

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

ADDITIONAL GRAND STEWARDS.

The propriety of increasing the number of Grand Stewards has recently been discussed amongst some influential brethren, with the view of ascertaining the probable feelings of the Craft thereon, based upon the principle that no interference with the present Red Apron Lodges shall take place. A scheme for the selection of the proposed additional Grand Stewards has been prepared, and with the view of eliciting the opinion of our readers, and of notifying to the brethren that the subject may probably be brought under discussion in Grand Lodge, we give a sketch of that scheme, which it is proposed, shall be fully subject to correction and amendment.

It will be seen that, in rotation, every lodge, subject to certain restrictions as to number of subscribing members and years of existence, is to have the privilege of nominating a Grand Steward, and that the brethren so nominated are to have certain qualifications. The words in italics are to be subject to alteration, if the scheme, as a whole, is adopted as a basis. The proposition to have the several numbers of 7, 9, and 14 names returned in the 9th paragraph is suggested from the impression that *some* of the lodges to be called on to return names, and especially the colonial and distant provincial lodges, may omit to make returns, or be in a dormant state, or perhaps, in some cases, indifferent about the privilege.

The other suggestions will probably be understood on a reference to the obligations and privileges of existing Grand Stewards, such as the proposed subscription to the Masonic Charities; and, if the discussion is temperately conducted, a satisfactory decision on this question, on which much has been said at times, may be speedily obtained. It is argued that the great increase of the Craft, and the growing feeling that privileges should be extended as much as possible, render the increase of Grand Stewards both desirable and just; and as it is liberally and judiciously suggested that no interference with the privileges of the present Grand Stewards [shall take place, it is confidently expected that the members of Red Apron Lodges will support a scheme, which, in fact, strengthens their position with a moderate distribution of those honours which many lodges will very highly value, whilst a larger number of Grand Stewards in the great Council of Masonry will have a useful influence and a graceful effect.

Suggestions for nominating twelve [additional Grand Stewards, in event of its being decided to increase the number of Grand Stewards from eighteen to thirty. The privilege and appointing of the eighteen Grand Stewards to remain as heretofore.

General Statement.

1. That every lodge under the registry of the Grand Lodge of England, having the following qualifications, shall be entitled in turn to nominate a member of the lodge to be a Grand Steward, such Grand Steward to be qualified as hereinafter mentioned, and subject to the approval of the M.W.G.M.

2. Lodges not now entitled to nominate a Grand Steward.

3. Lodges having returned not less than twenty subscribing members to Grand Lodge in each of the previous three years, and paid all dues to the end of the preceding midsummer.

4. Lodges having been constituted by warrant at least seven years.

Qualification of the twelve additional Grand Stewards.

5. To be a Master or Past Master.

6. To have been three or more years a subscribing member to the lodge.

7. To subscribe five guineas to one of the Masonic charities.

8. To be a resident in England at his nomination, and during his year of office.

How Lodges shall be selected.

9. The Grand Secretary to call upon seven London lodges, nine Provincial lodges, and fourteen Colonial lodges every year, commencing by seniority, to deliver at his office, during the month of January, the name of one brother, qualified as aforesaid, from each such lodge, to serve the office of Grand Steward for the ensuing year.

Selection from Returns.

10. That, from the number so returned, six Grand Stewards shall be taken according to seniority from the London lodges.

11. That in like manner six shall be taken from the Provincial and Colonial Lodges.

12. That in event of more being nominated than the required number, the lodges nominating the excess shall be again entitled to nominate in the following year.

Nomination if Returns are not fully made.

13. That in case of the lodges not nominating a sufficient number, the M.W.G.M. shall, if he think proper, authorize the required number of Grand Stewards to be nominated by any lodge or lodges, only one being nominated by each lodge, and this authority to be irrespective of seniority, date of constitution, or number of members.

14. That any lodge neglecting or omitting to make the nomination when called upon, shall not possess the privilege of nomination again till every other lodge, entitled as aforesaid, shall have been called upon to exercise the said privilege.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from page 324.)

A vast crowd assembled outside the prison walls to see the unhappy victims restored to liberty. Twenty-eight persons, many of whom had been confined for several years, left their penal dungeons on the 27th of November, 1798; relatives could scarcely recognise those they held most dear, their looks were haggard, their limbs trembling, and there seemed a settled melancholy on their countenances; the young appeared to have become old and wrinkled. A general outcry of sympathy was raised, and a murmur of discontent ran through the whole assemblage. It was not only sympathy for the unjust imprisonment of those now released, but the feeling that so many unhappy beings had been unjustly executed, that now irritated the people; and, notwithstanding their being surrounded by government spies there was a general cry for vengeance. Luigi de Medici was loudly called for, and he presented himself before the assembled throng. When solicited to speak he assured them that personally he had no desire for revenge, for the principle he had ever acted upon, was always to "freely forgive others as he hoped to be forgiven;" and he would put this charitable construction upon the matter, as far as he was concerned, that the government had been mistaken and deceived. But he took this opportunity (which was denied him at his trial) of assuring the people of his love for his country and loyalty to his sovereign; that he had been, and was a Freemason, he was happy and proud to acknowledge, but that any party spirit *could* emanate from such a body he boldly denied. Every man who practised charity, virtue,

and benevolence, was in heart a Freemason, though he might not know the secrets of the order. His confinement he assured them had led him to think more deeply of these things, and the love he had formerly had for the fraternity had increased with his sufferings; he was willing to bow with submission to the will of his sovereign, and should it be so ordered that meetings of his society should not be permitted, he should respect the law, but in heart and soul he would still be a Mason." Michele Sciaronne was now loudly called forth by the assembled multitude; he was an old man, but his grey hair had become whiter and his forehead more wrinkled, in his short confinement; he was loved and respected by all who knew him, for he was ever ready to assist his neighbour in distress, and offered kindly advice to all; he had never indulged in politics, but was a man of acknowledged honour and integrity. The cheers that greeted him were too much for the poor old man, and he held down his head and wept. He had not strength to make more than a few remarks. He said "That he was in the hands of the Almighty, and that he hoped to be patient under every affliction it should please Him to ordain. His earthly existence, must be short, and so long as he lived, he determined to do his duty as far as he was able, as a Christian; and if they were of the same mind as himself they would meet him, the next morning, at *La Grotta di Pausilippo*, where he would return thanks to Almighty God for his deliverance, and let all, who will, attend, and they will find that we look for comfort and happiness, not in the things that be, but in those that shall be hereafter." In our translation we are unable to give effect to his words, but the power that it had on the multitude was great; some were even convulsed with sobs, and scarcely an eye in that vast assemblage but shed a copious flood of tears.

The next morning a vast multitude assembled at *La Grotta di Pausilippo*, and there, without any interference from the government, the relieved prisoners were allowed to render thanks to the Almighty, and pray for the general welfare of the kingdom. But in this they gave great offence to the Cardinal Archbishop and the clergy, of which we shall speak hereafter.

To the surprise of all, the government, in order to exculpate themselves, joined their voice of indignation to that of the people, and pointing to Vanni as the author of the false accusations, deposed him from his office, banished him from the city, and overwhelmed him with every mark of disgrace. The Prince di Castalcia, his associate in guilt, escaped by throwing all the blame on his unfortunate friend. General Acton, pretended to retire from the burdens of state, and other ministers, and forms of Government were introduced into the cabinet,—Castalcia still remaining Minister of Justice, and the system of spies and informers retained.

The Junta proceeded with the trial of the prisoners, and soon after the acquittal of the Chevalier di Medici and others, Pietro di Falco was put upon his trial for being the leader of a plot against the government. This man we have formerly spoken of as betraying his associates, and giving false evidence which led both to conviction and death of many members of the Masonic Order. He offered on this to become informer against his associates, but the Junta would not hear him, and he was condemned to be confined for life in the Island of Trémiti.

The Queen, remembering the former patriotism and benevolence of the Freemasons, extended to them the same patronage she had formerly bestowed, and happiness and unanimity seemed daily to increase among all classes of the community. The Grand Lodge of Germany communicated to the Neapolitan lodges, under their superintendence, their command that at all meetings of the

brethren no political subject should be discussed, and, "that any brother becoming a member of a secret political society, should be expelled from the Masonic Order." The Freemasons in Germany were then, as now, a highly respected body, and had amongst their members persons of the highest rank and respectability; it had been clearly proved that they had no connection with any political society; and they were acknowledged, even by their former enemies, to possess honour, loyalty and benevolence.

It will be remembered that about this period a suspicion was excited that the Grand Lodge of England had encouraged those political societies in this country, which had exercised such a baneful influence on the Continent; but after a careful examination by the agents of the English Government, it was found wholly incorrect, and when the "Act for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes," &c., was passed in the year 1799, it was, *inter alia*, declared illegal for any body of men to require an oath, test, or declaration from their members, not authorised by law; but that an express exception was contained therein in favour of Freemasons under certain provisions, *videlicet*:—Sec. 5. "And whereas certain societies have been long accustomed to beholden in this kingdom, under the denomination of Lodges of Freemasons, the meetings whereof have been in a great measure directed to charitable purposes; be it therefore enacted that nothing in this Act shall extend to the meetings of any such society or lodge which shall, before the passing of this Act, have been usually holden under the said denomination, and in conformity to the rules prevailing among the said bodies of Freemasons." This Act bore honourable testimony to the purity of the Order, and silenced the daring breath of calumny. Another Act was passed in 1816, containing a similar provision. These exemptions are not only honourable to the loyalty and prudence of British persons, but are gratifying testimonies to the pure principles of the fraternity.

But to return to Naples: the remaining prisoners were soon released from custody, when no positive charge could be substantiated against them.

The Freemasons again held their meetings without fear, and many new members were initiated, but no candidate was admitted till the strictest scrutiny had been made into his conduct. And now arrived in Naples the tidings of the battle of Aboukir, in which, by a bold manœuvre, the English Admiral, Nelson, had seized and burnt the ships of France, which had anchored in the roadstead after the disembarkation of the troops, and unwisely deemed themselves secure from attack. The particulars of the battle were joyfully announced in Naples, and, soon after, the English fleet was seen entering the Bay with their captured ships. Immediately, the King, the Queen, and the English Ambassador, with Lady Hamilton, proceeded some distance to meet the victor, in ships decorated as for a festival, and went on board his vessel to do him honour. The King presented him with a rich sword, and loaded him with so many words of commendation, that he could not have said more had the victory been that of his own fleet for the salvation of the kingdom. The Queen presented him with costly gifts, and amongst the rest a jewel with the motto, "To the Hero of Aboukir." The Ambassador, Sir William Hamilton, thanked him on the part of his Government; and his beautiful lady expressed her deep-felt admiration. All Naples hastened to the palace, and the city was in a tumult of joy. In the evening the Grand Theatre was illuminated, as was usual on occasions of national or royal rejoicings. When the King and Queen entered, accompanied by Nelson, the people

received them with loud cheers, mingling the sounds of their names and deeds. The Queen, the ladies of the Court, and the nobility wore jewels, or jewelled girdles, with the inscription "Long live Nelson."

The victorious ships of Nelson and the captured vessels dropped their anchors in the Bay of Naples, contrary to the terms of a treaty previously signed with the French. This roused the ire of the latter, and they made a complaint which was not satisfactorily answered; neither was any apology made for the public manifestations of joy at the success of the enemy, and thus warlike sentiments were exchanged with France. The Queen, who at all times was restlessly impatient, seeing she had the protection of England and Austria, proposed at once to invade the Roman territory, in which she was supported by the English; but Ferdinand, who always preferred peace to war, called a council to decide which part they should take, and if war, the time and the means. Opinions differed. The Marquis del Gallo, the Minister de Marco, the Generals Pignatelli, Colli, and Parisi, were for peace; but the influence of the Queen, and the opinions of Acton, General Mack, and Castelcicala carried the point, and war was instantly decided upon, to be conducted by General Mack, but not declared until the troops began to move.

In writing these memoirs, we have purposely abstained from making any comment on the government and laws of the country, except so far as they affected the Freemasons; but the landing of Nelson, and the general war that followed, so materially contributed to the disunion of this society, that we could not avoid relating some circumstances attending them, which would more properly become the history of Naples.

The Freemasons desired peace if it could be honourably maintained; and all members of that body who had influence used every means in their power to preserve it, but to no purpose. We are not going to relate the history of this war, or the flight of the royal family, or the victory obtained by Napoleon. War was the absorbing subject of the nation, and, as Freemasonry never flourishes in troublous times, the lodges at first met but seldom, and at last failed to meet at all; for, as the French occupied the city, Jacobin clubs were established everywhere, and spurious lodges of Masons were established that had no particular head. As no reports were sent to Germany by the lodges formerly under their superintendence, the Grand Lodge erased them from their books. The members of the Lodge that had existed under the Grand Lodge of England for so many years ceased to meet, and the Grand Lodge no longer acknowledged them. Of the spurious lodges we shall speak hereafter.

(To be continued.)

EARNESTNESS IN FREEMASONRY.

The following address was delivered to the brethren of Lodge Hope and Perseverance (No. 1084), at Lahore, on the 18th February last, by Worshipful Bro. Thomas Wood, Past Master of Lodge "Triune Brotherhood." Sabbath.

Enthusiasm or zeal, which springs from the excitement of novelty, is not only less ennobling, but far less enduring than the same sentiment resulting from a principle which has for its object the glory of the G.A.O.T.U., and the welfare of our fellow creatures.

Freemasonry presents both these elements to its members, and our aim in addressing you this evening, is to warn you against the dangers of the former, and to draw your attention to a consideration of the obligations by which we are bound to fulfil the duties of the latter.

The uninitiated world views Masonry from many points. To some it is an institution of convivial suppers; to others it

is a mere distributor of funds to its aged and distressed members; whilst to all it is a mystery, associated with hot irons, secrets, and dreadful oaths. The young aspirant for initiation, the enquiring "cowan," approaches the threshold of our Order with a mixture of feelings similar to those we have described. Prompted though he may be "by a desire for knowledge, and a wish to render himself more extensively useful to his fellow creatures," still, there is a latent longing to become acquainted with our secrets; and his mind, thus excited, as he enters the sacred porch, is prepared for *novelty*. The dreaded ordeal passed, he is in possession of the desired secrets, and he goes out into the world knowing what the majority of his neighbours do not know: there is *novelty* in that. He may be a man moving in a subordinate position in society, his attendance at lodge throws him into close contact with his superiors; he is enabled to chat familiarly with a lord, and to drink wine with a duke or a prince of the royal blood; there is *novelty* in that. He may be a man moving in the upper classes; his attendance at lodge brings him into close proximity with those, who, in social position and worldly possessions, are beneath him; he may be amused with their unrefined manners, and blunt though honest expression of their sentiments; he is enabled to be urbane and condescending, and to exercise by his position an influence over a large number of his brethren; there is *novelty* in that. The symbolic and somewhat dramatic form of working the lodge is interesting to all, and the young Mason in this also finds *novelty*. The progressive degrees, with peculiar and distinct secrets to each,—the desire to obtain them all, and to be looked up to as a "high Mason," a "prince Mason,"—have, to young Masons, the charm of *novelty*.

We do not wish, by our remarks, to depreciate these exciting external points in Masonry; but we do earnestly desire to inculcate in the minds of young Masons the great danger that exists if they are allowed to become the *ultimatum*, instead of the *medium*, through which Masonry leads us to a contemplation and a practical fulfilment of great and sublime moral and social virtues.

We may point to the Churches of Christianity, and by allusion to their forms, symbols, and ceremonies, illustrate the evils which we are anxious to warn you against in connection with the externals of Masonry. All classes of Christians join in one accord, in praising the sublimity of language used in the book of Common Prayer of our church, and yet, alas! how devoid of *soul* the ritual becomes in the mouths of the majority. Who can fail to admire, as a symbol, the crucifix of the Roman Church! what tangible illustration more calculated to lead our thoughts to that hour when heaven stooped to earth? and yet, how often is the type, instead of the typified, the object of worship!

The admission into the church by baptism, the symbolic eating and drinking of the body and blood of Christ, and the public worship of the Creator, are ceremonies unequalled for impressiveness and solemnity; but are we not forced to admit that, with too many who join in them, they are as nothing as regards their true import?

If, then, we find that the majority of mankind rest satisfied with the exciting externals of religion, and that there doing so is fatally dangerous to their souls' salvation, are we not justified in fearing that many of us act in a similar manner with reference to Masonry, and warranted in exhorting you to a closer study of the principles of our institution?

Deists and Infidels draw their greatest strength from the insincerity of professing Christians; Cowans, and opponents to Masonry,—their only arguments against us from those Masons who view Masonry as nothing more than a pleasant kind of club, whose zeal is based upon its mere external attractions, and who, as soon as the novelty of excitement wears away, become indifferent to their attendance at lodge, and finally abandon it altogether, because, like Sir Charles Coldstream, they find "nothing in it."

What, then, are the features in Masonry to which we should turn our attention, and upon which our attachment and zeal should be based? As it would carry us beyond the limits of a single lecture to go deeply into this part of our subject, we shall confine ourselves to a brief consideration of three of the leading characteristics, "Brotherly Love," "Relief," and "Truth."

It has often been remarked that Christianity embraces these principles of Masonry, and that, therefore, our institution is superfluous, and, by implication, a censure on Christianity. On the supposition that we receive into our Order only those who profess Christianity, this objection is manifestly unjust, or, at least, invidious, for the same objection should hold good as regards Hospitals, Infirmarys, Alms-houses, and institutions of like character, and which, as with us, embrace concentrated efforts for practically carrying out in the most efficient manner possible, certain good and benevolent designs. But the objection becomes infinitely more unjust, when it is considered that we receive into our Order all races, sects, and creeds, provided only that they are worthy men, and acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being; and this consideration is of a vast importance to us who are residents of India, where there exist so many opposing races and prejudices, and amongst whom the infusion of "Brotherly Love," may, with the assistance of the G.A.O.T.U., be the happy means of creating a better and warmer feeling between the conquerors and the conquered. It has been in our thoughts for years, and our most anxious desire, to see the portals of Masonry less exclusively open to the natives of this vast continent, for is not our principle of brotherly love based upon the fact of our springing from one common ancestor, and that each of use made our entrance into this world naked, poor, and penniless? But let us pass from the general to a nearer view of the principle of "Brotherly Love" as professed by Masons, and examine ourselves as to whether we are exercising it in our daily intercourse with our brethren. The leading feature of brotherly love is charity—that charity which covereth a multitude of sins, and enables us to view the failings and weakness of our fellow creatures with a consciousness that we, too, are weak and erring mortals,—that charity which prompts us to give an offending brother though he offend us seventy times seven,—that charity which leads us to sympathise with his sorrows, and to wipe away the tears of his affliction by words and deeds of consolation. Brethren do we live in the exercise of this brotherly love? Are we prone rashly to resent an unguarded word or unthoughtful action when they touch us unpleasantly? Are we inclined to criticise too closely the failings of those who surround us? Are we backward with the kind word and cheering encouragement in the hour of affliction? If so, we are not doing that which we have solemnly pledged ourselves to do.

"Relief" is a principle which we are happy to think is exercised almost universally by Masons throughout the world. We are taught at our entrance into Masonry, that "it is twice blessed, it blesseth him that gives as well as him that receives." Danger and difficulty should not retard our steps in hastening to relieve a brother in distress, and he should ever be remembered in our daily supplications to the G.A.O.T.U. We should not wait for applications, but seek our distress wherever it may be found; and when we give we should give cheerfully, and with every consideration for the feelings of the recipient, whom we should look upon as entitled to the superfluity with which God has endowed us. We hope it is scarcely necessary to remind you of the state in which you entered Masonry—"poor and penniless"—and the obligation you are under to relieve the necessities, and succour the distress of a brother who may be in want.

"Truth" is well illustrated in the life and death of our Grand Master, who preferred death to a sacrifice of this grand principle; and we, his descendants in Masonry, should ever strive to copy his glorious example, not only in preserving the secrets of our Order within the "sacred depository of our hearts," but in fulfilling those solemn obligations to which we have bound ourselves in the various degrees through which we have passed. We view with horror the brother who should divulge any of the secrets of our Order. He would be shunned as a "wilfully perjured individual, devoid of all moral worth, and totally unfit to be received into the society of Masons, who prize truth and virtue above all the external advantages of rank and fortune." But on what grounds should we hold this abhorrence of the perjured individual? We answer,—because he has violated one of the sacred obligations of a Mason; and we should consider that there are many other obligations to which we

are solemnly and as sacredly bound, and inquire from our own hearts if we view with the same abhorrence the Mason who, in the absence of his brother, traduces his good name, or suffers others to do so, as we do him who betrays our Masonic secrets. Brethren, this is a subject of great importance. Our allegiance and regard to truth should prompt us to consider that a violation of its principles should not be subject to a mental sliding scale; yet, alas! how often is this done! We deem contact with the breaker of the sixth commandment as something horrible, at the same time we admit to our friendship the breaker of the seventh; and so with reference to our obligations in Masonry, we attach an importance to one or two, and, in many instances, disregard all the rest.

We have thus briefly endeavoured to point out the dangers that exist to young Masons on entering the Order, and glanced at the duties which are incumbent on us to perform. In conclusion, brethren, let us be in earnest in Masonry. Believing it to be a reality, and seeing in it a practical means of doing good to our fellow creatures, let us show to the world, by our words and actions, that Masonry has a mission no less noble than that of alleviating the sorrows of humanity, creating a genial sociality, and breaking down conventional prejudices that exist between opposing classes. So mote it be.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

COLOUR ON STATUES.*

In March of the year before last, the subject of coloring statues was brought before the notice of this society by a paper read in this room by Professor Westmacott. This paper went carefully over a large portion of the subject. It treated of the degree in which there were evidences of the old Greek sculptors having added color to their statues. It also argued the subject, whether or no this was an improvement to sculpture. It also registered the professor's valuable opinion that it was not. The Dean of St. Paul's presided, and gave the weight of his learning and testimony to the view that there was no proof of the Greek statues having being colored, except when forming parts of architecture. Professor Donaldson and Mr. Crace, however, who took part in the discussion, inclined to the coloring of statues.

Even with the chance thereby of leaving my argument incomplete, I would avoid recapitulating what passed; all which also is to be found duly reported in the Society's Journal for March 2nd, 1859. In what follows, indeed, I wish, as much as possible, to avoid going over the same ground, content rather to supplement than to cover the whole subject. My remarks, therefore, will be chiefly addressed to considering, firstly, with what object the Greeks coloured their statues, when they did so—which was by no means their constant practice—and secondly, to submit the only way in which I conceive that colour can be suitably associated with statues at the present day; thirdly, with a few words as respects the joint exhibition of paintings and sculpture (as being part of the subject of colour associated with statues), these notes will conclude.

In order, however, to attach them to Mr. Westmacott's address, I must go back a little to make them overlap and unite, but will repeat as little as possible.

On the occasion I speak of, the Dean of St. Paul's remarked that there was a passage in Plato which was a stronghold of Mr. Westmacott's antagonists, to which however the professor had not alluded. With your leave I will quote this now; it is from "Plato de Repub." lib. iv., and is contained in a rejoinder of Socrates. We may remark, by the way, as this gives more authority to the point of the passage, that this revered Greek philosopher was not only the son of a sculptor, but for some time himself wrought at the profession. This is the passage: Socrates speaks—"Just as if," he says, "when painting statues, a person should blame us for not placing the most

* A paper read by JOHN BELL, Esq., at the Society of Arts, on Wednesday, April 24th, 1861.

beautiful colours on the most beautiful parts of the figure—inasmuch as the eyes, the most beautiful parts, are not painted purple but black; we should answer him by saying, clever fellow, do not suppose that we are to paint eyes so beautiful that they should not appear to be eyes." This passage, we may well admit, alludes to the painting of statues. The word for statue being "andrias." But it does not say that the flesh was painted, nor that these were marble statues which were so treated. We ourselves, in our towns, possess painted statues of wood, as those of that distinguished North Briton, of which we still remark images in some of our old snuff shops. The Greeks also, as Pausanias informs us, had in their gardens and groves, figures of plaster and wood which were painted. By this people, however, without doubt many statues were painted of a much higher order than these, and even occasionally those of their gods.

Another remarkable passage from the ancient authors (brought to bear on this subject by polychromists) is that from Pliny (Book xxxv. cap. 2), in which he says (speaking of Nicias, the encaustic painter) that Praxiteles, the Athenian sculptor, when asked which of his marble works best satisfied him, replied, "Those which Nicias has had under his hands." "So much" says Pliny "did he prize the finishing of Nicias"—*Tantum circumlitione ejus tribuebat.* Now, the whole force of this passage turns upon the meaning of the word "*circumlitio*." In the dictionary this word is translated "polishing" as indeed, its derivation points out. But the polychromists say that Praxiteles could not have meant polishing. Nicias, they say, was an encaustic painter, *i.e.*, one who painted in wax, laid on with heat, and that therefore *circumlitio* must have meant painting the statues in encaustic! This, you see, however, contains no evidence, and may be taken as an example of what is called "begging the question." A little circuit, perhaps, may bring us round to a truer explanation of the passage. At times of festivity the Greeks delighted to oil their bodies, as did the Romans also, a somewhat barbarian practice, as it seems to us now, but so they did. To give a similar shine and gloss to their statues, they occasionally waxed them, as the Romans did also. Nicias, as no doubt he used the best wax for his pictures, may probably have superintended this process for such of Praxiteles' statues as that sculptor prized the most; and there ends the whole story, for not a word is said about colour in it. Moreover, the question put to Praxiteles was rather a searching one,—"*which of your statues do you like the best?*" Also a direct answer might have given offence in some quarters. Thus, however, did he parry it gracefully, by saying, "Those which Nicias has had under his hands."

The whole misapplication of this passage seems to arise, not from what Praxiteles himself said, but from what Pliny has volunteered—*Tantum circumlitione ejus tribuebat.* "So much did he attribute" or ascribe "to the polishing of Nicias." The truth is, that it was a pretty *ad captandum* speech—just such a one as Pliny loved to record, and as such has been handed down with a force and meaning attached to it, which examination shows it has no claim to.

In the two quotations I have made exist the principal strongholds of the statue polychromists, as regards ancient authority of this kind in evidence of Greek practice. Having thus given precedence to these, I will now proceed to mention one or two on the other side of the question.

In the discussion after the paper here, on the occasion I have referred to, the Dean of St. Paul's brought forward a valuable, and to me, a new passage, bearing on the subject, namely, one that occurs in line 406 of the *Agamemnon* of *Æschylus*, in which Iphigenia, when about to be sacrificed, is compared to a statue "from the want of life or speculation in her eyes." "This simile," the Dean justly remarked, "would not have been used if the eyes of statues had usually been coloured."

Now, however, I would return to the practice of Praxiteles so much advanced by the statue polychromists. In support of Mr. Westmacott's views on the occasion I have mentioned, in the course of the discussion I alluded briefly to the following illustration, which now, however, I will give in detail, in the following story:—In the *Ægean* Sea, not far removed from each other, are two Islands, the Island of

Cos, and the Island of Cnidus. The inhabitants of the former Island—that of Cos—desired to have a statue of Venus in the finest marble, and they commissioned Praxiteles to execute it. Anxious to give satisfaction, the sculptor, in response, made, not one statue, but two of this divinity, one nude, the other draped. Having done so, he gave his employers their choice. The inhabitants of Cos selected the draped version. Perhaps there was an art-committee on the occasion, for, as it appears, they did not choose the best. At least, the other one afterwards purchased by the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands of Cnidus, became eventually by far the more celebrated of the two. At that time, some three hundred or four hundred years before our Saviour, pretty nearly every island in the *Ægean* had its celebrated statue of its tutelar divinity; but this Cnidian Venus was by far the most celebrated of all. It was, however, but life-size, was in Parian marble, and was no doubt exquisitely conceived and worked. A small temple was built for it in the midst of a beautiful garden. The temple was open on all sides, so that it could be seen in all views. The Cnidians valued it beyond all their possessions. The regard for it was not limited to them, however; Nicomedes, King of Bithynia, a neighbouring state, having offered to remit a very large public debt which the Cnidians had contracted with him, if he might become the possessor of it, but the offer was declined. Moreover, it was not merely "the cynosure of neighbouring eyes," but strangers came from all parts of the world to see it. "Many persons," says Pliny, whom I have been quoting *passim*, "sailed to Cnidus with no other object but to gaze on this statue." "It was," he adds "not only the finest statue of Praxiteles, but the finest statue in the world."

Now, was this statue painted? Not a bit of it. At least, not a word is mentioned of colour or tint in all Pliny's account of it, or in the still more detailed one by Lucian. It is to be supposed that if the eyes, for instance, had been painted blue or brown, or the hair dark or fair, that neither of these two authorities should have made the slightest allusion to it? Pliny says, that in every point of view this statue was beautiful, and that visitors remarked that "whichever way they approached her, the goddess smiled benignantly upon them." Also Lucian, in his "*De Amore*," Division 13, vol. v., tells us that the mouth was a little open and somewhat smiling. In another part he expatiates on the beauty of the hair and forehead and admires the precise, yet delicate eyebrows; but not a word about the colour of the hair and eyebrows. He then makes special mention of the swimming softness of the eyes, but not a word about their hue, which surely he would have mentioned had they been tinged, however slightly. The position of one hand of this statue was similar to that of the Venus de Medicis, as we see by some coins of Cnidus containing representations of her, for, alas! the statue itself no longer exists, having been taken away to Rome, and thence eventually to Constantinople, where it is said to have perished by fire. The other hand held a pendant of drapery, that fell over a vase, but there is no mention of colour on either of these accessories.

But the part of the evidence which is yet to come is far the most important, as it has direct reference to the surface of the undraped portions of the figure having been left untouched by colour. "This statue," Lucian adds, "was of Parian marble, and a blemish or stain on the left thigh was more remarkable on account of the extraordinary brilliancy, "*λαμπρότης*" or "splendour" of the marble; this is the peculiar characteristic of Parian marble (far more beautiful than the Luna or Carrara marble we now use), and it illustrates that its native surface and hue were untouched. There is a very fine specimen of Parian marble in the British Museum, of a hand holding a butterfly, probably that of a Psyche, in this marble. There is an exquisite creamy glow-worm-like look about this marble, that is most charming. It has just the degree of transparency of young flesh itself, and possesses, as it were, a native semi-lucency of its own, like that of the milky-way, or of a summer sea.

Let us, however, look to the further pertinence of Lucian's description. There was a stain on the marble, he says, but adds that the effect of this was only like that of a foil which rendered the brilliancy of the rest of the marble more

remarkable. Now, however much this fancied foil, but real blemish, was converted into an additional charm by the lover-like attachment and consequent special pleading of the admirers of this cherished work, you may be sure that the sculptor himself, when he made it, was not of this way of thinking. Solicitous, as we sculptors are, to obtain the purest and most spotless marble, especially for this class of work, we may be quite sure that Praxiteles would have been very glad, if he could, to have concealed the blemish in question, and that if his friend Nicias had really been in the habit of colouring his statues, it was on an occasion like this that his services would have been especially in requisition.

Painted, therefore, as regards the flesh, certainly it appears that this *chef-d'œuvre* of ancient art was not, or the blemish in question would have been the first thing to have been concealed. Neither could it have been stained, both because there is no mention of this, but also the word *λαμπροτης* is conclusive on this point. Also, I would submit that it were as vain to paint the lily, or gild refined gold, or varnish a diamond, as to attempt to add to the poetry of pure Parian marble by any colour enhancement whatever.

When also this remarkable instance of the non-colouring of this *chef-d'œuvre* of ancient art is brought to bear upon the general practice of those times, in respect to colouring marble statues, the evidence afforded by the passages I have quoted is the stronger, just because it is negative. Had Pliny or Lucian felt called on to say that the Venus of Cnidus was not painted or stained, it might have been argued that she was an exception to a rule that otherwise prevailed; but not a word appears on this subject. Instead of this, both writers treat the subject just as we should now, or at any other time when the painting of marble statues has been, as now, not the general practice. There are various other points which, having been gone into before, I avoid repeating, and I rather look to upholding my views, by contrasting two, as it has happened, on each side of the principal passages on this subject, than by an elaborate array of various authorities. Nevertheless, I am prepared to allow that archaic and Æginetan sculpture may have been frequently treated with direct colour, both from the force of old precedent, and from each art, painting and sculpture, not having been originally sufficiently advanced to go alone. But assuredly I do not believe, as indeed there is no proof, that, in the best times of Greek art, independent marble statues were ever painted, nor indeed any higher wrought statues at all painted, except for purposes of Idolatry. And this brings me at once to one proposition I have to put before you. It is this—that the ancient Greek statues were only painted when they were idols, and when they were intended to be worshipped; and thus when these statues were painted, in Greece, that it was priest-craft, and not art-craft that painted them.

ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from page 328.)

Wherever we go and examine the buildings carefully with their history, we find it amounts to much the same story: the character of each century is distinctly marked every where; and although there is, in each country, and in each province, a strong national and provincial character, yet these are altogether subordinate to the character of the age in which the building was erected.

King William also founded Battle Abbey, in Sussex, on the site of the battle of Hastings, the year after the battle, but we have no work of this period remaining there.

In 1070-78, Archbishop Lanfranc rebuilt his cathedral at Canterbury; but within fifty years afterwards the choir was again rebuilt by Conrad and Ernulf, and the nave subsequently, so that we have none of Lanfranc's work remaining; from which we may infer that the work of this period was still very inferior to that of the 12th centuries, or the architect would not have thought it necessary to rebuild work so recently erected. In further confirmation of this it may be

mentioned that of the thirty-two Benedictine monasteries founded in the 11th century, there are only three or four of which we have any buildings remaining that belong to this period. Of the Cluniac priories, four only belong to this century—Leves, Castle-acre, Wenlock, and Bermondsey,—and in neither of these, I believe, are there any remains earlier than the 12th century.

In the years from 1070 to 1095, the Abbey of Bury St Edmund's was rebuilt by Abbot Baldwin, asserted by the sacrists Thurstan and Tolin, "The Church of the Monastery, consecrated in 1035, having been for the most part, like its predecessor, built of wood, though not finished, was still unworthy both of St. Edmund and of the establishment endowed with such magnificent remedies as St. Edmund's Bury; accordingly, under the auspices of Abbot Baldwin, the sacrists Thurstan and Tolin demolished the church which had been so recently constructed. King William the Conqueror on this occasion issued his precept to the Abbot of Peterborough, commanding that the abbot and convent of St. Edmund should be permitted to take sufficient stone for the erection of their church from the quarries of Barnock, in Northamptonshire, granting at the same time an exemption from the usual tolls chargeable upon its carriage from that place to Bury." Baldwin was a monk of St. Denis, at Paris then prior at Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, a cell to St. Denis. Lydgate says "he was greatly expert in craft of medicine." King Edward the Confessor granted to him for his monastery the privilege of a mint. He was also in great favour with King William the Conqueror, under a charter from whom he made considerable acquisitions to his monastery.*

The new edifice was completed in 1095, and the body of St. Edmund was translated into it in 1096.†

The square massive gateway tower of the abbey is standing, and probably belonging to this century; the shallow porch and rich doorway on the west side are evidently insertions of a subsequent period.

The building of the churches of Jarrow and Monkwearmouth, in the county of Durham, is recorded by Bede, and the dedication stone of Jarrow has been preserved, recording the date of 685. It was long considered that the existing towers belonged to that early period; but the researches of the late Dr. Kaine have demonstrated that they have both been rebuilt subsequently to the Norman Conquest. The original churches were destroyed by the Danes in 867, and had laid waste for above two hundred years, when some monks from Durham endeavoured to restore them to divine service: they found the walls alone standing, without a roof and choked up with trees, briars, and thorns, as we are told in the chronicle of Simeon of Durham, who was living at the time. This was in 1078, and "shortly after, when the bishop saw the monks wishful to rebuild the church itself, and the ruined monastic dwelling-places, he gave them the vill of Jarrow and its appendages." There is little doubt that they carried out this intention: the masonry of the existing tower is of early Norman character; but not earlier, and a portion of a Saxon cross is built in as old material,

The history of Monkwearmouth is the same as that of Jarrow; but here it would seem that the new church was not on the site of the old one; for Dr. Kaine has found mention of the old church, used as a barn, in 1360 in an inventory of the cell of Monkwearmouth preserved at Durham; and again in 1447, where it is called in English "the Alde-Kirke." These inventories have been printed by the Surtees Society, edited by Dr. Kaine.‡

A.D. 1077-1115, the church of St. Alban's Abbey was entirely rebuilt by Abbot Paul, of Caen, according to the distinct evidence of William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, the "*Saxon Chronicle*," and the "*Annals of St. Edmund's Bury*." I am particular in mentioning the authorities in this instance because the fact has been much doubted, and

* See Mon. Ang., vol. iii. p. 101, and the extract from the Register of the Abbey, preserved in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, fol. 84, ibid. p. 162.

† MS. Harl. 447; also Mon. Ang., vol. iii. p. 102.

‡ Inventories of Jarrow and Monk's Wearmouth, 8vo. Durham. 1854.

the character of the work is earlier than we should expect to find at this time,—partaking very much of the Anglo-Saxon character, and built partly of Roman tiles from the neighbouring city of Verulam, mixed with rubble-stone work, the joints of mortar, very wide and baluster shafts used abundantly in the windows. Abbot Paul died in 1093 and the work was completed by his successor, Richard de Albini, and consecrated in 1115, in the presence of King Henry I.

The church of Waston Warren, in Warwickshire, which is of the style called Anglo-Saxon, was given by Robert de Toms, standard-bearer to the Conqueror, as a cell to the abbey of Couches, in Normandy, not long after the Conquest, and was probably built about that time,

A.D. 1079-1093, Winchester Cathedral was entirely rebuilt by Bishop Walkelyn on a new site; the crypt and the transepts of this period remain, and the work is of very early Norman character, closely resembling the original part of St. Stephen's at Caen, and very little in advance of St. Alban's, or of the Confessor's work at Westminster.

The capitals are of the same simple form,—merely a cube with the angles rounded off, which is called the cushion capital,—but the abacus has the Norman chamfer under it, and the bases are moulded:—the masonry is still wide-jointed, but not quite so rude. The plan of the church was on the same magnificent scale as the Norman churches of the twelfth century generally are, but the ideas of the architect seem to have been rather in advance of the skill of the workmen, for the central tower fell down in 1107 and was rebuilt in a more substantial manner.

The mass of masonry used for the piers of the new tower is enormous; the workmen evidently were determined that it should not fall again, and compensated for their own want of skill by the mass of material they wasted; in the new work the masonry is fine jointed, and this serves to distinguish it from the old.

The crypt belongs to the original work, and the pillars of it are nearly as short and as massive as those of the sub-structure at Westminster; nor are the capitals much if at all, in advance. Some of the capitals in the transepts have evidently been carved at a subsequent time.

Ely Cathedral was commenced by Abbot Simeon, brother to Bishop Walkelyn, in 1083, and was dedicated in 1106: part of the nave and transepts belong to this work though probably built after the dedication of the choir, and therefore, belonging rather to the 12th century. The work is somewhat in advance of the early work at Winchester.

The chapel in the White Tower, London, is said to have been built by Bishop Gundulph in 1081. The original work is extremely plain and massive, but not rude: it was the chapel of the Royal Palace, and therefore, might be expected to be the best work of the age. It has a plain barrel vault: the arches of the triforium are perfectly plain, with square piers, without any shafts or imposts: the pier-arches are also plain square-edged and not recessed, but they are carried on round pillars with capitals and moulded bases.

The original capitals are of the cushion form, with the Norman chamfered abacus, some of these have been carved afterwards, being like those at Westminster, just of a convenient height for the purpose; others have the peculiar Tan cross in the centre, which is one of the characteristics of the latter part of the 11th century, and seems to have been intended to be carved in imitation of the caulicoli of the classical capitals. This chapel is on the second and third floor of the tower: the aisles of it are carried on the solid walls of the first floor, a waste of material which betrays unskilful workmen: there are no passages in the thickness of the walls excepting in the upper story. The council chamber which adjoins the chapel is still more plain and rude: it has no arches, but wooden posts in two rows to carry the floor above, and this seems to have been the original arrangement. Nearly all the windows throughout the building have been modernized and enlarged: only one remains in its original state in the chapel. On the exterior the only original features are the early plain flat buttresses and the masonry.

The cathedral of Worcester was rebuilt by Bishop Walstan, who had increased the number of monks from twelve to fifty. The foundations were laid on a new site in 1084, and the

church was consecrated in 1089. As five years was not sufficient time for building so large a church, it is evident that the choir only was completed when it was consecrated according to the custom of the age. William of Malmesbury records that when the procession of monks took place, translating the relics from the old church to the new one, the bishop wept instead of rejoicing; saying that he feared the sumptuousness of the new buildings would make them forget the simplicity and piety of the primitive times. This is evidence of the larger scale of the new buildings, their greater magnificence, and that they were on an entirely new site. The crypt of this period under the choir remains perfect. The choir itself was rebuilt in the thirteenth century, and the nave is of several different periods, begun at both ends, and meeting in the middle with a very clumsy junction.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The new schools for the parish of St. Giles, Northampton, are progressing rapidly. The buildings are to be faced with Duston stone above the plinth, which is of blue bricks. Bath stone windows, doorways, and copings are introduced, with a bell turret 50 feet from the ground line. The contract is about £2000,

The new Grammar School, Bedford, has been opened. The want of accommodation in the grammar school, has long been felt, and the trustees at last decided upon erecting additional rooms on the north side of the old building, extending over Home-lane and the site of the house occupied by Mrs. Bass. The new buildings consist of a large room forming the northern boundary of the building, 58 feet by 30 feet: on the south side of this there are two rooms, one below and another above, each 22 feet by 24 feet; between which and the old building there is the entrance hall and staircase, surmounted by a tower. The two old school rooms have been converted into class-rooms. The new erection is in character with the old, and therefore presents no architectural display, but is simply a plain stone building.

Schools have been erected and opened in connection with the parish church, at the village of Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury. The boys' school measures 40 feet by 20 feet; the Girls', 20 feet by 18 feet each having a porch. The roofs are open timbers, and stained in oak. There is a spirelet visible from a considerable distance, and surmounted by a wrought iron terminal. The total cost was £900.

A chapel for converted Jews has been lately erected in Cold Harbor-lane, Camberwell. The style may be called Lombardic, rather freely adopted. The front elevation is simple and well proportioned, the detail being very carefully worked out. Probably the funds were limited, as the sides are exceedingly plain. It is built of brick in two colours, with stone dressings. It is enclosed by railings of appropriate design. Internally the chapel is very plain, with an open roof, stained dark.

The stone employed in the building of the exterior of the Bank of England has manifested evidence of a rapid decay, of a similar character to that which has recently become so apparent in the stone used in the erection of the new Houses of Parliament. With a view to arrest the insidious progress of the decomposition, a coating of a newly-invented composition is now, by way of experiment, in course of being applied to the surface of that portion of the building in Thread-needle-street fronting the Royal Exchange, where the principal entrance is situated. The buildings of the establishment of the Bank of England were erected in 1732, enlarged in 1771, improved in 1796, and partly rebuilt in 1824.

Mr. C. Eaglesfield has just completed the various works of renovation and alteration in the interior of Dean Church, Cumberland. The seats, pulpit and reading desk are now of red pine varnished. Stained-glass windows have been put in, with good effect. The old principal door has been removed, and a new one substituted, ornamented with Gothic hinges, &c. A new font has been supplied, and altogether the interior presents a new and pleasing aspect, though the cost has been but £300.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

INSTALLATION OF PROV. GRAND COMMANDERS.

During the discussion attending this subject (our statutes being silent upon it) it may be interesting to enquire the custom of the Ancient Templars, and I therefore make no apology for forwarding the following, respecting this office from *Secret Societies of the Middle Ages* :—

As we have seen above, the West was like the East, divided into provinces of the Order. Each of these provinces was presided over by a lieutenant of the Master, named the Provincial Master, Great Prior, or Great Preceptor, with his chapter and officers, corresponding to those of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. He was appointed, as it would appear, by the Master and Chapter; and when entering on his office, he bound himself, by oath, to defend the Catholic Religion not only with his lips, but with arms and all his strength; to follow the rules drawn up by St. Bernard; to obey the Master; to come over the sea to his aid whenever it was necessary; to defend him against all unbelieving kings and princes; not to fly before those unbelieving foes; not to alienate the goods of the Order; to be loyal to the prince of the country; to be chaste; and to aid all spiritual persons, especially the Cistercians by words and by deeds.

Under the Provincial Masters stood the priors, bailiffs, or masters, who governed large districts of the provinces, and had under their inspection several of the houses of the Order and their preceptors. They dwelt in large temple-houses with a good number of knights; they had the power of holding chapters and receiving members into the Order.

The preceptors were subordinate to the priors; they presided over one or more houses; they were generally knights, but they were some times priests; they were of two kinds, house preceptors and knight preceptors; the former, as their name denotes, merely presided over the houses, and might be priests or serving brethren; the latter, who were probably only to be found in the East or in Spain, led, each, ten knights in the battle.

Our statutes are very meagre on all subjects connected with the Order. I am of opinion there ought to be a revision, suitable to the manners and religion of this country, of those of the French branch of the Order; as it is to them (if at all) we must look for its legitimate transmission; or that the latter ought to be acknowledged by us as the Major Statutes of the Order. Could we not come to some understanding on these points with Scotland and Ireland, through legitimate representatives?—I.

Under your "Notes and Queries," article Knights Templar, is a communication, signed J. Groves, in which he says, "that by an official letter from the Grand Chancellor, who conveyed, in the names of the M.E.S.G. Master, orders to them (the writer and three of his colleagues) to proceed and install the Prov. G. Commander, which was done by the writer, the Senior Grand Officer." I would wish to be informed whether Sir Knt. Groves is a Past Prov. G. Commander (his name not being on the present list), as it appears to me an anomaly for a subordinate to inaugurate his superior (I differ from Sir Knt. Groves that install is the proper word, as to *inaugurate* is to induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies, and was used by the Romans on admission into the College of *Augurs*. Kings and Emperors are *inaugurated* by coronation, Prelates by consecration, &c. To *install* I admit is almost synonymous. It is to *install* with, or set in an office with the customary ceremonies; as a Knt. of the Garter in the Chapel of St. George, or a Prebend in the stall of a cathedral. Bailey says, "to *inaugurate* is to invest with an office or dignity," "to *install*, to put in possession of an office." Johnson gives the same meaning. What should we say to a 1st Capt. of an encampment, he not being a P.E.C., taking the chair to install an E. Commander, or a S.W. of a Craft lodge the Master elect?—†.

FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The statistics of Freemasonry in France and in England were lately the subject of an amicable discussion between some brothers of this department and myself. It seems that, in proportion to the population of the respective countries, Freemasons are less numerous in France than in England. Upon this fact we are agreed—not so upon the cause. Our brothers find it in a circumstance as to which the Past Provincial Grand Master of Kent has exhibited

much scepticism. Our brothers find the cause in the *high degree of civilisation and liberty* at which France has arrived; and with the view of diminishing, if not of altogether removing, the scepticism manifested, one of them has just sent me some printed leaves, from which the following lines are derived :—"A few months back, a Colonel of Infantry, who had 'porté haut et ferme' at Alma and at Inkerman, 'd'un main la noble epee de la France, et de l'autre le drapeau de la civilisation, représenté par la Franc-maçonnerie,' who is one of the Inspectors General of the Grand Orient, and is considered a 'fervent apôtre' of our Order, in an address to a lodge held not far from the foot of the Pyrenees, established 'que si la Franc-maçonnerie était suivé avec moins d'ardeur en France que dans le Nord de l'Europe et dans les colonies françaises et étrangères, c'est que la France étant un pays essentiellement libre et civilisé, la Franc-maçonnerie y paraissait moins utile aux hommes, de cœur et d'intelligence que dans les pays étrangers.—CHAS. PURTON COOPER, Chateau Frampas, Montierender, Haute Marne, April 13, 1861.

CURIOSITIES OF FREEMASONRY.

I have lately seen in the British Museum a very curious paper, entitled *A Narrative of the Freemasons Word and Signes*, evidently written about the middle of the seventeenth century, some portions of which, I have no doubt, will be entertaining, and deserve to be incorporated into "Masonic Notes and Queries." The extracts are but fragmentary, yet strictly transcribed, as follows :—

* * * "Another" (sign) "is taking their hand^k by the corner with their right hand and throw it over their left shoulder, letting it hang down their back and so walk a few steps along, if any Mason see it they will follow and take him by the hand."

* * * "if you come where any masons tooles lyes lay ym in forme of a square, they will presently know y^t a free brother hath been there, or a free brother coming." * * * "If he takes one of their tooles or his own staff and strike softly on the wall or worke saying this is bose, or hollow, if their be any free broth^r at the work he will ans^r: it is solid weh words are signes to discov^r each othr." * * * "Another is by hoisting their eyes toward the east and twisting their mouth toward y^e west." * * * "Another signe is by lending you a crooked pin or a bit of pap^r cut in the forme of a square on receipt of weh you must come from w^t place or company soever you are in by virtue of your oath you are to come if it were from the top of a steeple to know their pleasure and to assist them. And to lett you know he wants money he will hold a bitt of pipe (or some such thing) to you saying can you change a cole pence if you have money you say it if you have none say no, some will signifie their want of money by pulling their knife out of the sheath and giving it to a broth^r in company or alone if the broth^r have money he takes the knife putting it in its sheath and returne it, if he have none he will returne it bare as he recd it, which many of them do notwithstanding their oath and many othr signes, they reject tho' by oath they are bound to obey all. Another signe is by taking their hand^k in their right hand and blow their nose then holding it straight before them they give it two little shakes and a big one." * * *

"THE OATH."

"The mason word and everything contained you shall keep secret you shall never put it in writing directly or indirectly you shall keep all that we or your attend^rs shall bid you keep secret from man woman and child stock or stone and never reveal it but to a brother or in a lodge of Freemasons and truly observe the charges in the Constitucion all this you promise and swere faithfully to keep and observe without any mann^r of equivocation or mental reservation directly or indirectly. So help you God and the contents of this book. So he kisses the book, &c."—M. C.

MASONIC BIOGRAPHIES.

If your correspondents' seeking biographical information, would only name the date of such persons' death, or the time when they flourished, their queries would be more easily answered.—R. M. H.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA METROPOLITANA.

The author of the article on *Masonry* was "Smedley."—R. M. H.

THE NEW S. G. WARDEN.

Most of us have heard of Lord Robert Grosvenor, but Lord Richard Grosvenor is not so well known. Can you tell us who he is?—P. M.—[Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor is the fourth son of the Marquess of Westminster; born in the year 1837, and became a Lieut. R.N. in 1852].

THE FIRST G.M. OF AMERICAN MASONS.

Who was the first Grand Master appointed over the American Masons by the G.M. of England?—C. E.—[An inscription in Townsend Cemetery, Massachusetts, reads as follows:—

In memory of
Henry Price, Esq.,
who was born in London about the
year of our Lord 1707.
He removed to Boston about the year 1723,
received a deputation
appointing him Grand Master of Masons in
New England;
and in the year 1733 was appointed a
cornet in the Governor's troop of Guards.
with rank of Major.
By his diligence and industry in business
he acquired the means of a comfortable
living, with which
he removed to Townsend,
in the latter part of his life.
He quitted mortality the 20th day of May,
1780, leaving a widow and two young
daughters, with a numerous company
of friends and acquaintances
to mourn his departure, who have that
ground of hope concerning his present lot
which results from his undissembled regard
to his Maker, and extensive benevolence
to his fellow creatures, manifested by a behavior
consistent with his character
as a Mason.
and his nature as a man.]

HIRAM ABIF AND THE DIONYSIAN ARTIFICERS.

What are the grounds for supposing Hiram Abif to have been a member of the Dionysian Artificers?—DORIC.

ST. PAUL, GAL. II. 9.

In the Epistle to the Galatians, ii. 9, the following remarkable words occur:—"When James, Cephas, and John, who seemed to be pillars, perceived the grace was given unto me, they gave to me and Barnabas the *right hand of fellowship*, that we should go unto the heathen, and they unto the circumcision." Can any one point out similar passages to a BIBLE STUDENT?

PERSIAN RITE.

Did the Persian Rite take its rise in Persia?—F.—[No.]

BRO. ANTHONY SAYER, G.M.

What was Bro. Anthony Sayer, the G.M. elect on St. John the Baptist's Day, 1717? Is there any biography of him extant, or can it be stated with any degree of certainty why he was chosen G.M.?—EX. EX.—[He was so elected because he was the senior W.M. or P.M. of a lodge present.]

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

We have already denounced, in our "Notes," the cruel practice of vivisection, or dissecting animals alive, under the pretence of advancing science. On the 14th of last month (April), we are glad to find the Emperor of the French receiving a deputation of four English gentlemen from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals very favourably. The deputation consisted of General Sir J. Scott Lillie, Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., the Rev. M. Jackson, and John Curling, Esq. Mr. Curling laid before his Majesty some startling statements, relating to the cruelties practised at the veterinary schools of Alfort, Lyons, and other places in France. He stated that during sixteen weeks of the year, between March and July, every Monday and Thursday, at Alfort alone seven or eight poor horses, which have been kept from twenty-four to forty-eight hours without food, are "cast," or thrown to the ground and rendered helpless, at nine o'clock in the morning, when eight pupils commence all sorts of separate and painful operations on each horse, and continue the torture until five o'clock in the afternoon; one bleeding it, another cupping it, a third operating on

the eyes, a fourth removing an entire hoof, a fifth trying operations to remove imaginary stone, and the other three pupils each practising other, perhaps more painful experiments. The Emperor, we are told, was ignorant of these barbarities, with the relation of which he was much moved, and promised an immediate inquiry into them, with a view to taking action thereon. We trust the revolting cruelties which have so long disgraced science in France and in other countries will soon become of very rare occurrence: for "the beasts of the field," as Dr. Chalmers has well said, "are not so many automata, without sensation, and just so constructed as to give forth all the natural signs and expressions of it. Nature hath not practised this universal deception upon our species. These poor animals just look, and tremble, and give forth the very same indications of suffering as we do. Theirs is the distinct cry of pain; theirs is the unequivocal physiognomy of pain; they put on the same aspect of terror on the demonstrations of a menaced blow; they exhibit the same distortions of agony after the infliction of it. The bruise, or the burn, or the fracture, or the deep incision, or the fierce encounter with one of equal or superior strength, just affects them similarly to ourselves. Their blood circulates as ours; they have pulsations in various parts of the body like ourselves; they sicken and they grow feeble with age, and finally they die, just as we do. They possess the same feelings, and what exposes them to like suffering from another quarter, they possess the same instinct with our own species. The lioness robbed of her whelps causes the wilderness to ring aloud with the proclamation of her wrongs; or the bird whose little household has been stolen, fills and saddens all the grove with melodies of the deepest pathos. All this is palpable to the general and unlearned eye; and when the physiologist lays open the recesses of their system by means of that scalpel under whose operation they just shrink and are convulsed as any living subject of our own species, there stands forth to view the same sentient apparatus, and furnished with the same conductors for the transmission of feeling to the very minutest pore upon the surface. Theirs is unmixed and unmitigated pain; the agonies of martyrdom, without the alleviation of the hopes and the sentiments whereof they are incapable. When they lay them down to die, their only fellowship is with suffering; for in the prison-house of their beset and bounded faculties, there can no relief be afforded by communion with other interests or other things. The attention does not lighten their distress, as it does that of man, by carrying off his spirit from that existing pungency and pressure which might else be overwhelming. There is but room in their mysterious economy for one inmate, and that is the absorbing sense of their own single and concentrated anguish. And so in that bed of torment, whereon the wounded animal lingers and expires, there is an unexplored depth and intensity of suffering which the poor dumb animal itself cannot tell, and against which it can offer no remonstrance, an untold, an unknown amount of wretchedness of which no articulate voice gives utterance. But there is an eloquence in its silence, and the very shroud which disguises it only serves to aggravate its horrors."

The "young gentleman," whose satire of *The Season* was unfavourably reviewed in the *Athenaeum*, is about to publish a retort, under the title of *My Satire and its Censors*.

The Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., author of the *Life and Opinions of Wycliffe*, has a letter in the *Athenaeum*, on the great Reformer's birthplace, which must set at rest the doubt for ever. The facts are simply as follows: Leland, in his *Itinerary*, positively states that "John Wiclif, hereticus, was born at Spreswel, a poor village, a good mile from Richmond." But none of the writers on Wycliffe could discover where Spreswel was. "When I made my first inquiries on this subject," says Dr. Vaughan, "I was assured by authority in which I thought it became me to confide, that there was not, and that there never had been, any place in Richmondshire named Spreswel. My conjecture at that time, now more than thirty years since, was that possibly there might have been some

house or place near Wycliffe which bore the name of Spreswel in the fourteenth century, and that the Reformer might have been born on that spot, though still a Wycliffe, of the family sustaining that name at Wycliffe. Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Richmondshire*, finding no place named Spreswel, near Richmond, happens to find a place named Hipswel, in that neighbourhood, and as Hipswel and Spreswel sound somewhat alike, the Doctor imagines that this Hipswel may have been Leland's Spreswel. But, to me, this way of getting out of a difficulty was very unsatisfactory. Not long since, Bligh Peacock, Esq., a gentleman in Sunderland, known to be fond of antiquities, favoured me with a letter stating that there is a spot about three miles below the parish of Wycliffe called Old Richmond, set down as such in the local maps, and which the traditions of the neighbourhood describe as more ancient than modern Richmond; and that at 'a good mile' from this Richmond there was, in the last century, 'a poor village,' or chapelry, called Spreswel. I applied for further information, and Mr. Peacock sent me the following statement from a friend:— 'Spreswel, or Speswel, stood close to the River Tees, half-a-mile from Wycliffe, and on the same side of the river. There was a chapel there, in which were married William Yarker and Penitent Johnson; and their son John related the occurrence to me, his grandson, many times. The above couple were the last married there, for the chapel soon after fell down. The ploughshare has since passed over its site, and all is now level.' The signature to this statement is that of 'John Chapman,' a gentleman of respectable position in Gainsford, a parish adjoining the spot called Old Richmond, and whose ancestors, as the above statement indicates, have been resident in that district through several generations. Mr. Chapman further states that Francis Wycliffe, who died at Barnard Castle thirty years ago, and who was the last descendant of the Wycliffes, bearing that name, always spoke of the Reformer as being, in the belief of the Wycliffes of Wycliff, a member of their family, and as born at Spreswel." We are glad that this long lost Spreswel (lost at least to authors) has been found at last, and found too very much after the fashion in which William Howitt discovered the real meaning of the *dewberries* with which learned Shaksperian commentators had so long bothered their brains to worse than no purpose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BRO. EVANS—A CASE OF DISTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—On behalf of Mrs. Evans I beg to acknowledge the following sums of money sent to me for her use.

It came not an hour too soon, for poor Evans died last night, after great suffering, borne with the resignation of a true Christian.

I now appeal to the Craft to assist the widow and the fatherless, and am assured my request will be responded to.

Heartily thanking those brethren who have come forward in the case,

I remain, Sir, yours fraternally,

JOHN MOTT THEARLE.

Money received by Bro. Thearle on account of Mrs. Evans, daughter-in-law of the late Wm. Evans, Masonic Jeweller, of Great Queen-street:—

	£.	s.	d.
Bro. Southgate ... ..	...	0	10
" C. H. Hopwood ... ..	...	0	10
" S. W. Hopwood ... ..	...	0	10
" R. Spencer ... ..	...	1	0
" E. Emary ... ..	...	0	10
No. 824 ... ..	...	0	10
Lodge of Instruction (No. 119) ...	...	3	0
		6	10

Bros. Cox and Newall inform me that they have each received small subscriptions, which with your permission will be acknowledged in your next number.

J. M. T.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have this day forwarded to the Rev. J. E. Cox, on behalf of Mrs. Evans, a cheque for £5, collected by myself in SHILLING subscriptions. Perhaps a few words in your excellent paper may induce others to do the same.

Yours very truly and fraternally,

CHAS. ISAACS,

Chatham, April 30, 1861.

Prov. G. Sec. for Kent

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—At our Lodge of Instruction last Saturday evening, the attention of the brethren present was directed to the melancholy case of Bro. Evans, as published in the MAGAZINE of that day. Deeply commiserating with the case, we at once agreed to raise a subscription to assist in alleviating the immediate wants of the sufferer, and a small sum from each brother made up a trifle, which is about to be forwarded to Bro. Thearle, and we sincerely hope the lodges in general will offer their mite in the same good spirit and promptness. We know nothing of Bro. Evans beyond what we learn in the letter, but the names of the other parties mentioned, must be admitted as a sufficient guarantee of the claims of the sufferer and his family. Trusting to find many other lodges of Instruction giving their help in this case.

I am, dear Sir and brother, yours fraternally;

Winchester, May, 1, 1861.

A P.M. of No. 90.

MASONIC HALL AT BRIGHTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your MAGAZINE of March 23rd, 1861, there appeared a very excellent letter from "Progress," on the extreme apathy displayed by the Committee appointed to report upon the advisability of a Masonic Hall in Brighton. For my own part, I cannot conceive the reason for such neglect, having so many good and tried brethren in that large and influential town, where all must acknowledge Freemasonry flourishes—at least, I should imagine so, from the repeated proofs we have of the liberality of the Brighton brethren. Is there a charity that is not supported by the Masons of Brighton? Were they not the first to afford a day's treat and recreation to those interesting children, the girls? Did not Bro. Wood, P.G.S., take to the Girls' Festival, in 1857, a list of subscriptions amounting to £151; to the Benevolent Festival in 1859 over £60; and in 1860, to the Boys' Festival, £62. Lastly, did not Bro. Pocock, P.G.S.B., in 1860, take up the handsome sum of £160, for the Girls' School, and, in 1861, £121 for the Boys' School. Then why, after such proofs of liberality, is that object which certainly ought to be part of the duty of every true and good Mason, viz., to provide a proper place for the performance of those sublime ceremonies, which at the present time are often marred by not having a Hall properly dedicated to Freemasonry, coolly shelved. Again, it cannot be said that there are not brethren of influence who do not stand high in the Craft; on the contrary, there is a good working Prov. G. Lodge and several who have filled office in the Grand Lodge of England. Why, then, cannot the Brighton brethren add one more laurel to their name? Why should so worthy an object be so grossly neglected? It is indeed strange. Can it be, as "Progress" hints, the committee appointed are afraid to bring up their report? No, I cannot imagine that. Then why not at once lay it before the whole of the brethren, and say, if so, that it is not desirable to proceed further? That, I am convinced, would only rouse that feeling, which I am quite sure the majority of the Brighton brethren hold, that we ought to have a place for ourselves. Again, if such a report was sent to the different lodges, would the brethren of Brighton allow such a stigma to lay at their doors? They would at

once rise from their apathy and bestir themselves, and, I have no doubt, conceive some plan as to how it might be successfully carried out. It must and ever will be be considered a stain upon the Brighton brethren, who boast of four lodges, two chapters, and two lodges of instruction, that they do not provide a Masonic Hall, for which there is not a doubt, as "Progress" states, money and ground could be found. For instance, look at those two handsome buildings as you enter the Town of Brighton from the Railway—the Dispensary and the Odd Fellows' Hall. If such buildings can be raised with but little exertion, there cannot be the least possible reason why we should not have that we so much require. The Odd Fellows' Hall, which cost about £2500 (much to their credit), was, I believe, raised from a small weekly contribution of the members. If that fraternity can build such an edifice, surely we ought to be enabled to do the same. Apologising for trespassing so far on your columns.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Brighton April 30th, 1861.

OBSERVER.

CLOTHING AT LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Taking up your last number but one I saw an advertisement of the anniversary meeting of the Stability Lodge of Instruction, at the foot of which is the following sentence:—"The brethren must appear in full Craft Costume." I should be glad to be informed under what power, or authority, the peremptory *must* is inserted? Is it that lodges of instruction have the right to order clothing to be worn at any time, or is it only an ungracious way of requesting it?

Yours fraternally, Δ.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREEMASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

Mrs. WEYMOUTH.

Bro. Henry G. Warren again returns thanks for the liberal premises of assistance he has received on behalf of Mrs Weymouth, the widow of the late Bro. Weymouth, who was initiated in the Lodge of Faith (165), in August, 1828, and died in 1845. Mrs. Weymouth was admitted a candidate in 1854, and now makes her seventh application for election.

Bro. Warren repeats that he knows nothing of the case beyond the statements on the balloting paper, and that he takes it up purely on the ground that it is a disgrace to the boasted Charity of the Craft, and more especially of the lodge to which the husband of Mrs. Weymouth belonged, that a candidate should have to appeal so many years for support.

In reply to inquiries, Bro. Warren respectfully announces that the votes for male candidates will be useful, as they may be exchanged for votes for Mrs. Weymouth.

Five shillings will buy eight votes, and those brethren who have not already subscribed, can aid the cause of Mrs. Weymouth by forwarding that amount to Bro. Henry G. Warren, at the office of the FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE, 5, Salisbury-street, Strand, on or before the 15th inst. All subscriptions and votes received will be acknowledged in the FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE.

Votes already announced	160
Bro. Boyd, No. 169 (additional)	8
Bro. Emary, W.M., 428, Portsea, 10s.	16
Bro. Hinxman, W.M. G. Steward's	16
Bro. J. Neald (No. 1079), Guildford	8
Lodge 1079, Guildford	8
No. 824, Stourbridge (No name given), 5s.	8
Bro. White, W.M., 162, Sheffield	24
	248

About 1000 votes, in addition to those already polled will, it is calculated, carry the election, and in addition to the above-named 248 votes, Bro. Warren has about 200 male votes in hand, which will be duly used for the benefit of Mrs. Weymouth.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

Warrants for the following New Lodges have been granted since the publication of the *The Calendar for 1861* :—

1143 Mauritius Lodge of Harmony, Port Louis, Mauritius.

1144 MacDonell Lodge, Glenelg, South Australia.

1145)

1146) Assigned to the Colonies, but warrants not issued.

1147)

1148)

1149 Fortescue Lodge, Honiton, Devon.

1150 St. Luke's Lodge, Dum Dum, Bengal.

1151 St. George's Lodge, Lower Horton, Nova Scotia.

1152 St. Oswald Lodge, Ashborne, Derby.

1153 Worthing Lodge of Friendship, Worthing.

1154 Zetland Lodge, Salford, Lancashire.

1155 British Kaffrarian Lodge, Cape of Good Hope.

1156 Albert Lodge, Shaw, Lancashire.

1157 Lodge of Sympathy, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

1158 St. Matthew's Lodge, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

1159 St. Mark's Lodge, Kennington.

1160 South Middlesex Lodge, Head Quarters of the South Middlesex Volunteers, Fulham.

1161 Sir Isaac Newton University Lodge, Cambridge.

1162 Dalhousie Lodge, Old Kent Road.

1163 Lodge of Finsbury, Banner Street, St. Lukes.

1164 Whittington Lodge, Arundel Street, Strand.

1165 Lodge of Good Hope, Cape of Good Hope.

1166 Joppa Lodge, Cape of Good Hope.

1167 Dalhousie Lodge, Hounslow.

METROPOLITAN.

INSTRUCTION.

STABILITY LODGE (No. 264).

The annual festival of this excellent lodge was celebrated at Radley's Hotel, on Friday, the 26th ult. The lodge was opened at seven o'clock, under the presidency of Bro. Muggeridge, the Instructor, supported by Bros. McIntire, S.G.D.; Roxburgh, G. Reg.; Clarke, G. Sec.; Symonds, Asst. G.D.C.; Havers, P.G.D.; Udall, P.G.D.; Potter, P.G.D.; Slight, P.G.D.; Evans, P.G.S.B.; Patten, P.G.S.B.; Pocock, P.G.S.B.; Le Veau, P.G.S.B.; Coote, Head, Snell, Beaumont, and a large number of other brethren. The lodge having been opened, the second lecture was beautifully worked in sections, Bro. Packwood's delivery of the explanation of the tracing board especially eliciting loud applause.

At the conclusion of the lecture Bro. HAYERS took the chair, and said, the first duty he had to perform was the pleasing one of proposing that £5 5s. be given to the Girls' School, £5 5s. to the Boys' School, £5 to the Male Fund of the Royal Benevolent Institution, and a like amount to the Widows' Fund. The motion having been carried.

Bro. ROXBURGH, G. Reg., said he had an equally pleasing duty to perform as that of the W.M., and which he felt would be equally pleasing to all present. The perfection of working they had witnessed that evening could only have been attained by most assiduous attention and study. Much credit was due to the excellent preceptor of the lodge, and he had to propose that a vote of thanks be given to Bro. Muggeridge; and in doing so he must be allowed to express a hope that he might be enabled for many years to come to continue that care of the lodge which had sustained the character of its working.

The motion having been seconded, and carried amidst loud applause.

Bro. MCINTIRE, J.G.D., said, as they had acknowledged the services of the tutor, he thought it but due to the pupils that they should also express their gratification at their working, which was above all praise. It might be invidious to particularise any brother, but the delivery of the explanation of the tracing board was so excellent, and displayed such a strength of memory, that he could not avoid alluding to it; he therefore had the pleasure of proposing a vote of thanks to the brethren who had assisted in the working.

Bro. J. LL. EVANS seconded the motion, and stated that the work had been so excellent as to give even old Masons a better appreciation of its beauties.

The motion having been seconded, was carried unanimously, and the lodge was closed.

The brethren then adjourned to banquet, the large room at

Radley's being filled to overflowing. The chair was occupied by Bro. Havers, supported by the majority of the brethren whose names we have given, and many others.

On the removal of the cloth,

The W.M. proposed "The Health of Her Majesty," expressing a hope that ere long she would be the mother of Masons, as she was already the daughter and niece of Masons. "The Queen and the Craft" was then drunk with all the honours.

The W.M. said he was pleased to find in his list of toasts one not usually given at their meetings, though in every society of Englishmen it would always be received with pleasure. This country had always been proud of its Army and Navy, but there had recently risen a new army—the Volunteers—of which England might fairly boast, as showing of what the nation was made, and as its best bulwark of protection. He hoped the day might never come when their services would be wanted in the field, but if it should, he felt that they would do honour to the nation, and prove that, with God's blessing, they were well able to protect this happy land against all intruders. He was happy to see many Volunteers present, including his worthy friend and brother, the Grand Registrar, who was a full private in the regiment formerly known as the Devil's Own (laughter), and which appellation, he believed, it still enjoyed; Bro. Scott, of the Brighton Volunteer Artillery; Bro. Ritchie, and many others who, would, doubtless, all do their duty whenever called upon.

BRO. ROXBURGH, G. Reg., said this was the first time he had had the honour of returning thanks for the Volunteers of England, who had come forward, not in a spirit of defiance to others, but at the same time determined to preserve their country and their homes. He agreed with their worthy brother in the chair, that if the necessity ever arose, the Volunteers would prove themselves soldiers not only in name, but in efficiency—though he trusted that necessity would never arise.

The W.M. said he had now to propose the health of the distinguished nobleman who had for eighteen years presided over the Craft, and who, on Wednesday last, had been again installed into the chair. The family of the noble lord had been long distinguished in Freemasonry, both his grandfather and father having held high rank in it. The noble Earl had been a Grand Warden, then D.G. Master, and subsequently Pro-Grand Master, and on the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, was elected to his present distinguished position. Those who best knew the gigantic labour he had to undergo in that position only could properly appreciate the services he bestowed on the Craft. He would venture to say that no brother in the Craft more conscientiously discharged his duties, or paid greater attention to the business brought before him. He was sure that the M.W. Grand Master enjoyed the love and good will of all true Masons, and though there had been some difficulties to contend with during the last few years, harmony had been restored, and the brethren now went hand in hand to promote the best interests of the Craft. (Cheers.)

The toast having been drunk amidst loud applause,

The W.M. said, the next toast he had to bring under their notice was "The Health of the D.G. Master and the Grand Officers, past and present." They were all aware that on the previous Wednesday the Earl de Grey and Ripon had been installed as D.G. Master. Those who watched public affairs for the past few years must have noticed the distinguished position the noble Earl was taking in the Government of the country, and must be aware that the taking of office in Grand Lodge by such a man must confer honour on the Craft. It was with regret that they lost the services of Earl Dalhousie, whose courtesy and business habits had endeared him to Grand Lodge; but they were happy in knowing that he had so able a successor. He was glad to see so many Grand Officers present, including, amongst the new appointments, Bro. McIntire, who he felt convinced was destined to a leading position in the business of Grand Lodge, and Bro. Symonds, who had worked so hard for the good of the Schools, and Masonry generally. There were also several Past Grand Officers, including Bros. Udall, Potter, Slight, Patten, Le Veau, and Evans, and he would couple with the toast the name of Bro. Evans, the oldest Grand Officer present. (Cheers.)

BRO. J. L. EVANS, P.G.S.R., responded to the toast, and stated that he believed he was not only the Senior Grand Officer, but the oldest member of the Lodge of Stability present. Thirty years since, under the direction of Bro. Broadfoot and Bro. Peter Thompson, this lodge had been regarded as the Star in the East; and he was proud to see it continue to hold its proud distinction, as evidenced by the excellent working that evening. On behalf of the D.G. Master, himself, and the rest of the Grand Officers, he begged to return the brethren their best thanks, assuring them that they would ever endeavour, to the best of their ability, to discharge the duties entrusted to them for the benefit of the Craft (cheers), and, in conclusion, he wished all prosperity to the Lodge of Stability. (Cheers.)

The W.M. said he would now give them what must be considered

the toast of the evening, "The Health of Bro. Muggeridge," who had for many years so ably presided over the Stability Lodge of Instruction. When he first came into Masonry he found the lodge under the guidance of Bro. Broadfoot, who was succeeded by Bro. Peter Thompson, and subsequently by Bro. Muggeridge, and by none had the duties been better performed. Bro. Muggeridge had won golden opinions, not only by the exact manner in which he taught Masonry, but by his modest and courteous bearing at all times. He believed that no brother had done more to diffuse a true knowledge of Masonry than Bro. Muggeridge, and they had seen by the working of his pupils that day, to what good effect. He wished every success to the lodge, and that Bro. Muggeridge might, for many years, be blessed with health and prosperity to preside over it, and that he might ever continue to be held in the high estimation which he at present enjoyed. (Cheers.)

BRO. MUGGERIDGE, who was received with loud applause, said he had a most difficult task to perform in endeavouring to thank the W. Bro. in the Chair for the kind things he had said of him, and the brethren for the manner in which they responded to the toast. In the first place, he must be permitted to express his gratification at the admirable manner in which the brethren had worked that evening, and throughout a most prosperous season just closed. He had been now a member of the lodge for twenty-two years, the last ten of which he had had the direction of its affairs; and if his endeavours to diffuse a knowledge of Freemasonry had met with the approbation of the brethren, he was more than repaid for any services he had been enabled to render. (Cheers.) In bidding them farewell at the close of the season, he hoped that, under the protection of the G.A.O.T.U., he might again meet them on the first Friday in September in health and prosperity. (Cheers.)

BRO. MCINTIRE, S.G.D., said, that if he had not to propose the toast of the evening, it was one which he felt assured would be received with pleasure and satisfaction. By the members of the lodge Bro. Muggeridge, by the manner in which he had discharged his duties, would ever be regarded with esteem, and might be looked upon as all in all; but in the business of the Craft there was a wider sphere of usefulness; and in the Grand Lodge of England Bro. Havers had for many years taken the first and foremost position. Bro. Havers had proved himself great amongst the great, eloquent amongst the eloquent, and, in point of business habits and high honour, second to none. By his courtesy and consideration he had conciliated many formerly opposed to him, and in times of difficulty and trouble had done much, not only to smoothen difficulties, but to restore harmony amongst the Craft, and add to the high character of Grand Lodge. He was beloved and honoured in private life, respected by all who came in contact with him, and enjoyed not only the confidence of the Stability Lodge, but of the Craft generally. (Cheers.) He proposed "Health and long life to Bro. Havers." (Cheers.)

The W.M. begged to return his best thanks for the very many handsome things said of him by his friend on the right, and for the very kind manner in which the toast had been responded to. It would be affectation on his part were he not to admit that he had worked hard during the past few years, his great endeavour having been to improve the system of their government and to restore that harmony amongst the brethren which should at all times characterise the Craft. He did not, however, imagine that the merit was due to himself, but whatever success had attended his efforts was mainly due to the courtesy and consideration of the brethren themselves. He especially thanked them for drinking his health, and if they thought well of his exertions, and he had done anything tending to the harmony and prosperity of the Craft, he assured them they could best repay him by endeavouring to maintain that harmony and prosperity in the future. (Cheers.) The R. W. Brother then proceeded to propose the health of the brethren who had so ably worked the beautiful lecture of the second degree, coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Packwood, the S.W. of the evening.

BRO. PACKWOOD acknowledged the compliment; assuring the brethren that he was always delighted to endeavour to promote the prosperity of the lodge, and that the merit of the working was due to their excellent preceptor.

The W.M. then, in the absence of Bros. Stephen Barton Wilson and John Hervey, who had sent letters of apology for being unable to attend, proposed "Prosperity to the Lodge of Emulation," coupled with the name of Bro. John Symonds.

BRO. JOHN SYMONDS, Asst. G.D.C., acknowledged the toast, assuring the brethren that the members of that lodge always witnessed the prosperity of the Lodge of Stability with the greatest pride and satisfaction.

The W.M. then gave "The Charities and Bro. Udall," reminding the brethren that the widow of Bro. Broadfoot, the former preceptor of this lodge, was now a candidate for the benefits of the Annuity Fund.

Bro. UDALL, P.G.D., having briefly replied, the company separated.

The harmony of the evening was much enhanced by the singing of Bros. Tedder, Shoubridge, and Fielding.

FITZROY LODGE (No. 830).—The last meeting of the season of this lodge was held on Friday evening, the 26th instant, at the Head quarters of the Honorable Artillery Company, Finsbury, Bro. J. W. Figg, W.M. presiding. The lodge having been opened, Mr. William James Wood, of the 7th Company, was introduced, and in a most impressive manner initiated into the mysteries of Ancient Freemasonry. Bro. Arch was passed to the degree of F.C. There being no further business, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. After the cloth was drawn, the usual formal toasts were duly honoured. Bro. Capt. ROUGH, P.M., said he rose to propose the health of the W.M., and he did so with a great deal of pleasure. It had been his misfortune from illness not to have attended the lodge since the election of their W.M., and therefore he had been hitherto deprived of the pleasure of proposing this toast. He believed that the brethren would agree with him when he said it must be satisfactory to the Fitzroy Lodge to possess so excellent a Master. He had therefore great pleasure in proposing "The Health of their W.M." The toast was most heartily responded to.—The W.M., thanked their Bro. Capt. Rough for the kind manner in which he proposed his health, and was equally obliged to the brethren for the way in which they had received it. As a working mason he had done all he could, and if during his year of office by his working he gave satisfaction to the brethren it would be a great pleasure to him.—The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was one that was always received with great pleasure in that lodge, [as it was] "The Health of their Newly Initiated Brother." They were always happy to add to their numbers, as their order was a good one and conferred benefits on all. On the present occasion they had admitted Bro. Wood, and he doubted not he would carry out the principles they inculcated, and become an ornament to the society to which he belonged.—Bro. WOOD returned thanks to the W.M. for proposing his health, and to the brethren for the manner in which they had responded to it. He was very proud at being admitted a member of the Hon. Artillery Company, but he was still prouder in becoming an Accepted Mason, and after he had passed through his apprenticeship he hoped to become a worthy member of the Fitzroy Lodge (applause).—The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was "The Health of the Visitors who had that evening honoured them with their presence," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Western, P.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity.—Col. WESTERN returned thanks on behalf of the visitors for the manner in which the toast had been received, and expressed the gratification they felt in visiting the lodge and witnessing its able working. He was happy in finding himself not only amongst brother Masons but brother soldiers, and an extra pleasure was afforded by the manner in which their healths had been drank.—The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was "The P.M.s. of the Lodge" and in addition to proposing their healths, he had an other pleasing duty to perform, which was to present them with a testimonial of the esteem of the brethren and an acknowledgment of their services, in the formation and maintenance of the lodge. Bros. Matthews and Eglesse had belonged to the lodge for 11 years and some brethren had that day asked why some substantial acknowledgment of their services had not been made before. But there were always expenses to be incurred in the formation of a new lodge, and as it was not considered desirable to abridge the comfort of the brethren by taking the money out of the funds of the lodge, or to call upon the brethren to put their hands into their pockets, they preferred waiting until the lodge was in a better position. At the last audit, however, it was found that they had sufficient funds for the purpose of giving the brethren every comfort, and also to present some slight testimonial of their approbation to the past masters. Bro. Matthews had already as many masonic jewels as he could conveniently carry on his breast, and with that modesty (a laugh) for which he was proverbial, he chose an inkstand, which bore this inscription:—"Presented to Bro. Peter Matthews, P.M. and Treasurer of the Fitzroy Lodge, (No. 830), as an acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered by him to the lodge, in promoting its establishment, in maintaining its prosperity, and to mark the high esteem in which he is deservedly held by all its members. April, 1861." It was not necessary for him to say one word as to the merits of Bro. Peter Matthews, as they were known not only to every old, but every young member of the lodge. Bro. Eglesse had chosen a jewel, having filled the office of Secretary, which he had great pleasure in affixing to his breast, as he knew that he was worthy to wear it. To Bro. Newton, P.M. who had for years contributed to their comforts and enjoyments, he had great pleasure in presenting a similar jewel. The next was to Bro. Capt. Rough,

and although they had for some time been deprived of his services, yet two years ago he had performed the duties of the lodge as W.M., most efficiently, and was in every way entitled to their esteem. He (the W.M.) felt quite pleased to perform this duty, because the lodge had now discharged a debt which had long been owing. He called upon every brother to drink to the Past Masters, with their best wishes for their health and happiness.—Bro. P. MATTHEWS said, to pass through the world in the performance of their duties was exceedingly pleasing, but in passing through it to receive the encomiums of the brethren for the manner in which those duties had been performed was truly grateful to the heart. To perform any duties in masonry was a privilege, but to receive the thanks of the brethren, so warm and affectionate, was truly grateful. He deeply thanked them for their testimonial, and he trusted his conduct would prove as sterling as the metal of which it was composed; it should always be found on his table, and he hoped that his future conduct would be as deserving as the past, for he could never be ungrateful, but should endeavour to show to his children that the exertions of their father had not been spent in vain (cheers).—Bro. EGLESE, P.M. said he could reiterate the sentiments which Bro. Matthews had just stated, for it gave him infinite pleasure to live in the good opinion of his brother masons. He was proud at being one of those who had been instrumental in the foundation of the lodge, and he hoped long to live to see it flourish.—Bro. NEWTON, P.M., thanked the brethren for the jewel they had been pleased to present to him, and hoped to wear it to their satisfaction for many years to come.—Bro. ROUGH, P.M., also returned thanks, and said as long as he lived he would do his best to promote the interests of the lodge.—The W.M. gave "the Officers of the Lodge" to which Bro. MAY, S.W. responded, and said that during the sufferings he had undergone, he always felt that the sympathies of the brethren were with him.—Bro. P. MATTHEWS wished to say a few words, as that was their last meeting. He congratulated the lodge, and the W.M. had reason to be proud of the numbers which had been added to their lodge during the present year. The more they added to their numbers, the more would be developed the beautiful principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth. After a few observations he concluded by proposing "Their next Merry Meeting," which was drank with great cordiality. The Tyler's toast brought to a close a most agreeable meeting.

PROVINCIAL.

DURHAM.

GATESHEAD.—*Lodge of Industry* (No. 56).—The lodge was opened at the Grey Horse Inn, April 22nd, by the W.M., Bro. Wm. Bryden, assisted by his officers. Mr. James Thompson and Mr. Joseph Ralph Dixon having been balloted for and accepted, were initiated into the Order by the W.M., Bro. P.M. A. Clapham explaining the working tools. Bro. Nicholson, having shown proficiency, was passed to the F.C. degree by the W.M. Bro. P.M. C. J. Banister explained the working tools in this degree. Mr. Thomas Neilson as a candidate, and Bros. Errington Arkley and John Arkley as joining members, were balloted for and accepted. Other propositions were made on behalf of gentlemen for initiation, and the lodge was closed in due form and with solemn prayer.

HAMPSHIRE.

WINCHESTER.—*Lodge of Economy* (No. 90).—The monthly meeting of the lodge took place on the 27th ult., when there were present the W.M., Bro. Hasleham, and the following brethren:—A. Smith, S.W.; H. Huggins, J.W. and Secretary; S. Adamson, S.D.; G. Durant, P.M.; S. R. Everitt, P.M.; C. Sherry, P.M.; J. Naish, P.M.; P. G. Jacob, P.M.; E. Sheppard, T. A. Mundy, J. Waterman, and visitors, F. Gibson, No. 964, and H. C. Shenton, No. 60. The lodge having been opened, the W.M. brought on his resolutions for the foundation of a Fund of Benevolence, in special connection with the lodge, and the same were unanimously agreed to, after certain slight amendments not affecting the principle. The pattern of the centenary medal of the lodge was chosen by the brethren, and orders issued accordingly. In the confirmed minutes this evening was that creating Bro. J. R. Stebbing, of Southampton, honorary member of the lodge, as an acknowledgment of his many kind services.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Northern Counties Lodge* (No. 586).—This lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. R. B. Brown, assisted by P.M.s. Bros. Hotham, Pancheson, Gillespie, and Banister. The minutes being confirmed, and this being the day for installation of the W.M. Elect, Bro. P.M. Henry G. Ludwig, "who has served several offices in

this lodge," was presented by P.M. Bro. H. Hotham to the Installing Master, P.M. Bro. C. J. Banister, who administered the ceremony with his usual earnestness. The following officers were appointed:—Bros. Geo. Lambton, S.W.; S. Donkin, J.W.; P.M. William Puncheon, Treas.; J. B. Yanson, Sec.; J.D. G. Klug, S.D.; Thomas Oliver, J.D.; C. A. Breyen, I.G.; J. S. Trotter, Tyler. The rest of the business over, the lodge was closed. The banquet was held at the Queen's Head Hotel, presided over by the W.M., Bro. H. G. Ludwig: on his right were P.Ms. Bros. Puncheon, J. Barker, Gillespie, Santer, John Hopper, and C. J. Banister; on the left, P.Ms. Bros. R. B. Brown, Harrison, Challoner, Wm. Berkley, Hoyle, Miller, and about twenty other brethren. All the loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to in a truly Masonic spirit, and a truly harmonious evening was spent, being enlivened by several musical brethren.

Newcastle Lodge of Instruction (working under the sanction of Lodge No. 24).—This lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. Anthony Clapham, assisted by the officers in rotation. The first member arriving acts as I.G. Bro. P.M. Charles J. Banister being elected Lecture Master, gave an explanation of the tracing board in the first degree, which was listened to very attentively. The brethren of this lodge are now very numerous, and propose establishing a library with their funds, as they have many presentations ready to be sent in, so soon as it is established. A discussion was courted, in which P.Ms. Bros. Gillespie, John Barker, S. Bell, H. Hotham, A. Clapham, John Dobson, Wm. Bryden, W. Santer, Bros. Robinson, Heaword, Symington, Read, Stout, &c., joined, and it was arranged that full particulars should be obtained by the committee and reported to the lodge at the second meeting, or on the 28th May.—There are now upwards of eighty members in this Lodge of Instruction, which is working well.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

HIGHBRIDGE.—Rural Philanthropic Lodge (No. 367).—This flourishing lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Friday, April 19th, in the elegant lodge room, built expressly for it, and attached to the Railway Hotel, Highbridge.—After the minutes of the previous lodge had been read and confirmed, and some other business disposed of, the W.M., Bro. Joseph Duke, on behalf of himself, his officers, and brethren of his lodge, presented an address of congratulation to their indefatigable P.M. and Secretary, Capt. H. Bridges, on his appointment to the high and honorable position of D.Prov.G.M. of the important province of Somerset, and also on his recently receiving Her Majesty's commission as captain of a company of Volunteer Riflemen. The address was handsomely engrossed on vellum, to which was attached the seal of the lodge, and a copy of it ordered to be entered on the minutes. Bro. Capt. Henry Bridges thanked the W.M. and members in warm terms for this renewed mark of their esteem, and assured them that he would still continue to do his utmost to promote the welfare of this lodge, and of the Craft generally. The lodge having been closed in due form, the brethren retired to the dining room, where an excellent banquet was provided, and done ample justice to.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

HANLEY.—Menturia Lodge (No. 606).—This lodge met on Tuesday evening, the 26th March (being the Tuesday nearest the full moon) at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Bro. W. Large, W.M., presiding, being supported by Bros. J. S. Crapper, S.W., G. Bradford, J.W. There was a large attendance of brethren. The lodge having been opened with prayer, and the summons calling the lodge, and the minutes being read and confirmed, the lodge was respectively raised to the third degree, when Bro. Mayger was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. The lodge was then successively lowered to the first degree, when the W.M. called upon the auditors, Bros. A. M. Dix and J. M. Penke, to read the accounts for the past year, which showed a balance in the hands of the treasurer of the sum of £76 19s. This lodge contributed to the Grand Lodge during the past year the sum of £10 9s., and to the Prov. Grand Lodge £5 10s. 6d. The W.M. congratulated the auditors in producing so satisfactory a statement of accounts. It was unanimously resolved that THE MASONIC MIRROR be taken in connection with the lodge, which should be at the disposal for perusal by the brethren. The lodge was then closed according to ancient custom, and the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment, provided by Bro. Swift in his usual good style, and the brethren spent an agreeable evening.

YORKSHIRE.

DONCASTER.—St. George's Lodge (No. 298).—The annual meeting for the installation of W.M. was held in the Town Hall, on Friday last. The suffrages of the brethren having on the previous

lodge night fallen on Bro. John Lester, that gentleman was accordingly installed in a very able and impressive manner by Br Sherwin, of Sheffield. The board of installed masters being close the newly installed W.M. was saluted in the usual manner in the inferior degrees, and was then called away by a pressing emergency. The lodge being now in the first degree, the chair was taken by Bro. George Brooke, P.M., the Hon. Secretary, who proceeded to initiate a candidate for Freemasonry, according to ancient custom, being assisted by Bros. Morris and Rigby. The officers, having been appointed for the year, were invested by the W.M. as follows:—Bro. Theophilus Smith, S.W.; Bro. Wright, J.W.; Bro. Webb, Treasurer; Bro. Brooke, Hon. Secretary; Bro. Acaster, S.D.; Bro. Bentley, J.D.; Bros. Smith and Hirst, Inner Guard and Tyler. The business of the lodge having terminated, the brethren partook of a most sumptuous banquet, provided at the Wool Pack Hotel, by Mr. and Mrs. Pilley, and a very happy and social evening was spent.

ROYAL ARCH.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The Quarterly Convocation of Grand Chapter was held in the Temple on Wednesday last, Comp. Hall, G.J., presiding as M.E.Z. Comp. W. H. White, P.S.E., as H.; and Comp. Perkins, P. Soj., a J. There were also present, Comp. Evans, N.; W. G. Clarke, E.; Roxburgh, Reg.; Bridges, Dir. Cers.; Potter, P. Soj.; Le Vean, and J. Smith, Asst. Sojs.; and various Past Grand Officers, including Compt. Havers, Pattison, Patten, Bradford, Gole, Symonds, Wilson, Savage, &c., in addition to a large attendance of the companions of private chapters.

The chapter having been opened, the acting Z. announced that as Comp. the Earl de Grey and Ripon had been appointed D.G.M. of Craft Masonry, he became ex-officio Grand H., and as he had not yet filled any Principal's chair, it would be necessary to install him in each of the Chairs. The noble Earl was then introduced, and duly installed.

The noble Earl having taken the chair, and been saluted, Comp. Hall was re-appointed G.J., and the following Comps., or such as were present, invested with the insignia of office:—

Comp. Havers.....	Scribe N.
" W. G. Clarke	Scribe E.
" Novelli	P. Soj.
" Rev. Dr. Senior }	Asst. Soj.
" McIntire	
" Tomkins	Treas.
" Roxburgh	Reg.
" Gregory	S.B.
" Symonds	Standard Bearer.
" Pullen	D.C.

The following report was then presented from the Committee of General Purposes:—

The Committee of General Purposes beg to report that they have examined the accounts from the 16th January to the 17th April, 1861, which they find to be as follows:—

Balance 16th January, 1861.....	£215	13	3
Subsequent Receipts	193	16	6
	409		9
Disbursements.....	116	8	8
Leaving a Balance of.....	£293	1	1

which balance is in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival & Co., bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

The Committee have also to report that some cases have come to their knowledge where brethren have been exalted as Royal Arch Masons in contravention of Article 20 (page 19) of the Regulations, which requires that a Brother shall have been at least twelve months a Master Mason before he can receive this degree; and they therefore wish to caution the Principals of all chapters to be very careful to ascertain that brethren seeking admission into the Order are duly qualified, as any infringement of the laws will be strictly punished.

The committee beg to append a list of chapters that have for several years neglected to make the prescribed returns to the Grand Chapter. They have separated the list into two classes. The chapters in Schedule A were duly summoned to show cause at the last Quarterly Convocation why they should not be erased. Of these, some have made no reply to the summons, and others are stated to be extinct. The committee recommend that these chapters

be erased. The chapters specified in Schedule B, which were also summoned, hold out hopes of being able to carry on the work of Royal Arch Masonry if more time is granted them; and the committee therefore recommend that no further action be taken by Grand Chapter with respect to these chapters.

(Signed) **FREDERICK PATTISON,**
President.
 FREEMASONS' HALL,
 LONDON, 17th April, 1861.

SCHEDULE A.

No.	
52	Chapter of Friendship Manchester.
64	Mount Moriah Chapter Arundel.
98	Albion Chapter London.
104	St. Michaels' Chapter..... Barbadoes.
130	Chapter of Unanimity Preston
157	Union Chapter..... Bridgewater.
161	All Saints Chapter Wooler.
173	Chapter of Benevolence..... Warrington.
179	Chapter of Unanimity Wakefield.
181	Prestonian Chapter Preston.
186	Alston Chapter Rochford.
189	Chapter of the Garden of Eden... Manchester.
235	Chapter of Love and Unity Dover
312	Chapter of Loyalty and Virtue... Barnstaple.
316	Cumberland Chapter Coventry.
325	Chapter of the Rock Trichinopoly, Madras.
334	Chapter of Trinity Macclesfield.
336	Blackburn.
337	Chapter of Hope and Sincerity... Berkeley.
339	Chapter of Harmony Boston.
350	Chapter of Universality..... Lancaster.
366	Chapter of the School of Plato... Cambridge.
370	King's Friends Chapter..... Nantwich.
373	Chapter of Loyalty Sheffield.
374	Chapter of Concord Lincoln.
378	Chapter of Temperance Alcester.
383	Chapter of St. Michael Beccles.
384	Alfred Chapter Leeds.
385	Chapter of Good Intent..... Hebden Bridge, near Halifax.
387	Chapter of Harmony Gosport.
402	Chapter of Integrity Mottram.
403	Chapter of Faith..... Stockport.
421	Chapter of Unanimity Marple.
429	Chapter of Concord Preston.
434	Chapter of United Brethren Mellor, Lancashire.
447	Kingston, Jamaica.
448	Athol Chapter..... Lucea Bay, Jamaica.
449	Seville Chapter St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica.
450	Friendly Chapter Montego Bay, Jamaica.
458	Sussex Chapter Island of St. Thomas.
459	Chapter of Benevolence..... Sherborne.
478	Chapter of Freedom Padliham.
481	Clithero.
496	Moiria Chapter Belleville, Canada West.
541	Mount Olive Chapter..... Demerara.
546	Chapter of Perseverance Bombay.
570	Albion Chapter St. John, New Brunswick.
595	Mount Sinai Chapter Longtown.
597	Downshire Chapter Reading.
628	St. John's Chapter..... Secunderabad, Madras.
660	Sutherland Chapter Burslem.
668	Parramatta, New South Wales.
683	Cambrian Chapter Haverfordwest.
731	St. George's Chapter Montreal, Canada East.
761	Holy Jerusalem Chapter Agra, East Indies.
798	Ionic Chapter Toronto, Canada West.
817	North Essex Chapter..... Bocking.
831	Mount Horeb Chapter Madras.

SCHEDULE B.

60	Royal George Chapter Norwich.
89	Volubian Chapter Falmouth.
232	Albion Chapter Barbadoes.
473	Hope Chapter..... Cape of Good Hope.
550	Chapter of Valor & Perseverance... Allahabad, Bengal.
735	Celestial Chapter Canton.

The report was received, and the various chapters ordered to be erased, with the exception of No. 402, Mottram, which has just made its returns; and Unanimity, 179, Wakefield, Loyalty, 373, Sheffield, Alfred, 384, Leeds, and Harmony, 387, Gosport, which, there are good reasons to believe, will all shortly be at work.

A supplementary report was next read from the Committee, stating that petitions had been received for a Chapter to be attached to the Southern Cross Lodge (1095) Tarrangower, Victoria, to be

called the Eureka Chapter, to be held at Malden, Victoria, and the New Forest Lodge, 401, Lymington, Hants., to be called the New Forest Chapter, and the petitions being regular, the Committee recommended the granting of the warrants. They had also received a petition for a Chapter to be attached to the Panmure Lodge, 1025, at Aldershot, and the Committee recommended that the warrant be granted, subject to a dispensation being also granted for Comp. Stebbing, the first Z. named, to hold the office of Z. in two Chapters at one time, he being the present Z. of another Chapter in the same province.

The report of the Committee having been read, and, on motion, ordered to be entered on the minutes,

The petition for warrant of Constitution for a chapter to be attached to Lodge 1095, was read, and its prayer acceded to.

Comp. HAVERS then rose, and called the attention of the Grand Chapter to the omission of the business they were then entering upon, from the notice papers. The law recently passed required that notice of all business to come before the Grand Chapter, should be printed and circulated seven days previous to Grand Chapter; and although he did not doubt the propriety of the applications for new chapters, he urged that, according to the law, they could not be entertained that evening.

After some conversation,

Comp. STEBBING suggested that, inasmuch as the report of the Committee had been received, he hoped that although the strict letter of the law had not been obeyed, no difficulty would be raised in granting the warrants.

The M.E.Z., EARL DE GREY, said as he was not yet so acquainted with the constitution of the Grand Chapter as he trusted he should be in future, before venturing on deciding the question he should call on the G. Scribe, E., to read the whole law on the subject, which having been done,

Comp. HAVERS reiterated his objections to proceeding further.

A desultory debate ensued, in which Comps. Slight, Le Veau, and others took part, when,

Earl DE GREY, Acting Z., rose and said, the Grand Chapter was in this position—it had passed a resolution, and was then proceeding to act on matters contained in it, and although it was quite correct that the law, as read, was not complied with to the letter, he considered that they were not wrong in proceeding with the business included in the report.

Comp. ROXBURGH suggested that the law, as it at present stood, was not intelligible.

Comp. EVANS at length moved "That the prayer of the petition for warrant for a Chapter to be attached to Lodge 401 be granted," which motion was seconded by Comp. Lambert.

Comp. HAVERS again rose and protested against their proceeding further.

Comp. ROXBURGH having read the whole law bearing on the subject, said it was unquestionable that any companion could move an action on the Committee's report. The report had been received and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the next step to be taken was that some action should be taken upon matters contained in that report. Comp. Havers' objection should have been taken on the acceptance of the report; it was too late then, and therefore he, Comp. Roxburgh, could not think the Grand Chapter was wrong in proceeding.

Comp. ADLARD used a like argument, and urged that as they had granted the prayer of one petition, the consideration of the others should be proceeded with.

Earl de GREY said, had his attention been called to the subject before the report had been received, he should have said, they could not enter on any business not inserted in the notice papers; but as that report had been received, the only question before him was, could they now take action framed on that report? Being of opinion that they could, he should put Comp. Evans' motion, that the warrant for Chapter 401 be granted. The motion was carried by a majority.

Comp. EVANS then moved that the warrant for Chapter 1025 be granted, and also that, as Comp. Stebbing was at present M.E.Z. of another chapter, a dispensation be granted to enable him to be the 1st Principal. This motion was also agreed to.

The following Companions were elected on the General Committee of the Grand Chapter:—Algernon Perkins, John Hervey, Frederick Adlard, Henry G. Warren, John Savage, and — Gole; and the G.Z. appointed Comps. Frederick Pattison, president, John G. Evans, and A. A. Le Veau.

The chapter was then closed in due form.

DURIHAM.

GATESHEAD.—Chapter *de Burgh* (No 614) was opened at the Grey Horse Inn. on Thursday, April 25th, by Comp. A. Clapham, M.E.Z., assisted by Comps. Alexander, H.; P.Z. H. Hotham

as J; Comps. C. J. Bannister, P.S.; R. J. Banning, S.N.; Gilles, S.E. The ballot was announced in favour of Bro. Stewart, but being away from home, the ceremony of exaltation was arranged to take place at next meeting. Business over, the chapter was closed in due form.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—*St. Hilda Chapter* (No. 292).—The regular meeting of the Companions of this Chapter was held at the Golden Lion Hotel, on Wednesday, the 17th ult., and was opened in solemn form by the M.E. Principals A. Davis, Z.; H. Hewison, H.; J. J. Oliver, J. Present, M.E. Companions E. D. Davis, P.Z.; R. B. Ridley, P.Z.; and J. G. Tulloch, H. (No. 624); J. Hinde, E.; J. N. Buckland, N.; and J. Roddam, P.S., and other companions of the Chapter. The minutes of the two last meetings were read and confirmed. A ballot having been taken for a brother of St. Hilda's Lodge, who was exalted to R.A. degree, the historical and symbolical lectures were given by the M.E. Principal Z. (A. Davis), and the mystical lecture by M.E. Principal E. D. Davis, P.Z. The ballot for officers for the ensuing year was taken, and resulted as follows:—Hewison, Z.; J. J. Oliver, H.; J. Hinde, J.; J. Roddam, E. J. N. Buckland, P.S.; T. G. Buchanan, N.; R. B. Ridley, re-elected Treasurer; and J. Dochar, appointed Janitor; Auditors, J. Hutcheson, W. Twizell, and J. G. Tulloch. M.E. Principal Z. (A. Davis), in the most liberal and handsome manner presented the Chapter with a complete set of R.A. clothing for the use of the Janitor. The Chapter was afterwards closed in solemn form.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Howe Encampment*—The first meeting of the new Howe Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, stationed at the Masonic Rooms, Newhall-street, Birmingham, was holden on Wednesday, 24th of April, at one o'clock. Present, Sir Knt. M. H. Shuttleworth, P.E.C., Grand Vice Chancellor and Almoner, on the Throne; and Sir Knts. B. W. Goode, P.E.C.; W. Masfield, P.E.C., and Past Grand Sword Bearer; W. Roberts, R. H. Foster, C. Ratcliff, W. B. Gates, E. A. Lingard, T. F. Goode, R. Pariviso, W. Weise, and other Knts. Companions. The Encampment being opened in due form, the warrant was read by Sir Knt. Lingard, the Registrar; and the new Howe Encampment was consecrated by Sir Knt. Shuttleworth, assisted by Sir Knts. present, according to ancient usage. The Grand Vice Chancellor then installed Sir Knt. B. W. Goode as First Eminent Commander of the encampment. After the proclamation by the Heralds, the E.C. nominated and invested his officers, and installed William Greenway, Esq., Sir John Ratcliff, Knt., William H. Dawes, and James Broughton, Esqs., into the Order. Before closing the encampment, the E.C. proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Knt. Shuttleworth, for his kindness in attending the Conclave at considerable personal inconvenience, and the able manner in which he had conducted the ceremony of consecration, which, being put from the throne, was carried unanimously. Sir Knt. Shuttleworth briefly returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, adding, he felt considerable pride that the first encampment it had been his duty to consecrate, should be the first stationed in the town of Birmingham, one of the most important seats of industry in the British empire; and when he saw so numerous a muster of Knts. lining the Chapter-room, comprising individuals well known for their commercial enterprise, wealth, and liberality, and for promoting the best interests of the Craft, he felt that, under the auspices of so eminent a Commander as Sir Knt. Goode, and the authority of Sir Knt. Col. G. A. Vernon, who it was understood would add to the important duties he had so long and so efficiently performed as Provincial Grand Commander for Staffordshire, the government of the new province of Warwick. The Howe Encampment would rapidly take rank second to none on the long roll of the Order. The Knts. then adjourned to a sumptuous banquet; having partaken of which, the health of Her Majesty the Queen was given by the E.C., followed by that of Sir Knt. William Stuart, Grand Master Elect in the Order; Sir Knt. G. A. Vernon, Provincial Grand Commander for Staffordshire, and the officers of the Grand Conclave of England and Wales. The Grand Vice Chancellor returned thanks, and proposed "Prosperity to the Howe Encampment, and health and happiness to the newly installed E.C. Sir Knt. W. B. Goode," which, being received with enthusiasm, the proceedings terminated at an early hour. The Masonic Rooms were built by subscription, and are the property of the Howe Lodge; the premises comprise a well proportioned Lodge or Chapter room, ante-chamber, robing-room, refectory, Registrar's Office, and separate apartments for an efficient staff of domestics, who dressed and served up the banquet in a manner which would be a credit to any establishment. The expenses are defrayed by a moderate contribution from the lodges and chapters who use

the rooms, and great honour is due to the Howe Lodge for setting an example of liberating Freemasonry from the trammels of the tavern.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA.—A Provincial Grand Conclave of the Province of Bengal was held at the Freemasons' Hall, in Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 6th of March, 1861. Present, V.E. Sir Knights Hugh D. Sandeman, Prov. G. Commander; J. G. Llewellyn, D. Prov. G. Commander; Sir Knights O. P. L. Watson, Prov. G. Prelate; J. B. Roberts, as 1st Prov. G. Captain; V.E. Sir Knight F. J. Mouat, M.D., as 2nd Prov. G. Captain; Sir Knights A. M. Dowleens, Prov. G. Chancellor; J. W. Browne, Prov. G. Treas.; W. Duncan, Prov. G. Almoner; F. Jennings, as Prov. G. Captain of the Lines; D. J. Daniel, Prov. G. Equerry, &c. The Provincial Grand Conclave was opened in due and ancient form. The poor box was presented to the Sir Knights by the Prov. G. Almoner, while the Prov. G. Prelate read appropriate sentences from the Holy Scriptures. The minutes of the last meeting were duly and regularly confirmed. The Prov. G. Commander made the following appointments for the ensuing year:—Sir Knights F. F. Mazuchelli, D.D., P. G. Prelate; J. B. Roberts, 1st Prov. G. Captain; E. Sir Knights F. J. Mouat, 2nd Prov. G. Captain; A. M. Dowleens, Prov. G. Chancellor; W. H. Abbott, Prov. G. Reg.; J. W. Browne, Prov. G. Treas.; W. E. Ball, Prov. G. Expert; W. Duncan, 1st Prov. G. Standard Bearer; G. Stone, 2nd Prov. G. Standard Bearer; R. J. Callan, Prov. G. Almoner; J. C. Curtis, Prov. G. Captain of the Lines; J. Martin, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; H. S. Gaye, 1st Prov. G. Herald; F. Jennings, 2nd Prov. G. Herald; D. J. Daniel and W. T. Goose, Prov. G. Equeries. The Prov. G. Commander was glad to be able to inform the Sir Knights that the Order was progressing very favourably. The muster roll which he held in his hand showed a return of 66 Sir Knights, viz:—Sepulchre 28, St. Augustine 20, St. John's 18. These Encampments were all working prosperously, and were commanded by Masons who had the good of the Order at heart. He was also glad to say that the principle on which all three Encampments had been founded, viz., that of holding out this exalted degree as a reward only to those who had been conspicuous in their zeal for the interests of Freemasonry, had, to the best of his knowledge, been fully carried out. It was the wish of the Prov. G. Commander, and he knew that he had the concurrence of the members of the Provincial Grand Conclave in that wish, that this rule should always be strictly adhered to. The returns of the three Encampments had been submitted to him. There was nothing calling for special remark in any of them, except that the Eminent Commander of St. John's deemed it inadvisable to submit (for the future) his annual returns before all May in each year, as it would not be possible at a Hill Station like Simla, which is only frequented in the summer months, to appoint officers in the winter. As any delay in the submission of returns may cause confusion in the general report to be submitted annually to London, the Prov. G. Commander had instructed the Eminent Commander of St. John's to exhibit the list of officers in his future annual returns for the *past* instead of the ensuing year. The Prov. G. Commander was sure that all present would be heartily sorry to learn officially of the death of their Supreme Grand Master, the late Colonel Charles Kemys Kemys-Tynte. He would read from *THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE*, published in England, an article, which gave a brief but excellent account of the worldly career of that eminent brother, his object being not only that the Sir Knights present on this occasion should have information regarding the history of their deceased ruler, but that a sketch of his life might be permanently recorded in the archives of the several Encampments in the district of Bengal. Having read the article, the Prov. G. Commander said they had also to record the decease of Bro. Sir Knight Matthew Dawes, who was an Honorary Member of the St. Augustine Encampment of Lahore. The deceased brother was Prov. G. Commander of Knights Templar for Lancashire and a Member of the Supreme Council of the 33rd degree. He was initiated into Freemasonry in 1853, and had, up to the time of his decease, taken a lively interest in the affairs of the Order. The cash account of the Provincial Grand Conclave for the past year was duly passed. There being no other work before the Provincial Grand Conclave, it was closed according to due and ancient form.

MARK MASONRY.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Northumberland and Berwick Lodge*—This lodge was opened by the R.W.M. Bro., H. Hotham, assisted by P.R.W.M. Lep. Bell; H. Ludwig, S.W.; Gillespie, J.W., Lambton, Treas.,

C. J. Banister, Sec.; Sainton, S.D.; Loader, J.D., and a fair muster of the members. The minutes of the last regular meeting, and the Lodge of Emergency, were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Bro. B. Levy, of Lodge 114, and it was unanimous in his favour. Business concluded, the lodge closed in due form, and with prayer. The brethren adjourned to the refreshment-room, and enjoyed an hour's social conversation.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE (No. 722).—Monday, April 22nd, being the regular day of meeting of this lodge, the brethren assembled at 7 o'clock, Bro. Philip Binet occupying the chair of W.M., and Bros. Charles Johnson and Gallichan those of S. and J.W. The lodge having been opened in due form, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bros. Noyze and F. de Gruchy were admitted as joining members. Bros. Olsen, Hunter, and Smithett were examined as to their proficiency, and declared to be entitled to be passed to the second degree. The ceremony was administered by the W.M., in a style which was characteristic of the solemnity which he attaches to all rightly conducted Masonic proceedings, and of the sacredness with which the obligations ought to be regarded. The contemplated arrangements for the erection of a Temple dedicated to Freemasonry having been laid before the brethren, it was unanimously resolved, that from and after January last, the sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* from each initiation fee, and 5*s.* from each fee of a joining member, should be set apart and devoted in aid of the building fund. It was also determined that 5*s.* should be granted from the general resources of the lodge, as a contribution towards the Indian famine relief fund, and that amount was accordingly, on the next day, placed by the W.M. in the hands of Clement Henery, Esq., Treasurer. It was announced that Bro. Thomas Saumarez, R.N., who had been unexpectedly summoned to take the command of his ship in her Majesty's service, had left a photograph likeness of himself, as a memento of his paternal regard for the lodge, which he had recently joined. All business having been concluded, the lodge was closed in the customary form, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment.

MECHANICS' LODGE (No. 306).—The regular monthly meeting was held at the Masonic Rooms, St. Helier, on Thursday, April 18th, the duties of the chair being performed by Bro. Kingsnorth, W.M.; those of S.W. by Bro. Cochrane, and those of J.W. by Bro. Durell. After the opening of the lodge, and the reading and confirmation of the minutes, there were two candidates for initiation, Col. Edward Nicolle and Mr. Robinson. The ballot having been declared in their favour, both of these gentlemen presented themselves, and had the benefit of reception into the Order at the hands of the W.M., who, though discharging the duty for the first time, performed the ceremony in a masterly and impressive manner. The charge to the entered apprentices was subsequently given by the S.W. The W.M. had the pleasure of presenting a magnificent jewel of Prov. G.S.W., purchased, according to a previous vote, from the funds of the lodge, to Bro. James Grimmond, P.M., as a mark of personal esteem, and an acknowledgment of many valuable services rendered, not only to his own lodge, but to the Craft in general. A resolution was passed unanimously, to the effect that a record should be made in the minutes, of the decision of the Grand Lodge of England at the last quarterly communication, in reference to the reversal of the suspension by the Prov. G.M. of Bro. Du Jardin, P.M. The subject of the contemplated erection of a Masonic Temple was brought before the lodge by the W.M., but the proceedings having already occupied more than the usual time, the consideration of it was postponed till the next regular night of meeting. No other business offering itself, the lodge was closed with the proper formalities, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. This having been despatched, the customary Masonic toasts were given and duly honoured. Health and prosperity to the newly initiated members brought up Bro. Nicolle, who in the course of his remarks, observed, that he should henceforth make it his especial study to act in conformity with the principles of the Craft, which had just been enunciated; that so long as he should be blessed with bread, he should feel it a paramount duty to be ready to share it with those whom he now acknowledged as brethren; and that he trusted that no Freemason would ever knock at his door in vain for any services which it should be in his power to perform. After the Tyler's toast the brethren dispersed.

LODGE LA CESAREE (No. 860).—The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, April 25th, at the Masonic rooms, at half-past six. The lodge was opened in the first degree by Bro. Baudains, W.M., the chair of S.W. being taken by Bro. Roberts, in the absence of the proper officer, that of J.W. temporarily by Bro. Schmitt, and afterwards by Bro. Perrot. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Philip Le Gros, having been examined as to his proficiency, was raised to the rank of M.M., the first part of the ceremony being performed by the W.M., and the latter part by Bro. Schmitt, P.M. The by-laws were then read by the Secretary, after which an address was delivered by the W.M., taking a review of the proceedings and condition of the lodge during his year of office, now nearly brought to a close. The ballot was then taken for a successor, which resulted in his re-election, Bro. John Durell, who had been named for the appointment, expressing a desire to waive all claims, and to retire from the candidature in his favour. Bro. Goupillot was re-appointed as Treasurer, and Bro. H. Du Jardin as Tyler. (Bros. H. L. Manuel, Alavoine, and Geo. Orange were chosen to form part of the committee, to which others belong ex-officio, to examine the Treasurer's accounts for the past year. It was resolved that Bro. Dixon le Conteur, who was formerly a member of the lodge, but had for some time been absent in Australia, should be re-admitted. The installation of the W.M., and the annual banquet, were fixed for Thursday, May 30th, and the requisite authority was given to make suitable preparations for the latter. It was determined unanimously, that the portion of the records of the last quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of England, which has reference to the proceedings of the Prov. G.M. of Jersey, in the suspension of an old P.M. of this lodge, be entered on the minutes. The sum of £5 was granted in aid of the Indian famine relief fund. It was announced that measures were being taken to form a company of shareholders for the erection of a Masonic Hall; that the arrangements for the purchase of the ground had been made; and that the contract for the same would be passed in the Royal Court on Saturday next. To complete this, payment of a portion of the money would be necessary, and though many brethren had put down their names for shares, no funds were yet accumulated. Under these circumstances, it was recommended that Bro. H. L. Manuel, Treasurer to an amount raised some time ago in Lodge La Césaire for a similar purpose, should be empowered to advance the necessary sum by way of a loan. After some discussion, it was agreed that the Building Committee of this lodge should be directed to authorise the Treasurer to take the requisite steps for compliance with the request. All business having been concluded, the lodge was closed at a quarter to ten, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment.

H. H.

WEST INDIES.

H. R. H. Prince Alfred has been paying a visit to Jamaica, where he was duly entertained on Friday, the 6th April. We only propose to give the Masonic part of the proceedings, as coming within the scope of this journal, at length, as we think the following extraordinary heading (set in their largest type) extracted from the Jamaica *Guardian* will sufficiently explain the nature of the reception, His Royal Highness received.

Grand Entry of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred into the
City of Kingston!!!
Procession under Triumphant Arches!!!!
Mammoth Gathering of over 15,000 Persons, and Demonstration
on the Parade!!
Masonic Procession!!
Presentation of Addresses!!!!
Levee at Head Quarters' House!!!!
Public Illumination!!!
Grand display of Fire Works on the Parade!!!
Distribution of Food to the Poor!!!!

After describing many of the exciting incidents so graphically sketched in the foregoing heading, the *Guardian* proceeds:—"Next came the address from the Masonic fraternity of Kingston and the adjacent parishes. At half-past one o'clock precisely the brethren had commenced to assemble at the Theatre Royal. At two o'clock, the Hon. Robert Hamilton, M.D., Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England, East Jamaica, arrived and was received at the

steps of the theatre by the Grand Lodge. As soon as it was ascertained that His Royal Highness had reached the Pavilion, the Lodges were duly opened, and the procession was formed and moved onward in Masonic order, the Junior Lodges in front, commencing with the Hamilton Lodge. The procession was headed by Bro. G. Arnaboldi, Marshal, mounted on a splendid grey charger, richly caparisoned. On arriving at the Pavilion, two lines were formed, and the order of procession reversed. The Hon. Robert Hamilton, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England, East, Jamaica, supported on the right by the Right Worshipful Colin Campbell, Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland in Jamaica, and on the left by the Right Worshipful Henry Hutchings, Deputy Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England, East Jamaica, ascended the platform, followed in Masonic order by the Right Worshipful Solomon Melhado, Grand Senior Warden, and the Right Worshipful Simon E. Pietersz, Grand Junior Warden, both of the Grand Lodge of England, East Jamaica; the Right Worshipful John Morce, Grand Senior Warden, and Brother G. Hovertz, Acting Grand Junior Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the several principal officers of the lodges. The brethren were all beautifully attired in Masonic costume, and in the procession was borne the banners of the different lodges. The principal officers were all superbly attired, wearing their different insignia, and a profusion of sparkling Masonic jewels. Conspicuous among them was the portly form of the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England, East Jamaica, who, in his magnificent official dress presented a truly commanding appearance. Nor did Bro. Arnaboldi, Marshal, mounted, as we have said, on his noble steed, with drawn sword in hand towering above the procession, fail to attract much attention. The address to His Royal Highness was read by the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England, East Jamaica, the Hon. Dr. Hamilton, and which we now reproduce:—

To His Royal Highness Prince Ernest Alfred, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe of Coburg and Gotha, &c..

May it please your Royal Highness.

We, the Provincial Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and as such the constituted representatives of the body of Masons of the Province of East Jamaica, approach your Royal Highness with the warmest sentiments of respect to congratulate you on your safe arrival in this ancient and still valuable colony of the British Crown.

Although the statutes of our Order forbid us to express opinions in any wise connected with Government or its policy, we may however joyfully avail ourselves of the present unusually propitious opportunity of proving our loyalty to her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, your august mother, and the deep feeling of respect and attachment towards the Prince Consort and the other members of the Royal Family, by tendering our fervent wishes for their continued health and welfare.

We appreciate the kindness and consideration of our beloved Sovereign in permitting your Royal Highness to honour this island with your illustrious presence, which event cannot fail to perpetuate those feelings of devotedness and affection which have ever animated our hearts and strongly attach us to her Royal person and Throne.

We trust that on a future occasion, and at no very remote period, we shall be afforded the happiness of addressing your Royal Highness as a Brother of the "Mystic tie," and that we may behold the Fraternity again under guidance of a Prince of the Blood Royal, an illustrious series of whom have already shone with conspicuous splendour as such patrons of Freemasonry.

To which His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the Prince, replied:—Gentlemen—I am commanded by His Royal Highness to thank you for your address, and to assure that His Royal Highness deeply appreciates your kind and cordial welcome to Jamaica, and the expression of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty, Her Crown, and Her person, which your Address conveys.

This part of the proceedings having closed, his Royal Highness was conducted to his carriage—the gentlemen in the pavilion giving him a hearty parting cheer.

CHINA.

TIEN-TSIN.—*Meridian Lodge* (No. 1045).—A meeting of this lodge took place on Tuesday evening, January 23rd, when the following elections and appointments to office were notified by the immediate P.M. Bro. W. E. Adams, acting as the representative of

the W.M., detained at sea through inclement weather, viz., Bros. Cassidy, W.M.; Swettenham, S.W.; Woodward, J.W.; Mitchell, S.D.; Shannon, J.D.; Hamilton, Treas.; Deacon, Sec.; Bayley, I.G.; James, M.C.; Aires and Giraud, Stewards; Bro. Gould, P.M., in the name of the lodge requested Bro. Adams to occupy the chair until the arrival of the W.M., not to be expected whilst the river continues frozen. Three officers of the 31st Regiment were proposed for initiation, and one for joining. Votes of thanks were awarded to Bros. Hamilton and Giraud, for their exertions in suitably preparing the place of meeting, and at an early hour the brethren separated.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Thursday the 25th ult., was the birthday of her Royal Highness Princess Alice. In consequence of the deep mourning no kind of festivities took place. On Saturday, Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, left Osborne, and returned to Buckingham Palace. On Monday, Her Majesty gave audience to the Right Rev. Dr. Philpott, to do homage on being appointed Bishop of Worcester. Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Tuesday, and the Prince Consort presided in the afternoon at the Council of the Horticultural Society at South Kensington. The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace, from Cambridge. On Wednesday, Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace, for the White Lodge, Richmond park. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were accompanied by the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louise, and Beatrice. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold also accompanied the Queen and Prince Consort to the White Lodge, but returned in the evening. It was the birthday of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, but no festivities took place in consequence of the deep mourning. The Prince of Wales returned to Cambridge.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, April 25th, the Post Office Savings Banks Bill passed through committee after a short discussion. On the motion of the Marquis of Clanricarde the Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to assimilate the legal process for recovering on bills and promissory notes to that which now prevails in England, was read a second time. On Friday, in reply to questions, Earl De Grey and Ripon explained the nature of the arrangement with the Princes of Mysore, which he said was on the whole beneficial to the public service, as a very large claim for an annuity had been capitalised by the payment of a given sum of money, for which the Government received an abundant equivalent by the annexation of the territories of the Prince of Mysore. The Government intended in the course of the present session to bring in a bill for the regulation of the Legislative Council. The Marquis of Clanricarde suggested that the Government should introduce the bill in their Lordship's House, and not in the Commons. Earl Grey approved of the recommendation of the noble marquis, and expressed his hope that the miserable farce of the Legislative Council might be done away with as soon as possible.—On Monday Lord Wodehouse, in reply to Lord Malmesbury, said, that the recent events in America had caused much pain to the Government, which would have been most ready, had it been applied to, to use its friendly offices to prevent a collision between the American Government and the seceding states. Those offices, however, could not be pressed upon the American people unsolicited by them. The Post-office Savings Banks Bill was read a third time and passed. The Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Ireland) Bills passed through committee.—On Tuesday the Royal Marine Barracks (East Stonehouse, Devon,) Bill was read a second time, the Queen's Prison, &c., Bill was passed through committee, and the Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. In the House of Commons on Thursday the 25th, the discussion on the motion for going into Committee on Ways and Means was resumed and adjourned to Monday, the opposition being principally directed against the repeal of the Paper Duties. On Friday Lord Palmerston, in answering a series of questions put to him, observed, in respect to the case of Captain Brabazon, that he feared the only consolation which the relatives of that unfortunate officer were likely to receive was the reflection that, owing to the suddenness with which his fate was sealed, he had escaped those barbarous tor-

ments to which his still more unfortunate comrades were subjected. He assured the House that his noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had taken every means in his power for the purpose of clearing up the mystery. He believed that the Chinese authorities had accounted for all the prisoners except Captain Brabazon and M. Luc. With respect to all the rest they had either been sent back alive or their bodies produced, and if these two had been thrown into a canal, that would account for their bodies not being delivered up after they had been demanded. With reference to the case of Captain Macdonald, he did not think there was one expression too strong to stigmatise the conduct of the Prussian officials. It was not for him, as a minister of the Crown, to bandy vituperation with M. Müller or anybody else. He could only say the whole of the proceedings were of the most unfriendly character, and utterly unworthy of a country in alliance with England. With regard to the nature of the government to be established in Syria, the arrangements were not yet completed, but were still the subject of discussion between the members of the International Commission and the Turkish Government. On Monday, the debate on the Budget was resumed, and the resolution fixing the income-tax at 9d. in the pound passed, Mr. Disraeli giving notice that Mr. Horsfall, the member for Liverpool, on the question of the tea duties, would take the opinion of the House as to whether they should be reduced, or the paper-duty repealed. On Tuesday, the Commons failed to make a house. On Wednesday, the Recovery of Debts Bill was thrown out by 121 to 23. Mr. Locke King moved the second reading of the Religious Worship Bill, and stated that its object was to place the clergy of the Established Church upon the same footing as the ministers of other religious denominations. At present they were not allowed to perform their duties in any place under the parochial system without the sanction of the incumbent. All that he asked was that a clergyman, duly licensed by the bishop of the diocese, should be allowed to preach or pray in any place. The bill was rejected by 191 to 145. The motion for the second reading of the Presentment Sessions (Ireland) Bill led to a lengthened discussion, in the course of which Mr. Longfield, moved, as an amendment, that the previous question be put which was carried by 86 to 66.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—During last week there was a slight decline in the mortality bills of the metropolis, the number of deaths being 1182. Of births there were 1858—930 boys and 928 girls. The mean height of the barometer at the Royal Observatory was 29.840 inches, and the thermometer showed an average temperature of 44.3 degrees. In April last the Royal College of Physicians resolved to grant licences authorising their holders to compound and supply the medicines prescribed to patients by themselves. An information was consequently filled in the Court of Chancery by the Society of Apothecaries, seeking to restrain them from issuing such licences, and argument in support were partly heard yesterday before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood. The defendants have demurred to the information. On Wednesday the Lord Mayor night entertained Lord Derby and the leaders of the Conservative party to a banquet at the Mansion-house. Lord Derby delivered a strong party speech, in which he criticised the policy of the Government. A meeting of old Westminster scholars was held on Saturday for the purpose of considering the report of the committee appointed to confer with the Dean and Chapter on the condition of the school. It appeared that these authorities had expressed their willingness to adopt most of the recommendations made by the committee, but that, on financial and other grounds, it was inexpedient to remove the site of the school. The proceedings of the meeting were of a very harmonious character, and the speakers appeared to be imbued with the conviction that the Westminster School would long uphold its good name. The vexed question of the liability of Volunteers to pay toll at turnpike gates came before the judges in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday. It appeared that the collector of the Kennington-gate had enforced the payment of toll in the case of three members of the 1st Surrey Rifles who were going home from drill in a cab. The collector was summoned before the magistrate, but they gave judgment against the Volunteers. The captain of the regiment then appealed to the Judges, who on Saturday reversed the decision of the magistrates, and remitted the case back to them. From the report of the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society, it appears that the Spanish Government have agreed to pay to the society the sum of 1,500*l.* as compensation for the loss of property which it sustained by its expulsion from Fernando Po. Some interesting information from India was also communicated to the meeting. Mr. Sale, one of the society's missionaries, who was one of the commissioners appointed by the Bengal government to inquire into the cultivation of indigo, confirmed the statements which have been made respecting the oppressive treatment of the ryots. Brompton was the scene of a calamitous fire at an early hour on Sunday morning. Some extensive saw mills and other

premises, together with a large quantity of timber, were destroyed, and fifteen of the adjacent houses more or less damaged. There has been another attempt at murder by robbers in Islington. Two fellows succeeded in entering a house for the purpose of robbery, and on being discovered by two policemen, and burglars made a murderous attack upon the officers. The thieves have been captured, and remanded. Theakston, the clerk who some time ago absconded from the Branch Bank of England at Portsmouth, with a large sum of money, has been apprehended. He made an attempt to commit suicide, and now lies in a dangerous state.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Russian Government protests, through the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, against the criticisms of the European Press on the late incidents in Warsaw. It affirms that the people commenced the disturbances by provoking and insulting the troops, and that the institutions promised by the Emperor will be fully carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor of Poland has published an order directing that proceedings shall be taken without any reserve, against all clergymen who excite the people to disaffection in their sermons. A number of the principal inhabitants of Warsaw have been furnished with the amazing order that they are not to receive company at their houses. Meanwhile, the Government have also submitted to certain of the inhabitants of Warsaw a project for the organisation of the Council of State, with a request that they would give their opinion on its character. The inhabitants thus appeared to have declined, under existing circumstances, to express any opinion. The Austrian Provincial Diet have met and both Chambers appointed their presidents and vice-presidents Prince Charles Von Auresperg was chosen president of the Upper House, the Archduke Albert having declined the appointment. The Austrian Government have applied to the Federal Council of Switzerland to institute an enquiry in reference to a revolutionary manifesto, lately addressed by a democratic committee established in Berne, to the German nation, and which demanded an entire revolutionizing of Germany. The Turin Chamber has accepted, with some modification, the principle of Garibaldi's project for the national armament. It is stated that Garibaldi will himself attend the chamber when the discussion of the details of the measure comes on. The reconciliation between Garibaldi and Cavour is said to have been full and complete. The two leaders conferred for an hour together. Garibaldi afterwards went to the house of the Marquis Pallavicini, and there unexpectedly met Cialdini. A reconciliation immediately followed in this instance too. In Naples some slight disturbances of order have taken place in which some of the national Guard were concerned. Signor Spaventa, who was always rather an unpopular functionary, had issued a circular prohibiting the National Guard from wearing their uniform unless on duty, and in consequence some few of the body made a kind of demonstration against him. Good order, however, was easily restored, partly by means of a proclamation from Prince Carignan, and partly by the disavowal of any disorderly proceedings on the part of the whole body of the National Guard. Signor Spaventa remains in office. A grand banquet is about to be given by the National Guard to the regular army. The Duchess-Regent of Parma has issued a protest against the assumption of the title of King of Italy by Victor Emmanuel. We presume that this manifesto will not greatly disturb the composure of Count Cavour. According to the *Temps* (a new Paris paper), Turkey has proposed that 1000 French soldiers should be left at Beyrout until the reforms which have been decided upon by the European commission are completely carried out. The duration of the session of the French Legislative Chamber has been prolonged (not prorogued), by an Imperial decree, to the 4th of June inclusive. It was found wholly impossible to get through the duties of the session in the time ordinarily occupied. The *Patrie* of Saturday declares that the rumoured withdrawal of the French troops from Rome is without foundation, and proceeds to state that the object of French occupation is not merely the security of the Pope, but also to ensure peace to Italy herself, which the departure of the troops would endanger by having Austria and Piedmont directly face to face with each other. The *Patrie* of Paris states that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that should the disturbances which have broken out at several places continue, the islands will be placed in a state of siege; and that Corfu is actually in military occupation. The representative of Denmark delivered on the 27th, in the sitting of the Germanic Diet at Frankfort, the final reply of the Danish Government to the demand addressed to them by the Confederation on the 7th of February. The Danish Government declare that they have made all the concessions to the Estates of Holstein which are compatible with the monarchical principle and the unity of the kingdom of Denmark. The Holstein Estates, it is further declared, went beyond, in their demands, the limits of their powers as an assembly, and attempted to interfere in the affairs of the other parts of the monarchy. The

Diet were engaged in considering this reply.—A terrific earthquake has destroyed part of the fine city of Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic. The number of victims (it is not stated in what way) is set down at 7,000, while 2,000 houses have been destroyed.

AMERICA.—The news from America is important, as containing a proclamation of President Lincoln, in reference to the capture of Fort Sumter. The proclamation calls forth the militia of the states, to the number of 75,000, whose first duty the President says will be to retake the forts and repossess the public property seized by the secessionists. The proclamation also convenes an extraordinary session of Congress, to meet on the 4th July next, to consider and determine such measures as the public safety and interest require. The proclamation had been responded to by liberal offers of men and money, the New York Legislature alone having voted 30,000 men and three millions of dollars. The border States appear to be divided in opinion on the subject, Maryland and Delaware supporting the Government, while Kentucky and Missouri refuse assistance. What is of more importance, Virginia appears to be on the eve of passing a Secession ordinance. Jefferson Davis is far from being inactive. He has issued a proclamation authorising letters of marque, and is about to issue a call for 15,000 volunteers. General Santana surrendered San Domingo to Spain on the 18th March.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Mr. Wigan has placed upon the stage, with some very elegant appointments, a new version of "*Les Pattes de Mouche*," under the title of "*Scrap of Paper*." The billet, under its new form, goes through the usual adventures, and in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, Mr. Emery, and Miss Herbert, loses none of the point to which we have been accustomed. The adaptation has been ably rendered by Mr. Palgrave Simpson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. Buckstone's old farce of "*Popping the question* has been revived here, with considerable care and attention to scenery and costume, the latter remarkable for the absence of crinoline. Mr. G. Cooke, as Primrose, played exceedingly well, and was admirably supported by Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Leigh Murray as the two unamiable spinsters.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The season of 1861-2 was splendidly inaugurated on Wednesday by a colossal musical festival in which 3,000 vocal and instrumental performers took part, under the direction of Mr. Costa—the solo vocalists being Maddle. Titiens, Madame Rudersdorff, Herr Formes, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Haydn's "*Creation*" was the work performed; the chorus, consisting of the London division of the Hendl Festival choir (including the chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with selections from other metropolitan choral societies), the leading professional choristers, and deputations from the principal provincial choral societies, the cathedral choirs, and various continental associations, accompanied by the magnificent Royal Italian Opera Band, considerably strengthened for the occasion, we need hardly say did the amplest justice to the great *ensemble* pieces of Haydn's familiar work; and it were equally superfluous to state that our incomparable English Tenor (Mr. Sims Reeves), produced an immense effect in the part assigned to him, and more especially in the beautiful air "*In native worth*," which he sang, as usual, to perfection. The noble voice of Herr Formes was heard to the best advantage in the song "*Rolling in foaming billows*," and the great recitatives belong to the bass in the first part—the famous German basso's "*alacrity in sinking*" being displayed as remarkably as ever in his descent to double D" on the words "*With sinuous trace the worm*." In the third part the bass solos were given with admirable expression and musicianly skill by Mr. Santley; whilst the part of Eve, entrusted to Madame Rudersdorff, was executed with all the taste and judgment by which performances are distinguished. The only absolute novelty on this occasion was the

début of Maddle. Titiens as a singer of oratorio in the English language. The lady was triumphantly successful, and she appears destined henceforth to enjoy as much popularity in the London concert-room as she already does on the operatic stage. Maddle. Titiens was in the fullest possession of her superb voice; and her rendering of the two great songs—"In verdure clad," and "*On mighty pens*"—created a genuine "sensation" that will not be easily forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Twelve opera concerts are to be given at the Crystal Palace during the spring, with Mdlle. Tietjens and Signor Giuglini as principal singers—the first on Friday next.

The *Court Journal* states that the lady known in her maiden days as Miss Maria B. Hawes intends to resume her profession.

We believe it is now settled that M. Fechter will play *Othello* to Mr. Phelps's *Iago*, but that the parts will not be reversed. If, as we hear, the original intention was to change the parts on alternate nights, we are glad to hear that it has been departed from. To an artist who conceives his part with the intense intelligence of M. Fechter, the shifting of a character can be by no means so easy a matter as the change of a suit of clothes.

Swiss tourists are hereby apprised that a musical festival of three grand performances will be held at Zurich on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of June.

A rumour, curious if true, announces, among coming events, the permanent establishment of a German Opera House in Paris, under the musical direction of Dr. Marschner.

Among the concert-givers in Paris, especial praise is bestowed by M. Poulgin, in the *Gazette Musicale*, on Signor Marchesi, who began his career in London some years since, and who is described as having ripened into an accomplished and expressive *basso cantante*.

A new three-act opera, "*Salvator Rosa*," by M. Duprato, is in rehearsal at the Opéra Comique.

At a late pupils' concert given at the Conservatory at Leipsic, some music to Shakspeare's "*Tempest*" (six numbers), by our young Mendelssohn scholar, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, excited attention as of remarkable promise. The Conservatory, by the way, is just now rich in English scholars. Mr. Sullivan has returned to England to enter on his professional career.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. E.—It is a personal matter, and we cannot interfere.

CHARLES.—You are perfectly eligible to offer yourself, but we should advise you to read a very good paper entitled "*Wanted a Secretary*," which appeared in our last number of *Once a Week*.

ALLEN.—Red is the proper colour.

C. E. T.—The by-laws sent do not alter the case, you must have served a Stewardship "for one, or more, of the Charities" from that lodge.

WILLY W.—Why put yourself in such an antagonistic position? No one can serve you whilst you denounce all that think differently to yourself.

F.—We do not know. Ask for yourself, you are on the spot, and we 150 miles distant.

AN OLD READER must know what is our usual practice in such cases. If the report is a fair one it shall be inserted.

TEMPLE CHAMBERS. Go.

ILLEGAL MATTERS.—If they have acted illegal, that is no reason why you should be included when not present, your remedy is clear. Pursue it in the right spirit or not at all. The feeblest thing to do is to provoke a battle, and then shrink at the first blow.

HEAD QUARTERS.—Apply to the place you date from, we do not undertake to be apologists for any one.

AN ENGLISH BROTHER (Limerick).—The Grand Master would not, under any circumstances, issue a warrant for a lodge to be held within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

BRO. HIGGINSON.—Our correspondent shall be communicated with.