essential to the wellbeing of our Lodges? Brethren, I need not answer these questions you all know the only reply that can be given to them, and I am sure that you all rejoice with me that the M.W. Grand Master has recognized these exertions, and that he has conferred upon Bro. Pocock one of the highest distinctions to which a Mason can aspire, namely, office in Grand Lodge. Bro. Leveau, Past G.S.B., we have had the pleasure of seeing at our Lodge before. He is a most ardent supporter of the Masonic charities, and by his energy, kindness of disposition, and discretion, is able to command a large number of votes, so that if at any time we want assistance in that way, we shall do well to enlist his sympathies. Bro. Leveau, on behalf of Lord Panmure, and the Grand Officers, thanked the brethren, and regretted that there was not some more eminent member of Grand Lodge present to express the obligation more adequately. He feared that the Worshipful Master had overrated his usefulness with regard to the charities, but he should at any time be glad to place his services at the disposal of his Sussex brethren, if in his power. He congratulated the Masons of Sussex upon the prosperous state of their province, and stated that he had read the report of their last meeting at Hastings in the week's number of the *Freemasons' Magazine* with great pleasure. "The Duke of Richmond, Prov. G.M.," and "Capt. Dalbiec, D. Prov. G.M., and the Provincial Officers," having been drunk, Bro. W. Verrall, Prov. G. Treasurer proposed the health of the "Worshipful Master." The Worshipful Master, in reply, congratulated the brethren upon the spirit which had marked the discussion which had taken place that evening. Although strong feeling appeared to exist on both sides

upon the question which was brought before the Lodge, their difference of opinion had been completely merged in that love and harmony which should at all times characterize Freemasons. He was also glad that the motion of Bro. Booty had been so unanimously adopted. There were few things more important than that every brother should be thoroughly acquainted with the Book of Constitutions. A knowledge of their laws would explain many circumstances which now perplexed, and sometimes even annoyed, those who were not conversant with them. He was glad too of the quarter from whence the motion emanated. It proved that those brethren who had not yet taken office, were nevertheless taking an interest in what concerned the Lodge, and he assured the brethren that no motion which was strictly in accordance with their laws, which had been well digested, and which had the good of the Lodges for its object—would meet with opposition from those who were in authority. The Worshipful Master then proposed the health of the "Visitors," and after briefly alluding to Bros. Leveau, Potter, and Holroyd, said—In Bro. Cursetjee we have the gratification of entertaining one who has practised Freemasonry in a far distant land. Bro. Cursetjee is a native of India. He was for many years chief engineer in the government dock-yards of Bombay. As a citizen of the world he has so distinguished himself, as not only to receive many marks of esteem from his own countrymen, but also to become a Fellow of the Royal Society of England, and almost all the scientific bodies in this country. As a Mason he joined the Rising Star Lodge of Bombay, and held the office of Deacon in that Lodge at the time of the Burnes Testimonial. If you will refer to the *Freemasons' Magazine* of 1844 and 1845, you will find a full account of that very interesting event. Bro. Burnes was the Prov. G.M. of Western India, under the Scotch constitution, and he was the first who opened the portals of Masonry to the natives of that region. It was to commemorate that event that the testimonial was presented; it consisted of a gold medal, bearing an appropriate device, for himself, and of a similar medal in silver to be worn by every member of the Rising Star, as a badge of that Lodge. Bro. Cursetjee was one of the first to seek and to receive admission into Masonry, and he wears upon his breast at this moment the medal I have spoken of. Brethren, we are at all times glad to welcome visitors to our Lodge; we are at all times ready to hold out the right hand of fellowship to all true and worthy Masons—but there is something peculiarly gratifying in seeing at our table, to-day, one of another race and clime—one, who in another quarter of the globe, has been promulgating the same grand principles of love, relief and truth which we profess to practise, and who now rejoices in the fact, that though far from his own land, he can come amongst us, not as a stranger, but as a brother. I see in this the possibility, and, therefore, the certainty of the future realization of those hopes which have animated all true hearted men since the world began, of the universal brotherhood of the human race. And though at the present day that time seems far distant, though a dark and sanguinary cloud still hangs over the East, and even we, at home, are divided by selfish and miserable jealousies—there is, nevertheless, not more of beauty than of truth in the prophetic words which were sung by our high souled Scottish bard and brother—

"For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the hail waird o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

The presence of Bro. Cursetjee at our Lodge is a significant testimony that Freemasonry is silently doing her humble part in this glorious work. Bro. Cursetjee, we welcome you amongst us with the most fraternal regard, and wishing you every blessing that Divine Providence may see fit to bestow upon you, we most heartily drink your health. Bro. Cursetjee, in reply, said that the very fraternal reception he had met with, and the kind remarks of the Worshipful Master, had made a deep and lasting impression on his heart. He should ever remember the day he had the happiness to meet the Worshipful Master and the brethren of the Royal Clarence Lodge. Other toasts followed, and the brethren separated shortly before eleven.

COLONIAL.

VICTORIA.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A quarterly communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge, holding under the Grand Lodge of England, was held at Tattersall's Hotel, Bondale street West, Melbourne, on Monday, the 20th June. Present: The R.W. Bro. Francis Thomas Gell, D. Prov. G.M., (in the chair); Bros. H. W. Lowry, Prov. S.G.W.; R. S. Anderson, Prov. J.G.W.; T. Hamlet Taylor, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Charles Vaughan, M.L.C., Prov. G. Treas.; Robert Levick, Prov. G. Sec.; M. F. Gordon, Prov. S.G. Deacon; J. M. Llewellyn, P. Prov. S.G. Deacon; E. T. Bradshaw, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; C. G. Feinaigle, Prov. G. Org.; George Lewis, Prov. G. Purs.; &c., &c. The R.W. Bro. W. P. Wilson, D. Prov. G.M. under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was present as a visitor.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in form and with solemn prayer.

The minutes of the quarterly communication of the 21st March, 1859, were read, and, on being put for confirmation, Br. J. J. Moody, W.M. of the Combermere Lodge, observed that the minutes, so far as related to the withdrawal of his second notice of motion, were incorrect,

and, upon being explained, the D. Prov. G.M. ordered that the following five words be struck out—viz., "it was in consequence withdrawn." The minutes were then confirmed.

The Provincial Grand Secretary informed the Provincial Grand Lodge that the District Provincial Grand Master had granted dispensations for Lodges to be established at the following places, the petitions being properly recommended and the respectability of the petitioners vouched for, viz.: At Kyneton, to be called the Zetland Lodge; at Creswick, to be called the Creswick Havilah Lodge; and at Heathcote to be called the Heathcote Lodge.

The report of the Lodge of Benevolence, of the 3rd of June, was read; the V.W. Bro. Lowry, Prov. S.G.W., in the chair. Two petitioners were relieved with the following sums: Bro. Holland, £7; the widow of the late H. M. Turnbull, £10; and the Committee recommended that the District Provincial Grand Master grant a further sum of £10 from the fund to Mrs. Turnbull.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer declared a balance in the Bank of Victoria of £266 12s. 10d., belonging to the following funds: Grand Lodge, £97 18s. 6d.; Provincial Grand Lodge, £54 1s. 6d.; Benevolent Fund, £114 12s. 10d. The sum of £20 voted to Mrs. Turnbull is not deducted from this last amount.

The following letter, received from Prince Frederick William of Prussia, in reply to an address from this Provincial Grand Lodge, forwarded for presentation to that Prince, congratulating him on his marriage with the Princess Royal of England, was read:—

"Most Worshipful Sir,—I have received with great gratification the address of the Most Worshipful Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria, and was highly pleased to observe that the brethren in your distant country have so warmly sympathized in the establishment of that happy bond which I hope will be the greatest blessing of my life. I have carried with me a warm and grateful recollection of the great and uniform kindness which has been extended to me by the Masonic fraternity of Great Britain in general, and I can assure you it is most pleasing to my heart to behold the universal feeling of this sympathy which animates so many members of our noble Order. I request you, Most Worshipful Sir and Brother, to convey to the Illustrious Grand Lodge of Victoria my sincere and warmest thanks for their affectionate address and cordial wishes. I assure you that I feel all those emotions of gratitude which they are calculated to inspire; and I hope that the feeling of sympathy and the principles of concord and unity will never desert our Order, which are destined for the blessing and benefaction of mankind. May the Supreme Architect of the Universe look down with benignity upon all the undertakings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Victoria, and enable you to promote the welfare and advance the happiness of the human race.

"Saluting you by the sacred numbers,

"I am, yours fraternally,

(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM Prince of Prussia.

"Andrew Clarke, Esq., M.W. Prov. G.M. of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia."

Proposed by Bro. Moody, P. Prov. J.G.W. for Cheshire, and seconded by Bro. Lowry, Prov. S.G.W.: "That the letter from Prince Frederick William of Prussia be entered on the minutes." Carried.

Bro. Lowry, Prov. S.G.W., stated that one of the newspapers had requested a copy of Prince Frederick William's letter for publication; and the Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master was pleased to comply with the request for a copy, but directed the Provincial Grand Secretary not to part with the original.

The following letters from the R.W. Captain Andrew Clarke, Prov. G.M., to the District Provincial Grand Master were then read:—

"Colchester, 7th March, 1859.

"My Dear Sir and Brother,—I inclose a copy of my letter, transmitting the remittance from the Freemasons of Victoria, under the English constitution, to the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Mutiny in India, the reply thereto, and the formal receipt from the Secretary to the General Committee.

"Will you kindly communicate this correspondence to the Grand Lodge, as well as to the various Lodges throughout the Province.

"I am, my dear Sir and Brother,

"Yours faithfully and fraternally,

"ANDREW CLARKE.

"P.S. I think this correspondence should be entered on the minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge proceedings."

(Copy.) "The Camp, Colchester, Essex, 14th February, 1859.

"Sir,—I have the honour herewith to transmit the sum of two hundred and eighty-five pounds ten shillings and sixpence (£285 10s. 6d.), by the first of a bill of exchange drawn on the London and Westminster Bank, as a contribution from the members of the various Lodges under the English Constitution in Victoria, Australia, to the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late Mutiny in India.

"I take this occasion of mentioning that the contributions from the Order in Victoria would have been much more considerable had the brethren been satisfied to confine the whole of their donations to the subscription lists of their various Lodges. But this has not been so, as the members have almost invariably, in addition to their subscriptions to this contribution, also subscribed as colonists to the general fund which has been raised in Victoria.

"You will consequently be kind enough not to measure the amount

of interest and sympathy felt by the Freemasons of Victoria for their fellow-countrymen in India by this contribution, but to accept it as a simple recognition on their part of the fundamental principle of their Order.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

(Signed) "ANDREW CLARKE, Prov. G. M., (E. C.), Victoria."

"Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Mutiny in India,

"27, Cannon-street, E. C., London, 16th February, 1859.

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, inclosing first of exchange for £285 10s. 6d. After your letter has been laid before the Committee, it will be officially acknowledged.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Capt. Clarke, R. E., Colchester."

"D. Founst, Secretary."

"Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Mutiny in India,

"27, Cannon-street, E. C., London, 28th February, 1859.

"Sir,—I am instructed by the General Committee to acknowledge your letter dated the 14th instant, inclosing a bill of exchange for £285 10s. 6d. sterling, for which I inclose a formal receipt.

"In reply, I am directed to communicate to you the thanks of the General Committee for the sum subscribed by the Masonic body in Victoria, and to request that you will do the General Committee the favour to communicate their sense of this very liberal contribution and the generous sympathy which has been evinced by the members of the various Masonic Lodges in that colony.

"The Committee direct me to observe that they are very sensible that the present remittance represents only a portion of the amount contributed to the general funds by the members of the Masonic Lodges in Victoria.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"T. PARRY WOODCOCK, Hon. Sec."

"Capt. A. Clarke, R. E., Colchester, Essex."

"The Indian Mutiny Fund,

"No. 6140. "27, Cannon-street, E. C., 17th February, 1859.

"Received of Capt. A. Clarke, R.E., P.G.M. for Victoria, contribution from the members of the various Masonic Lodges, under the English Constitution, in Victoria, Australia, the sum of two hundred and eighty-five pounds ten shillings and sixpence (£285 10s. 6d.)

"D. FORREST, Sec."

Proposed by Bro. Lowry, and seconded by Bro. Moody: "That Capt. Clarke's letters be entered on the minutes." Carried.

The following letter from Bro. William Gray Clarke, G. Sec., in reply to an application from the Provincial Grand Lodge, asking for a reduction of fees payable by Masons in Victoria to the Grand Lodge of England, was read:—"Freemasons' Hall, London, April 11, 1859.

"Sir and Brother,—I have the honour to inform you that the memorial from the District Grand Lodge of Victoria, praying that the fees payable to the Grand Lodge of England for the registration of brethren and for Grand Lodge certificates may be reduced to a fixed sum of 2s. 6d. in each case, was duly laid before the Grand Lodge at the quarterly communication in September last, it not having reached this country till three weeks after the meeting of the Grand Lodge in June.

"The question, involving points of detail which could not be conveniently discussed in a large assembly like the Grand Lodge, was referred to the Colonial Board, that it might receive that complete attention and investigation which it is the wish of Grand Lodge that all communications from our colonial brethren should receive.

"The Colonial Board gave the subject very careful consideration; but they found great difficulty in the way of advising Grand Lodge to comply with the wishes of the memorialists, inasmuch as the question at issue involved not only Victoria, but the whole colonial system, as no good reason could be adduced for making a distinction between one Colonial Grand Lodge and another in the amount of fees payable to the Grand Lodge, and in some cases the proposed reduction would involve a positive pecuniary loss to the funds of the Grand Lodge of England. The Board, however, felt reluctant to report definitely against the prayers of the memorialists, and, being willing to believe, from the date of the memorial, and, from the circumstance that was therein mentioned, no reference whatever was made to the very great reduction in fees for registration and certificates, which, after the careful consideration of Grand Lodge, has been so recently made in the case of colonial brethren—viz., from 17s. to 7s. 6d.—that such alteration in the law had not come to the knowledge of the brethren in Victoria when the memorial was drawn up, resolved to recommend to Grand Lodge that I should be instructed to communicate with the District Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria on the subject, and to direct their attention to the very small difference that exists between the aggregate sum per head now payable for registration and certificate and the sum suggested by the memorial.

"Owing to press of prior matter in the paper of business of Grand Lodge in December, the report of the Colonial Board stood over until March, when the report was received, and the subject was referred back to the Board, with power to act.

"I am instructed by the Board to make the foregoing statement, to account for the delay which would appear to have occurred, to which the Board much regret. The Board have had the advantage of a personal interview with the R.W. Dis. Prov. G.M. of Victoria, Bro. Capt. Clarke, and have expressed to him their anxiety to preserve friendly and

cordial relations with their colonial brethren in general, and with those in Victoria in particular.

"The Board would fain hope that, on more mature consideration, the District Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria will come to the conclusion that the important reduction in fees already made should be acquiesced in as sufficient, and that the brethren in Victoria, fully appreciating the willingness of the Grand Lodge of England to attend to—and, when practicable, to remove—every grievance, will not further urge upon the parent body the consideration of a reduction so difficult to deal with in its general bearing, and so trifling in amount as regards each individual brother.

"It is scarcely necessary to state that, in considering this subject, the Grand Lodge is influenced by no mercenary views. The sole object aimed at is to retain the connection with the District Grand Lodges by such nominal fees as will merely suffice to cover the necessary expenditure.

"Before concluding, it may perhaps be convenient to make a few remarks upon the Fund of Benevolence, regarding which some misapprehension appears to exist in the minds of many of the colonial brethren. It ought to be clearly understood that no Lodges out of England—excepting only those in the Channel Islands—are required or expected to pay any quarterages or make any contributions whatever to this fund. But, though exempted from payments to it, they are not thereby excluded from its benefits. If, from unforeseen circumstances, a member of a colonial Lodge has occasion to petition the Lodge of Benevolence for relief, his claim as a Mason is at once admitted, and he is free to participate in those funds subscribed entirely by the brethren at home. His case is treated upon its own merits as fully as though the petitioner himself had aided in his more prosperous days to swell the fund. As one instance amongst many, in proof of which is now stated, the case of the widow of the brother who had been initiated in a Lodge in India may be adduced. This brother during his lifetime contributed nothing to the Fund of Benevolence; yet, on the application of his widow, this circumstance was overlooked, and the sum of £100 was voted to her out of the Fund of Benevolence.

"By order of the Colonial Board,

"WM. GRAY CLARKE, G. Sec."

"The Provincial Grand Secretary, District Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria."

It was proposed by Bro. Bradshaw, and seconded by Bro. Grafton: "That the letter be entered on the minutes." Carried.

It being the feeling among the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge that the fees payable by the Masons of Victoria to the Grand Lodge were as low as they could possibly be made, no further action was taken in the matter.

The Right Worshipful District Provincial Grand Master then invested Bro. Bradford, W.M. of the Hobson's Bay Lodge (No. 921) as Provincial Grand Steward from that Lodge, he having been recommended by the Lodge for that appointment.

Bro. H. W. Lowry, Prov. G.S.W., stated that, as it was found quite impossible to carry on the business of the province without having a paid Secretary, and as the funds at the disposal of the Provincial Grand Lodge are inadequate to do so, he intended to give notice that a new scale of fees should be adopted. The Lodges in the London District pay 27s. 6d. for every brother initiated; the Lodges in the provinces in England, 17s.; and, therefore, 20s. must be considered a low fee from the Lodges in this colony. He gave notice that he would propose:

"That each private Lodge in this province shall pay to the Provincial Grand Lodge for each brother initiated 20s., which sum shall include all fees payable to Provincial Grand Lodge and to Grand Lodge for registration and certificate.

"That each private Lodge in the province shall pay to the Provincial Grand Lodge, for each joining brother, 7s. 6d., which shall include fees payable to Provincial Grand Lodge and to Grand Lodge for registration. If the brother is not previously registered in the books of the Grand Lodge and requires a Grand Lodge certificate, a further sum of 7s. 6d.

"That the Provincial Grand Secretary shall be paid a salary of £100 per annum, to date from the beginning of this year.

"That the Metropolitan Lodges shall pay to the Lodge of Benevolence 2s. per quarter, or 8s. per annum—but that country Lodges having to give relief in their own districts, shall pay as heretofore, 1s. per quarter, or 4s. per annum."

Bro. Lowry stated, that the foregoing fees were very fully considered and discussed by the Board of General Purposes, and that the Board unanimously agreed to recommend their adoption.

Bro. McLean then gave the following notice of motion:—"That a return be laid before the Provincial Grand Lodge, with as little delay as possible, showing, 1st—The names of the various Lodges in the colony, and the number of Members returned by each Lodge at their last return to Provincial Grand Lodge; 2nd—The amount received from each Lodge during the last year for initiation, joining fees, and quarterage, each item being stated separately."

All business being concluded, the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in form, and with solemn prayer.

A large number of the brethren afterwards dined together, under the presidency of the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., and an exceedingly convivial and agreeable evening concluded the Masonic proceedings of the day.

Obituary.

R. W. BRO. LIEUT.-COLONEL WILDMAN, PROV. GRAND MASTER FOR NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

ANOTHER ruler among Masons has been taken from us, full of years and universally beloved and respected. Colonel Wildman, of Newstead Abbey, died on Tuesday morning, the 20th instant, suddenly. The gallant colonel was out the day previously, but on Tuesday morning was seized with an attack of epilepsy, of which he died at three o'clock a.m. on that day. The deceased was the intimate friend of the late Lord Byron, and purchased the ancestral estate (Newstead Abbey, where Lord Byron spent much of his time during the period that he was a minor) for £96,000. Our deceased brother was an old Waterloo officer, belonging to the 10th Hussars, and was an annual guest at the late Duke of Wellington's Waterloo banquet. Colonel Wildman was a magistrate for the county of Nottingham, and brother of the present recorder of that borough. It was at his residence—the venerable abbey of Newstead (which has been beautified considerably since it has been in the gallant colonel's possession) that the remains of the Countess of Lovelace—

“Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart,”

were conveyed previous to their interment at Hucknall Church—the deceased bearing a part in the *cortège*. During the life of the late M.W.G.M., the Duke of Sussex, his royal highness was a constant guest at the abbey. Colonel Wildman's literary attainments were of a respectable character. He was an excellent landlord, and throughout the neighbourhood was universally respected. It was stated that Newstead Abbey, which was built in the time of Henry II., and passed into the Byron family at the period of the Reformation, having been given by Henry VIII. to an ancestor of the present Lord Byron, will be sold; but nothing positive is yet known. The Right Worshipful Brother leaves a widow but no family; he had attained his 73rd year. Bro. Col. Wildman was initiated whilst serving with his regiment abroad—and joined the Lodge of Friendship (No. 6) in 1813, and afterwards became a member of the Lodge of Antiquity (No. 2) in 1819. The office of Provincial Grand Master was conferred upon him by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex; and Bro. Wildman at once acquired the esteem and confidence of the brethren over whom he was deputed to rule. In 1854, a superb testimonial, valued at two hundred guineas, was presented to him on his completing the thirty-fifth year of his Prov. Grand Mastership, the proceedings on which occasion were of a singularly interesting character, and a detailed account of which will be found in our *Magazine* for 1855, at pp. 103–112. The gallant brother was a life governor of both the Masonic Schools.

BRO. JOHN BARNES.

JUST as we were going to press, we heard of the death of this distinguished brother, who expired at four o'clock on Thursday morning. We will give a notice of his Masonic career next week. Our brother, who was highly respected, is to be buried at Kensall Green.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Last Sunday the Queen, her family, and the court attended divine service at Crathie Church, the only remarkable circumstance about which appears to have been that an elder of the congregation, while handing the “ladle” for charitable contributions, tumbled into the royal pew and thereby considerably astonished the lady in waiting into whose lap he fell; an incident which doubtless tended to relieve the ordinary monotony of the Scotch service. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated, but our instructive contemporary, the *Court Journal*, does not inform us in what manner the occasion was improved. The rest of the week has been spent in deer-stalking, riding, driving and visiting. Her Majesty has been to Lochnagar, Altnagassack, the Linn of Dee, and other Gaelic sounding localities. The Count of Flanders, the Earl of Elgin, Lord John Russell, and the Farquharsons, from Invercauld, have been visiting at Balmoral. Everybody is quite well belonging to the royal family. The Queen gave a ball on Tuesday, to which were invited the Earl and Countess of Fife, Lord Macduff and Lady Anne Macduff, the Countess of Kinnoul, Miss Rowley, Mr. and Lady Louisa Brooke, Sir Maxwell and Lady Wallace, the Master of Lovat, Col. and Mrs. Dalrymple, Miss Ricardo, Miss Stapleton, Mr. Kennedy Erskine, Capt. Williams, Hon. H. Duncan, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Hon. A. Fraser, Mr., Misses, and two Misses Farquharson (of Invercauld), Lieut.-Col. Farquharson, Earl and Countess of Caithness, Col. the Hon. and Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Mrs. and the two Misses Dundas Durham (of Largo), Lord Listowel, Capt. Shelley, Mr. and Mrs. William Russell and three Misses Russell, Hon. Mrs. Dudley Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinson, Mr. Hawkes, Sir Charles, Lady, and Miss Phipps, Sir James and Lady Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Clerk, Major Browne and the officers of the 93d Regiment, and Dr. Robertson.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Emperor and Empress of the French are at Biarritz, and the usual autumn amusements are being gone through by the Imperial Court. It is asserted that the result of the visit of the King of the Belgians to Biarritz was fully successful. Some ridiculous rumours have been circulated regarding the object of King Leopold's

visit; but it seems that the visit was made to obtain a postponement of payment of the loan due from Belgium to France, incurred as far back as 1815. Lord Cowley, Count Walewski, Count Cavour, and the Duke of Malakoff are likewise expected at Biarritz. Nothing definite has yet been decided on by the government as to the number of forces to be despatched to China; but it is stated in the *Débats* that a force of 25,000 men, half English and half French, is to be sent to China, to obtain satisfaction for the treacherous conduct of the Chinese to the allied forces at the embouchure of the Peiho. Messrs. Blanqui and Boches have arrived at Marseilles, stating their intention to avail themselves of the general amnesty. The *Moniteur* of Sunday, after saying that several newspapers had alluded to a decree that would modify the laws on the press, states that the news was void of foundation. The reason given for this is, that the government of the Emperor will not deviate from the established system, which, in allowing a field sufficiently large for discussion, controversy, and analysis, prevents, on the other hand, the disastrous effects of falsehood, calumny, and error. The *Débats* has published a sarcastic article on the *Moniteur* in relation to the manifestoes contained in that official print on the press laws. The *Moniteur* of Monday, therefore, issued a circular of the Minister of the Interior, addressed to the Prefects, and dated September 18, concerning the régime of the press, as follows:—“The Minister holds it necessary to remind the Prefects of the principle upon which the late decree concerning the effect of the warnings given to newspapers was founded. He says the decree of the 17th February, 1852, is not a law enacted on account of a particular crisis, and which would not be available during a time of peace and tranquillity. Like every political law, this one is also capable of improvement; but the principles of the law are closely connected with the restoration of authority in France, and with the creation of unity of power, based on universal suffrage. The government does not fear the discussion of its acts in a loyal sense, neither does it fear any attacks; but the general welfare of the people imposed upon the government the obligation of not putting aside lawful arms, which are guarantees, and not obstructions, to the right of publication of one's opinion, which could not be taken away from an enlightened people like the French. This right is not to be confounded with the exercise of the liberty of the press by means of newspapers. If the government reserves to itself the right to punish abuses, it does not interfere with the liberty of expressing one's thoughts, and will retain those restrictions only which are required out of respect for the Constitution, the legitimacy of the Imperial dynasty, and the interest of order, morality, and religion. The government is far from imposing a servile approbation of its measures; it will always tolerate opposition in a serious spirit, and will not confound the right of control with a systematic opposition and premeditated ill-will. The government will be only too glad to be enlightened itself by fair criticism and discussion, but will not permit society to be troubled by culpable excitation or hostile passions.”

Advices received from Zurich announce the arrival of a courier from Vienna, with instructions to draw up the instrument for the treaty of peace, and the documents for the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia. No allusion is made to the Duchies. It is hoped that the treaty of peace will be signed in a few days. The letters of the Paris correspondents are occupied with comments on the circulars published by the French Minister of the Interior on the laws on the press. These circulars have been received with the greater disgust, as hopes had been held out that it was the intention of the French government to modify the press laws in a liberal sense.—Matters are not likely to go on so smoothly in Italy as is supposed by the French government. The people, “whose destiny is in their own hands,” seem to be preparing to secure that destiny at all hazards. The *Milan Gazette* has a spirited article on the subject, and the *Gente Latina*, another daily paper, calls the peace of Villafranca “a truly satanic compact, setting the conscience at odds with the heart, and imposing on us the sacrifice of our dignity for the love of our brethren. The Italians are now beginning to depend more on themselves. It is thought the Tuscans will shortly elect a Regent, who will be, of course, subordinate to Piedmont. Great activity is prevailing among the military authorities in Venetia, and there is also a rumour of a probable insurrection in Venice. The military occupation by Piedmont of Tuscany and the minor duchies is talked of. The Tuscan government has notified to the plenipotentiaries of the Grand Duke to evacuate the palace within three days, and in case of non-compliance the property of the Grand Duke is to be sequestrated. The Dictator Farini, at Parma, did not even wait for the King of Sardinia's answer to the deputation before he proceeded to proclaim the Sardinian rule, and to plant the arms of Savoy in the public places. It is said the King of Sardinia is preparing arms and accoutrements for an army of 250,000 men. On the other hand Austria is about to assist the Duke of Modena to recover his throne. On this last point the *Corriere Mercantile* makes an indignant comment, and appeals to his countrymen to resist force by force, and says the time for action has arrived. The members of the deputation from the National Assembly of the Romagna to the King of Sardinia have been named. The deputation is composed of Count Bentivoglio, Count Gozzadini, Marquis Tamari, Count Salvoni, M. Laderchi, M. Scarabelli (Vice President), and M. Marescotti (Secretary to the National Assembly). The Pope has recovered from his late illness. The Papal government has expressed its satisfaction with the article on Italian affairs published in the *Moniteur* of the 9th instant. Conferences between Cardinal Antonelli and the French Ambassador, the

Duke de Grammont, continue to be held. It is said that the attributions of the Council of State and the Financial Consulta are to be extended.—The *Wiener Zeitung* of this day contains an Imperial decree raising the state of siege in Venice. However, some slight regulations will continue provisionally in force for certain cases.—A supplement to the *Invalide Russe* has just been published, which states that, according to a verbal report of Lieut.-Col. Grabbe, a victorious assault had been made on Guniß, and five cannons had been taken by the Russians. Schamyl was taken prisoner, and his sons and family were captured or killed. The Russian loss did not exceed one hundred men.—The Madrid journals of the 15th have arrived. The *Gaceta* contains an account of a combat which had taken place between the Spaniards and the Moors at Ceuta, in which the Moors lost thirty-two killed and forty wounded, while the Spaniards lost only twelve wounded.—From Constantinople, under date of September 18, we learn that a conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan had been discovered, and two hundred persons had been arrested. The troops were suspected of participation in it.—News has been received from the frontiers of Morocco. The native tribes had renewed their attacks on the French outposts, and had pillaged and set fire to some of the French houses. Gen. Esterhazy made a brilliant onslaught, and repulsed the enemy. The Government of Morocco does not appear to be implicated in these attacks, but has not the power to check them.—The steamer *City of Washington*, from New York on the 10th, arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday night, where she landed forty-four passengers, and proceeded for Liverpool. Her political news is unimportant.

INDIA AND CHINA.—We have received by the Overland Mail advices and papers from Bombay to the 20th of August. Upwards of 10,000 soldiers have desired their discharge. There is little news of the rebels, who were prowling about in small bands, and nearly in a state of starvation. The Nana was suffering from fever, and the Begum still holds out. Balla Rao, the Nana's brother, had died of jungle fever. The *Candio*, with Calcutta dates to 27th August, has arrived at Aden. A bill had been introduced in the Legislative Council to tax all professions and trades in India; cultivators of land to be exempted. The Special Disarming Act passed during the mutiny is to become permanent. The House of Delhi has been deprived of all titular distinctions and privileges for ever. The French Admiral commanding in Cochin China has concluded a treaty with the Annamese, and will probably start with his fleet to China. The barque *Neptune* had been lost off Akyab. The state of the funds was: five-and-a-half per cent. Loan, 5½ to 5½ discount. Exchange on London, six months, for first-class paper, 2s. 0½d.—The following is an extract from a private letter received from an officer on board one of the gunboats engaged in the recent operations at the mouth of the Peiho River:—"Our little craft was riddled by their shot. Ten carpenters have been at work upon us three days, plugging up our shot-holes. The heaviest shot we received weighed 56 lbs. Several balls were cut out of our second gig, which several officers, among whom was Commander Commerell, declare are Russian rifle balls. We shall have hotter work next time, as their forts are progressing in size and number fast. I was working at the howitzer, and a ball carried away my watch and chain."

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—Lord Derby is laid up with another fit of the gout, which will, we fear, prevent him from being present at the great banquet which the Liverpool Conservatives are getting up. As for the Premier, he is at Broadlands, well and hearty, and has been improving the minds of the bumpkins by speeches on railway progress and social improvements, *à propos* of cutting sods and rolling wheelbarrows, which his lordship has been doing with his usual facetious urbanity on some new railway near his park. Active measures we believe have been taken here to repair the Chinese disaster; and it is to be hoped that in India Lord Canning will not be found wanting in promptitude, and that he will contrive to despatch a numerous and efficient reinforcement to the scene of action in China. Lord Clyde is coming home, and his place is to be filled by Sir Hugh Rose; General Mansfield is appointed to the command of the Bombay army. Brave old Admiral Hope, who commanded, and was dangerously wounded at the Peiho Forts, is recalled, and will be superseded by Admiral Keppell, an equally dashing officer, who we hope will have better luck than his gallant predecessor.—The inquest on the bodies of the sufferers by the explosion on board the *Great Eastern*, is at length brought to a close, a verdict equivalent to one of accidental death having been returned. A want of caution is also declared to have been exhibited on the part of the engineers; but who "the engineers" were is a question yet to be decided, and one upon which the jury did not find themselves called to pronounce an opinion.—The revising barrister for the City of London registration has this week held his first sitting at Guildhall. The objections on the liberal side are about five hundred in number, and those on the conservative three hundred and fifty. There are but few fresh claims. The second court for Middlesex was held at Bedford by Mr. Shadwell. Of the two days' proceedings the result shows, at Uxbridge—conservative objections, forty-eight; expunged, twenty-four—liberals, thirty-seven; expunged, twenty-two. At Bedford, conservative objections, nineteen; expunged, twelve—liberal, fifty-five; expunged, fifty-two. The result of the day's proceedings at Mr. Shadwell's court, showed conservative objections made, ninety-one; sustained, fifty-three; liberals, one hundred and nine made, and ninety-four sustained. The revising barrister for the City of London has concluded the lists of liverymen of the different companies.—There has been no intimation given as to the intention of the government

with regard to the fate of Dr. Smethurst. He still continues to assert his innocence, and he is engaged the greater part of every day in writing what he calls "notes" of the case, and which consist of remarks upon the evidence for the prosecution. The visiting justices, in order to assist him in this matter, have allowed him to have a transcript of the notes of the short hand writer employed at the Central Criminal Court, or rather the printed report which is published at the close of each session by order of the corporation of the City of London, which of course amounts to the same thing. This is considered a very extraordinary proceeding, and it is most unusual to allow such facilities to a capital convict.—The registrar general's return for the past week gives the number of deaths as 1092, which is about the average mortality for the middle of September. There was an increase of deaths from small pox and scarlatina, but a considerable decrease in fatal cases from diarrhoea. The births during the week amounted to 1607.—It will be observed with regret that Dr. Vaughan, whose able oversight of Harrow school has done much to keep up the reputation of that ancient seat of learning, is about to retire.—A meeting was held on Monday evening at the London Tavern, Chatham, by the dockyard men, at which it was agreed to enter into a subscription for presenting to the Right Hon. James Wilson a testimonial, to consist of a silver inkstand, for his exertion in obtaining the Civil Service Superannuation Bill. The subscription amounted to £9 19s. 4d., which would remain open until Saturday.—The September session of the Central Criminal Court opened on Monday, before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and several aldermen. The first edition of the calendar contained the names of eighty-three prisoners. The Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, congratulated them upon the lightness of the calendar. Among the cases tried was that of William Denbigh Sloper Marshall, who was charged with bigamy; he was found guilty, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. The case has been often before the police courts.—Alfred Cooper surrendered to take his trial upon several indictments charging him with embezzling money from the churchwardens and overseers of Camberwell parish. He pleaded not guilty. Two cases were tried, and the prisoner was acquitted on both. Mr. Poland said it was the intention of the prosecution to proceed with the other indictments. Those trials occupied a very long time.—At the Middlesex Sessions, Charlotte Morris, a married woman, was indicted for attempting to commit suicide. She had been taken into custody for drunkenness, and while locked up she twice attempted to strangle herself. She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour, on which she said she would do it yet.—Thomas Suter, a baker, but well known as the "Thieves' Lawyer," and Thomas Lee, a returned convict, known as the "Rabbit," from his dexterity at thieving, pleaded guilty to robbing Charlotte Yeates. A long list of convictions against Suter was put in, extending over fourteen years, and he had served one sentence of four years' penal servitude. Suter was now sentenced to six, and Lee to three years' penal servitude.—Thomas Thompson was convicted of stealing fixtures from a dwelling-house. He was one of a gang who got possession of houses by false references, and immediately stripped them of everything that could be taken away. He was also shown to have been guilty of other offences, and the Court sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour.—John White was convicted of assaulting and robbing William Payne. He had been repeatedly convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and on one occasion was condemned to four years' penal servitude. The learned Judge said this was another instance of old and known thieves getting off by pleading guilty at police offices, and being summarily convicted. He was now sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.—At the Court of Bankruptcy the cases of Messrs. Oak and Snow, of the Blandford Bank, and the European and American Steam Shipping Company, were brought under consideration. The petition against Messrs. Oak and Snow will be annulled, the majority of the creditors having agreed to the receipt of a settled dividend. The audit of the European and American Steam Company was effected, but no dividend is to be declared under the liquidation until the bills forming a portion of the assets arrive at maturity.—The choice of assignees was arranged in the case of John Edward Buller, the fraudulent bankrupt solicitor and money scrivener, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, whose debts and liabilities amount to upwards of £100,000. The bankrupt has absconded, having, it is said, inflicted severe injury, if not utter ruin, upon many persons by whom he was trusted in his confidential character of solicitor. One very gross case was detailed yesterday, in which the bankrupt appropriated to his own purposes £10,000 of trust money and property of a widow lady. The total amount of debts proved yesterday was about £13,000 or £14,000.—At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, the trials of Charles Annois, a Portuguese, charged with the murder of Philip Barker, and of George Frederick Royal, accused of poisoning a young woman with whom he cohabited at Poplar, were postponed until next session.—Thomas Goodfellow, a boy ten years of age, was found guilty of stealing a letter containing a bill of exchange, and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour, and five years' confinement in a reformatory; and Henry Ford was indicted for stabbing Sarah Thompson with intent to murder her; and on this last count he was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for four years. Just before the closing of the court the judge increased the sentence passed on young Goodfellow from fourteen days to six weeks' imprisonment in Newgate, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory for five years.—Mary Denny and Mary Healey were found

guilty of robbing Rosetta Susan Clemmerson of a purse and money. The prisoners were of the class of unfortunates, as was also the prosecutrix. Former convictions having been proved against them, but more frequently with respect to Healey, the Court sentenced her to four years' penal servitude, and Denny to twelve months' hard labour.—John Edward Jenkins, clerk to the Foreign Vineyard Association, was examined at the Mansion House on a charge of forging a cheque for £101 4s. 6d. The prisoner, who had been apprehended at Broadstairs, was remanded for further evidence.—Mr. David Hughes, lately carrying on business as an attorney in the city, who absconded from his creditors in July, 1858, leaving behind him liabilities to the extent of about £200,000, was brought up at Guildhall, on a warrant, having been captured in Australia by Brett, a serjeant of the city force, and placed at the bar for examination, before Alderman Lawrence the presiding magistrate, charged with non-surrender to the fiat issued against him in bankruptcy. The prisoner was remanded for a week.—A shocking occurrence took place yesterday at the Lewes sheep fair, by which four persons lost their lives, and others were seriously injured, and a number of horses and sheep killed. The disaster was caused by the bursting of the boiler of an engine which was brought on to the ground for the purpose of testing the capabilities of a chaff cutting machine. Instantly on the explosion the engine was seen to rise in the air, and was shot a clear distance of thirty yards.—A disgraceful outrage has occurred at Hereford, where a brute of a labourer has thrown some vitriol over a young girl because she refused to marry him.—Wednesday being St. Matthew's day, the lord mayor, lady mayoress, aldermen, sheriffs, and governors of the several royal hospitals, attended Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, after which they repaired to the great hall of the hospital to hear the speeches of the Grecians, which were of the most creditable description, and elicited much applause.—The funds yesterday were maintained with firmness, and consols for money and the account left off 95½ to 3. There was greater activity in foreign stocks and railway shares, Mexican especially having advanced. The prices from the Paris Bourse again showed an improvement of ½ per cent., and hence the bargains after hours were once more at a fractional improvement. Only £6000 gold was sent into the bank, and the demand for Mexican dollars, which advanced to 60½d. per ounce, induced a belief that the remittances to India and China will steadily increase. There was no feature in the produce markets, except that rice sold more freely on rather easier terms.

COMMERCIAL.—The weekly commercial reviews of the manufacturing districts are not altogether satisfactory. The intelligence of the disturbance of mercantile relations with China, together with the advices of the fall in prices at Calcutta, have created much heaviness at Manchester. In Leeds the influence of the same accounts has been experienced, but at Nottingham and Birmingham a good general trade has been transacted. At Bradford and Halifax the manufacturers were proceeding steadily, but no large orders have recently come to hand. In the neighbourhood of Sheffield and Wolverhampton the course of affairs has been tranquil, and the general prospects of business have not suffered any decided reverse.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—The English opera season is announced to begin on Monday, the 3rd of October, under the Pyne and Harrison management. In addition to Miss Louisa Pyne (who we are happy to say has quite recovered her health), the programme includes the names of many distinguished singers, some of whom are new to the stage. Among these we find Mdles. Pilling, Fanny Cruise (her first appearance in London), Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Parepa (her first appearance at the Royal English Opera); Mr. Santley (his first appearance), Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. St. Albyn, Mr. Mengis, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Torrott, Mr. Maurice de Solla, and Mr. W. Harrison. An excellent ballet company is engaged, including our old favourites, the Paynes, Mdle. Rosalia Lequine, Mdle. Pierron, Mdle. Pasquale, and Mons. Vandriss.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Mr. E. T. Smith, and his operatic company, have returned to London, and the former has definitively secured Drury Lane Theatre for a new term. In consideration of £4,500 rent, instead of £4,000, he has now the liberty to open the house every night in the year, without the extra payment of five pounds, to which, under the old agreement, he was subject for each and every one after the two hundredth.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews concluded their engagement with a benefit, to do honour to which one of the most crowded audiences assembled that we have ever seen in this or any other house. Mr. Mathews had selected "The Road to Ruin" and "Paul Pry" for the occasion, sustaining in the former comedy the character of *Goldfinch*, and in the latter that of *Paul Pry*. Greatly as we admire Mr. Mathews, and well-wishers as we are to him, we are constrained to say that we have never seen him act so ill before. The offensive character of *Goldfinch*, contrary to our expectations, received no new treatment at his hands; and the feeble way in which he played *Paul Pry* was perfectly astonishing to his friends who were present. In addition, the whole of the gentlemen and ladies in the comedy, with one or two exceptions, were shamefully imperfect in their parts.—Mr. Mathews most conspicuously so; and altogether a more unsatisfactory performance we never assisted at. The audience, however, were

very indulgent and good natured, and took great pains to be pleased without a cause. On Monday last, Miss Amy Sedgwick made her appearance for the first time this season in the character of *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It," with great success. Miss Sedgwick, throughout, realized the highest conception of her character. The playful humour and the exquisite grace and tenderness which she exhibits during the period of her disguise, and while testing the love and trying the heart of *Orlando*, are a perfect embodiment of the poet's idea. Mr. Howe made an admirable *Jaqes*, and Mr. Compton (it is scarcely necessary to inform old playgoers), in the part of *Touchstone*, interpreted the humour of Shakespeare with that true taste and perfect conception of the author in which he is unequalled by any living actor with the exception of Mr. Phelps. Mrs. Wilkins played *Audrey* in an unctuous and satisfactory manner. On Thursday, a new farce was produced by Mr. John Bridgman, à propos of the Rifle Movement.

NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.—On Monday Bro. Webster is to open this elegant and most comfortable theatre with Adelphi dramas, comedies, farces, and burlesques. The pieces selected for opening are "One Touch of Nature," a new farce, by J. M. Morton, Esq., called "Love and Hunger," and the popular burlesque of "The Babes in the Wood."

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. Augustus Harris, *ci-devant* right-hand man to Mr. Gye at Covent Garden, opens this theatre to-night with a new comedy (translated, of course,) by Mr. John Oxenford, entitled "Ivy Hall;" and so far, if the tale be true, the new management would seem to be treading in the footsteps of the old one. Mrs. and Miss Louise Keeley, and a Mr. George Melville as first stock actor, are to form part of the company. If the latter justify the fame that has been his advanced guard, he will be found a first-rate artist in tragedy, comedy, and melodrama.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—To-night this theatre will be re-opened, and Messrs. Robson and Emden have novelty in store for their patrons—a comedietta, by Mr. Charles Dance, entitled "Morning Calls," with parts for Mrs. Stirling and Mr. G. Vining.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the auspices of Mr. Chatterton, this house begins its season on Saturday, the 1st proximo. Mr. Leigh Murray will appear in a new comedy, and a burlesque by Mr. Leicester Buckingham is also announced.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—The winter season commenced at this house with the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," introducing Miss Caroline Heath, late of the Princess's Theatre, to an Islington audience; the character of *Mercutio* being sustained by Mr. Phelps. The house was crowded to the ceiling. The play was judiciously cast, and acted throughout with good taste and artistic feeling. Miss Heath, who has for some time been favourably known to London playgoers as a pleasing actress in light comedy, surpassed the expectations of her best wishers by the ability she displayed in the part of *Juliet*—so different to anything she has hitherto done upon the metropolitan stage. In the earlier scenes her grace and the modest expression of her deep love were fully appreciated and admired by an audience which carefully noted every word and gesture; but the fire and energy she put forth in the last two acts fairly took the house by storm, and a more completely successful *début* we have rarely witnessed. Mr. Phelps's conception of the witty and fiery *Mercutio* was perfect. "King Lear" has also been produced, Miss Heath playing *Cordelia* with much grace and sweetness.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRO. BESWICK.—In reply to your inquiry as to the price of Mr. Papworth's *Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms*, reviewed in the last number of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, we see it is published by Mr. Papworth, 14A, Great Marlborough-street, London, and is issued to annual subscribers of one guinea each. We have communicated with Mr. Papworth, who will send, what we have not, a prospectus to Bro. Beswick, with whose address, for that purpose, we have furnished him.

"Δ."—See the above answer to Bro. Beswick. We will take care that the communication from "Δ," shall reach Mr. Papworth, and will forward to him the address of our correspondent, in order that he may receive a prospectus.

No. 206.—In our notice of the proceedings of this Lodge last week, we omitted to mention that Bro. Baker, W.M., has consented to serve as steward at the next festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution of Aged Masons and their Widows.

No. 907.—We consider that seven days' notice should always be given prior to holding a Lodge of Emergency, though not specially provided for in the Book of Constitutions.

"W. B."—We have repeatedly answered the question. A Warden should not occupy the Master's chair, whilst ruling the Lodge.

BRO. BELL.—There are many Lodges whose members number over fifty. We look upon the model number as from twenty-five to thirty.

A BROTHER WANTING PREFERMENT.—Try and get an introduction to the Caveac. We hear it has only nine members.