

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

The quarterly communication of Grand Lodge of Wednesday last was more distinguished for those who were absent than those who were present—there being NO Grand Master—no Deputy Grand Master—no Senior Warden—nor no Junior Warden; and we beg to remind the two latter officers that they are, under the Book of Constitutions, duly fined one guinea each to the general fund of Charity, which we trust they will forthwith pay, as, should they not do so, their offices “*may* be declared vacant, and any rank or distinction acquired in consequence of “*their*” appointment forfeited.” That such *may* take place is no doubt a beautiful theory never put into practice, as we have never yet heard of any Grand Warden being so deprived of office—though we believe that the General Charity Fund would be somewhat richer than it is if all the fines incurred since the M.W.G. Master first assumed his office were enforced; and if any independent brother would move for a return of the fees of honour on appointment to Grand Office, and of fines for non-performance of the duties, for the last ten years, not paid or not applied for, it would make a very pretty page on the Grand Lodge books, and show how well the laws of the Order are enforced against those who ought to be the first to respect them.

In the absence of these four distinguished officers of Grand Lodge the chair was taken by Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., Prov. G.M. for Hampshire, Col. Burlton, P. Prov. G.M. for Bengal, officiating as D.G.M. We are not going to question the fitness of either of these respected brethren to fill the offices they assumed, but we deny that, under the *Book of Constitutions*, they had any right to the position—unless they be P.G.Ws. a fact we are not aware of. We do not deny that it has been the custom of late years for Prov. G. M's. to take the chair in the absence of the G.M. and D.G.M.—and they have had far too many opportunities of doing so—but they have assumed powers which never belonged to them, and which the *Book of Constitutions* does not justify.

Prov. G.Ms. are but modern introductions into Masonry as compared with the Wardens, who have existed from all time—from the very moment when men first aggregated themselves into lodges, whether as operative or Free and Accepted Masons. These Wardens have defined duties to perform, one of which is to preside in the absence of the Master, and the same law applies to the Grand as well as to private lodges. We are aware that the power is claimed for the Prov. G.Ms. under clause 12 in the *Book of Constitutions*, page 22 which says;

“If at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, the Grand

Master be absent the lodge shall be ruled by the Grand Officer or Past Grand Officer next in rank and seniority who may be present.”

Now though in the table of precedence the Prov. G. Masters, and D. Prov. G. Masters are placed before the Grand Wardens, we contend that they are not, nor ever have been Grand Officers—in right of their Provincial Grand Mastership—and their being so placed in the list of precedence is merely a bit of the tinsel upholstery of Freemasonry—an arrangement of the Grand Director of the Ceremonies for keeping the more refined gold of the Order in a distinctive position. The very opening ceremony shows that the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and the Wardens have each their allotted place in Grand Lodge, but the Prov. Grand Master is never once alluded to, and no one inquires or cares whether he be absent or present. Certainly the custom of late years has given a sanction to the practice of the Prov. G.M. acting for the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, but because there has been a laxity in administering the laws there is no reason why it should be continued. The Book of Constitutions, page 44, in speaking of Prov. Grand Masters—Art. 1. states that he is to be appointed by the patent of the Grand Master, and:—

“By this patent the brother is invested with a *rank and power* in his *particular district* similar to those possessed by the Grand Master.”

And again in clause 3,

“He *may* preside in every lodge he visits *within his district*.”

but not one word can be found of his having any right or power to act in Grand Lodge; whilst the powers of the Grand Wardens are clear and indefeasible as in clause 10, page 21, of the Book of Constitutions it is provided that

“The Grand Master, in his absence the Pro. Grand Master, in his absence the Deputy Grand Master, or in his absence the Grand Wardens may summon and hold Grand Lodges of Emergency whenever the good of the Craft shall, in their opinion, require it.”

And again, at page 28, clause 2, we find

“Should the Grand Master die during his mastership, the Pro. Grand Master, in his absence the Deputy Grand Master, or in his absence the Grand Wardens, *shall* assemble the lodge.”

And moreover, should the Grand Master visit a private lodge, he presides over it, and “his wardens are also to act as wardens of that lodge during his presence,” his deputy sitting to his right.

Now all these various clauses show the powers and duties of the Grand Wardens in lodge are superior to those of the Prov. Grand Masters, who doubtless were originally admitted to seats on the dais as representatives of the lodges of their respective provinces; and, as a mark of honour more to their provinces than themselves, they were in the order of precedence allowed to march in processions immediately next to or preceding the D. Grand Master, the Pro. Grand Master, and the

Grand Master; but that gave them no position as officers of Grand Lodge, each of whom have their duties clearly defined; there being none for Prov. G. Masters excepting to preside in their own province; and on Wednesday, the chair ought to have been occupied by Bro. Pattison, the senior Past Grand Warden present.

But apart from the law there are questions of policy why the senior Provincial Grand Master present should not, in many instances, be called upon to preside over Grand Lodge which we do not wish to enter into; but we would remind the Most Worshipful Grand Master that upon the last occasion there was something like a collision between Grand Lodge and himself; it originated in the practice which we are now strongly deprecating—trusting that some day we shall have Grand Wardens sufficiently diligent to attend to their duties; sufficiently independent to claim their rights; and sufficiently spirited to maintain them. Otherwise the office of Grand Warden, being shorn of its duties, may as well be at once abolished, and the Prov. Grand Masters having usurped the most important of those duties, entrusted with the whole.

We have written so much as a prelude to our notice of the proceedings of Grand Lodge that we have left ourselves but little space to speak with regard to them, but that is of the less consequence as with the exception of a vote of thanks to Bro. Havers, Past President of the Board of General Purposes, for his services to the Order—the business was mere routine. Of the value of the services of Bro. Havers we have too recently expressed our opinion to need that we should say one word regarding them, but if anything can add to the estimation in which we are sure the vote of Wednesday will be received by Bro. Havers, it will be the exceeding graceful terms in which it was proposed by Bro. Stebbing, a brother who has stood more in opposition to the general policy of Bro. Havers than probably any other brother in Grand Lodge; and who, whilst asserting his own independence is not afraid to acknowledge the good services and the talents of his antagonist—thus evincing that, whilst differing on points of policy, the true appreciation of worth and good feeling which should always distinguish the members of the Craft. As regards the remainder of the conversation—for discussion we cannot call it, it being all on one side—we need do no more than observe that many brethren bore testimony to the services and qualities of Bro. Havers as a man and a Mason—many more were ready to do so had it been desirable—and that the resolution was carried by acclamation.

Amongst the absentees of the evening was Bro. Havers himself, a circumstance easily accounted for, inasmuch as seeing that the resolution for a vote of thanks to himself had been placed in the Agenda paper, his own good taste, doubtless, dictated to him to abstain from attending in his place in Grand Lodge, in order to leave the brethren unconstrained in their discussion, if any could have arisen on such a motion.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XLVI.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER.

Amongst other artificial divinations the ancient Greeks resorted to, one particular kind, under the name of *ὀνυχομαντεία*. Pieces of horn, or the finger nails of a child, were smeared over with oil mixed with soot or lamp black, and sometimes other preparations, and then held towards the sun, whose rays thereon portrayed certain images, believed to symbolise the events which would befall the inquirers.

Another magical ceremony amongst these pagans restricted to the priesthood alone, and, therefore, considered as more solemn and as belonging to a higher caste of prognostics, was the *θεομαντεία*. Of this there were three distinct kinds, bearing in some particulars a resemblance to practices which still prevail amongst the barbarous tribes of the present day, particularly among the African Savages, who believe their Obeah men to be inspired with a demoniac, or (which is the same thing to them) divine *afflatus*. One sort was by prophecying demons located in the body of the adepts (formerly styled prophets); the familiar announcing in the ear of the priest, unheard by the bystanders, the answers to the questions put to the wise men by his dupes. Ventriloquism also being called into play, on other occasions, voices were heard to issue from the belly and chest of the holy man, by whom no doubt a favourable attack of indigestion might be turned to good account—and the “wombing in his innards,” as Geoffrey Hamlyn would call it, would be made to represent the promptings of the resident devil from the shades below. The third mode was by pressing into the service lunatics and idiots, and representing the poor creatures’ disconnected ravings as utterances from the tongues of “possessed” persons. These unfortunate beings were called *δαίμονοληπτοί*, *possessed with demons*. This mode of imposture was also constantly in practice with other nations, and in particular was turned to popular and political uses amongst the Jews. The words of Isaiah will here fully enough exemplify our meaning in the passages in which the sacred satirist denounces this folly among his countrymen:—

“And when they shall say unto you, ‘Seek unto them that have familiar spirits’ (or, as likewise translated, *whose speech is in their bellies*), and unto wizards (or devils), that peep, and that mutter (or who speak out of the earth—*those whose voice is in their bellies*), should not a people seek unto their God, for the living to the dead?” (or, as rendered by the Septuagint, *Why do they consult the dead respecting the concerns of the living?*—Isaiah viii., 19).

Diviners of this sort were also denominated *Εὐρύκλειται*, after one Eurycles, who is stated to have been the first professor of this art at Athens. To this person we find the following allusion in the ironical verses of the comic poet Aristophanes, according to the Scholia:—

“Like that capricious divination
From entered bellies, Eurycles of old
Did first devise, announcing strange
And fanciful absurdities.”

Of this character in a certain degree were the oracular utterances of the Delphian Pythoness; though in her case the woman, naturally of an enthusiastic temperament, was worked up to the required pitch of frenzy by the administration of certain drugs and most probably by the inhalation of an intoxicating gas similar to that known among us as laughing gas. This secret was found to be a source of great profit to the priests; and the popular awe and respect for this plan of divination were studiously fostered by their scoundrelly deluders. We find the system in full vogue in the time of the

Apostles. Thus, Luke, describing his impressions of what took place from the point of view popular both among Greeks and Jews, says:—

“And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination (in the original *Πόθων*) met us, which brought her masters such gain by soothsaying.”

The poor girl had perhaps had not been sufficiently dosed with the vile medicaments of the soothsayers, or had nearly recovered from their temporary effects; and having become penetrated with a conviction that the mission of the Apostles was really of divine origin, her conscience accused her of the unworthy part which she had probably been forced to take in the magical ceremonies of her masters.

She was able to assert a revealed truth, but after a manner that grieved Paul and Silas:—

“The same followed Paul and us, saying:—These men are the servants of the Most High God, which show unto us the way of salvation.”

This she so often repeated, that Paul at last turned and said to the supposed spirit—

“I command thee in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out of her the same hour.”

The good man's gentle manner and pious eloquence during the many days that she had followed his footsteps, had soothed her agitated mind and feeble frame, exhausted by the tossings of delirium or epilepsy. The rights of property and the necessity of protection to monopoly were held as sacred in those days as in our own. Paul and Silas found that humanity and sympathy were contraband goods when they interfered with the profits of the Barnums of that generation. The law was soon discovered to be on the side of humbug, a state of things which as frequently flourishes in London as at Philippi.

“And when her masters saw that the hope of their gains was gone, they caught Paul and Silas and drew them into the market place unto the rulers, and brought them unto the magistrates, saying: These men, being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our city, and teach customs, which are not lawful for us to receive, neither to observe, being Romans. And the multitude rose up together against them, and the magistrates rent off their clothes, and commanded to beat them. And when they had laid many stripes upon them, they cast them into prison, charging the jailor to keep them safely: who having received such a charge, thrust them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast in the stocks. And at midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God, and the prisoners heard them. And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and everyone's bands were loosed. And the keeper of the prison awaking out of his sleep, and seeing the prison doors open, he drew out his sword and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had fled. But Paul cried with a loud voice, saying, Do thyself no harm, for we are all here. Then he called for a light and sprang in, and came trembling, and fell down before Paul and Silas, and brought them out and said, Sirs, what must I do to be saved? . . . And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes, and was baptised, he and all his straightway.”

Plutarch, in his work *On the Cessation of Oracles*, has wisely remarked, “It is ridiculous and ignorant to believe that God himself, or His angel, like these familiar spirits, the *Εγγαστριμανθοι*, anciently known as the *Εύρυκλεις*, but now named *Πόθωνες*, should enter the bodies of persons (as amongst the prophets), and make use of their mouths and languages to prognosticate and give answers.” The philosopher was right, but those who

thought with him were few in number. Soothsayers have continued to flourish from his day down to our own, and whether calling themselves “*vates sacri*” or “*mediums*,” have never lacked a sufficient number of gaping fools and superstitious fanatics to swell their train, and what is much more important, fill their breeches pockets.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Association met in the Royal Public Rooms at half-past eight o'clock.

Mr. J. R. Planché (one of the honorary secretaries of the association) read his paper on the Earls of Devon.

The next paper was by Mr. T. Wright, on the Library given by Bishop Leofric to Exeter Cathedral, in the beginning of the 11th century.

Dr. J. H. Pring being unable to attend, his “Memoir of Thomas Chard, D.D., Suffragan Bishop, and last Abbot of Ford Abbey,” was read by the chairman.

Saturday was the last day of the Congress, and the arrangements for the day included an excursion to Totnes and Dartmouth. The party left St. David's station, Exeter, at 9.45 a.m., for Totnes, arrived there at eleven, proceeded to the quay and embarked on board one of the steamers, and then steamed gaily down the beautiful river Dart, whose silvery waters glistening resplendently in the sun, mirrored the rich fringe of wood on the gentle slopes of verdant fields on either hand. On arriving at Dartmouth, about one o'clock, the archaeologists, males and females, the latter being by far the majority, sat down to a good substantial luncheon, provided by Mr. Stone, of the Castle Hotel. Amongst those who partook of it was Sir George Broughton, Bart., whose health was drunk as well as that of the ladies. The company then proceeded to view Dartmouth church—that of St. Saviours'. It is in the centre of the town, and was erected in the 13th century. It is a spacious cruciform stone structure with a square tower and eight bells, and though possessing little beauty externally will amply repay antiquarian research from the manner in which the internal workmanship, in wood and stone, is executed. The screen and pulpit (the latter of stone) are particularly rich, and both of them elaborately illuminated. A new tenor bell, also a western window and doorway, were added about 1853. The altar piece, a large and richly finished oil painting, by the late Mr. Brockedon, a native of Totnes, was presented to the church by Governor Holdsworth. It represents “Christ raising the Widow's Son.” After spending some time in musing over the antiquities of this ancient edifice the party repaired to the castle, which, together with the forts, are built on rocks, and surrounded by bold and rocky cliffs. They then retraced their steps to the steam-vessel, by which they were conveyed back to Totnes, but, contrary to the programme for the day, they were unable to visit Darlington hill or Berry Castle. The only place they were able to view was the church, which is dedicated in honour of St. Mary. It is a handsome edifice in the Early Perpendicular style, with the nave, chancel, and a lofty tower, containing a good peal of eight bells. It was not until about 1806 that its date was known, when the south-east pinnacle being struck down by lightning fell through the roof of a small room over the porch, in which were found two chests full of ancient records, and from which it appeared the church was rebuilt in 1259, and again in 1432. A very handsome stone screen of ornamental tracery divides the nave and chancel, and the altar piece is of Grecian design with a classical semi-dome supported by Corinthian pillars. It being now about six o'clock the party proceeded to the Totnes station, and returned by rail to Exeter.

An evening meeting was held at the Royal Public Rooms, at nine o'clock the same evening, for the conclusion of the business of the Congress. The President (Sir Stafford Northcote) was in the chair. Sir Stafford Northcote having called upon

Colonel HARDING to read his paper on a new coin, that gentleman rose to comply. The paper is as follows:—In the summer of 1860, Lieut-Colonel Bent, R.E., visited the Steep Holmes with the view to the erection of a battery. While he was surveying the island, some men were engaged in the removal of earth for the improvement of a garden. Not far below the surface they found three skeletons laid side by side, without any trace of coffins, dresses, or weapons. The bones appeared to be the remains of men who had died in the full vigour of life, and one of them must have been of gigantic stature. The skull was remarkable for its size and fine development, while the trunk and limb bones were so long and massive, that Col. Bent estimated the height of the living man at fully seven feet. After a careful search they discovered in the

earth, under the tallest skeleton, a piece of money, which proved to be a silver coin of Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred. It was unfortunately broken by the labourers, but was still in such good preservation that both obverse and reverse were very clear, and correspond exactly with one of the coins figured by Ruding, p. 30, No. 19 appendix. The following passage from the Saxon Chronicle seems to throw some light on the existence of such remains on an island which is little more than a barren rock, and which has never been inhabited, and scarcely frequented, till very recently. This extract, made by the Rev. J. Warren, of Heavitree, who is able to read the Saxon Chronicle, is as follows:—"A.D. 918. In this year a great fleet came over hither from the south, from the Lidwicas (Brittany), and with it two earls, Ohter and Rhoald, and they went west about till they arrived within the mouth of the Severn, and they spoiled the North Welsh everywhere by the sea coast where they pleased. And in Irchinfeld they took Bishop Cameleac (Llandaff) and led him with them to their ships, and their King, Edward, ransomed him afterwards with 40 pounds. Then after that the whole army landed, and would have gone once more to plunder about Irchinfeld. Then met them the men of Hereford and Gloucester, and of the nearest towns, and fought against them, and put them to flight, and slew the Earl Rhoald and a brother of Ohter, the other earl, and many of the army, and drove them into an enclosure, and there beset them about until they delivered hostages to them that they would depart from King Edward's dominions. And the King had so ordered it that his forces sat down against them on the south side of Severn mouth, from the Welsh coast westward to the mouth of the Avon eastward; so that on that side they durst not anywhere attempt to land. Then, nevertheless, they stole away by night on some two occasions; once to the east of Watchet, and another time to Porlock. But they were beaten on either occasion, so that few of them got away, except those alone who swam out to their ships. And then they sat down out on the island of Bradaarelee (the Flat Holmes) until such time as they were quite destitute of food, and many men died of hunger, because they could not obtain any food. Then they went to Desmond, and then out to Finland." The presumption has been, therefore, that these men killed there were buried on that land. Colonel Harding resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE then said he believed the Rev. Dr. Thornton, who was there, would be able to throw some little light on the rubbing of Lustleigh stone, which was nailed in front of the platform.

The Rev. Dr. THORNTON, on rising, said it appeared to him that the inscription must be, from the place in which it was found, of a Celtic character, either Welsh or Cornish, and, therefore, he naturally looked to these languages for the purpose of arriving at its right interpretation. Now, the Celtic languages, as they found them, were divisible into the Northern Celtic, or Celtic proper, and the Southern Celtic. The question, then, was, to which of those did that rubbing belong. It could not belong to the Cornish, which was a part of the southern dialect of the British really spoken in this country. The characters were unlike the real Celtic characters, which were always of an angular kind. They must, therefore, look for them in the Roman alphabet, for they were like rude Roman letters, and then he thought they would be able to find out its meaning. He read it "Dartwid," which might have been a corruption for "David," the son of "Gawin." (Applause.)

Mr. PETTIGREW then rose and said he held in his hand a number of valuable papers which it was utterly impossible to read, and it was a matter of great gratification that the congress had had abundance of materials supplied, and if it was not in their power to read them to the meeting, they would not be overlooked or lost sight of, but they would be published by them so that the members of the Association and others who would like to read would have opportunity of doing so. He would remark upon one or two of the papers that had been presented to them. One was a very useful paper on ancient camps in Devon, by Mr. Irving. It was an exceedingly important and very elaborate paper, giving under different heads all the camps, fortifications, and entrenchments, their situation, &c., in the different parts of Devonshire, so that, in fact, it would be found a most valuable contribution to the history of Devonshire. There was a very important, long, and elaborate paper of Mr. Pring's on the "memories of Peter Courtenay, of Powderham, Bishop of Exeter from 1478 to 1486, and of Winchester from 1486 to the time of his decease in 1492." That and several others would be printed in the journals of the Association. Now it became their duty to thank all those who had aided them in the congress which they were now about to conclude, and first of all their thanks were due, he thought, to the patrons of their congress. They were the lord-lieutenant of the county, the bishop of the diocese, and his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. (Hear.) It would be unnecessary for him, he was sure, to point out the value

of coming into a county where such respect as had been shown them was manifested—it was an encouragement at once to all who entered upon the work of the congress, a satisfactory proof of the esteem in which they held archaeological studies, and the advantages offered to the county by such researches. He would therefore, without preface, give the best thanks of the meeting to the Right Hon. the Earl of Fortescue, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the patrons of the congress in Devon. (Applause.)—Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. WAKEMAN had very great pleasure in proposing to them that the thanks of the association be presented to the vice-president and committee, who by their excellent arrangements had contributed so much to the enjoyment which they had experienced upon that occasion and in that congress.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, in putting the proposition before the meeting, said they must all be perfectly well aware that it was to the vice-president and committee that the success of that meeting was due. He had no doubt their excellent friend Mr. Pettigrew would acknowledge the compliment, for certainly no one had taken so active a part, and to whom the success which had attended the proceedings of that meeting was so largely due as to himself. At the same time they knew there were very many members of the council who had worked hard to contribute to its success, and he was sure they would all unanimously join with him in thanking them for the assistance they had given to enable them to spend a pleasant week. (Cheers.)

The proposition was heartily received by the meeting.

Mr. PETTIGREW said that on the part of the vice-president and committee he begged to acknowledge the compliment just paid them. He could only, for his own part, lament the absence of several gentlemen on that occasion, which had entailed upon him the necessity of taking praise for any active part he had taken in the congress. It would be ridiculous perhaps for him to assume that he had not rendered all the assistance to it in his power, as it had always been his pleasure to do. Looking back at former congresses he must say that as they proceeded the importance of their association had certainly increased to a very extraordinary degree. (Applause.) He was perfectly assured that no congress of the association had been held in which more material—more important material—and more valuable communication had been made than in the present. He begged, therefore, in conclusion, to thank them for the compliment paid to the vice-president and the committee. (Applause.)

Other complimentary votes having passed,

Sir CHAS. BROUGHTON, Bart., proposed that the very best thanks of the meeting be given to the president. (Applause.) He alluded to the learned discourse with which Sir Stafford had opened the congress, to the manner in which he had conducted their proceedings, and to the hospitality of his house.

At the call of Mr. Pettigrew the entire company rose up to second the resolution, which was adopted by acclamation.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, in a neat speech, acknowledged the compliment paid to him.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The series of church re-openings in Somerset, which will render the month of August, 1861, noted in ecclesiastical annals, says the *Taunton Courier*, is drawing to a close, by the re-opening of the parish church of Ansford, near the town of Castle Cary. The church is built of Ham Hill stone, with Bath stone dressings, and the pews are of pitch pine. The sacristy is paved with Minton tiles, and the reredos is carved in Bath stone. A Greek cross with ornamental ends, immediately over the centre of the communion table, occupies a diapered compartment confined by two bands, one of wheat ears, and the other of vine leaves and grapes, carved. On either side of that compartment the blank space of the wall is filled up by the monograms decorated with a ribbon and a group of flowers engraved on the freestone, but which, at a little distance, has the effect of relief. The ribbons bear the line "He that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." It was executed by Mr. Seymour, of Taunton. The pulpit has merely been repaired and repolished. Two windows of the old church, which, though square-headed, are considered to be of more ancient date than is usually the case with such forms, have been restored, and give a complete appearance to the porch. On the north side of the chancel is a small stained window, which was erected and designed by Alexander John Woodforde, grandson of Colonel Woodforde, in memory of his

relations. A large stained window is to be erected, also at the expense of the Woodforde family, in the chancel. The original estimated cost of rebuilding the church was £800, but the expenses altogether will probably reach £1000.

The village church of Llandogo, on the banks of the Wye, has been rebuilt. The nave is divided into three aisles, by three arches on either side. Around these arches a series of chocolate and slate-coloured bands is carried, and the pillars and the chancel are decorated with bands of chocolate. The roof is open timber work with carved corbels, and the ceiling which appears between the rafters is slate-coloured. The font and pulpit are carved in stone; the seats are open, varnished, but not painted; an open grating runs up the middle aisle, of intricate pattern; and the tracery of the window over the communion table was apparently suggested by the east window in Tintern Abbey. The reconstruction of the church entailed an expense of £1650.

On August 21st, the parish church of Ilkley was formally re-opened by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The church has, during the past year, undergone restoration and enlargement, the nave and south aisle having been extended eastward 16ft., and the north aisle 40ft., including organ-chamber and vestry. The old oak roof of the nave still remains, but has had the plaster ceiling removed, and has been repaired and varnished. A five-light painted glass window has been given by Mr. John Margerison, of Bradford. The subject is the Crucifixion. The alterations, exclusive of window, have cost upwards of £1300, which sum has been subscribed principally by the visitors to this watering-place.

The foundation-stone of a new church for the United Presbyterian congregation, Stonehaven, has been laid with Masonic honours. The building will include a church, seated for about 350 persons, and a school-room to accommodate nearly 50 pupils, session-house, &c. It is expected that the cost will not exceed £700.

The Windhill National School and Church-Service Room, which stands on a site in the central part of Windhill, near Leeds, has been opened. The school is in the ornamental Gothic style. It is in the form of the letter T. Its length is 63ft., and breadth 20ft., excepting the upper part, which is 45ft. Adjoining the school there is a house for the teacher. The entire cost of the building, including all requisites, is estimated at £1726. Of this sum £1548 is already raised. The site is valued at £300.

Labourers' cottages have been erected in the village of Orpington, Kent, at a cost of £180 the pair. They contain four rooms each. The living-rooms are 14ft. by 12ft. The scullery of each cottage is fitted with a sink, and pump for the supply of fresh water from a well. The elevations are decorated with coloured brick arches, bands, and various devices. Each of these cottages is let for £6 10s. per annum.

The foundations of the Exchange building, Blackburn, are making progress; and in a few weeks the erection of the superstructure will be let, and the work proceeded with, with the least possible delay. The area of the large room, which will be used on Wednesdays for Exchange purposes, and for concerts, balls, and public meetings, when required, is 7290ft., which is considerably more than the area of the assembly-room in the Town Hall. The enterprise of Blackburn is thus providing for its present population of 63,000 an Exchange building half as large as the Manchester Exchange; and upwards of 3000ft. longer than Manchester provided in 1809 for the commercial wants of a population of 100,000.

Maidenhead Congregational Chapel, which has been closed during the summer for the purpose of making several alterations, was opened for public worship on Thursday, the 22nd ult. The chapel, previous to the alteration, was very inconvenient and badly ventilated, and the want of more room for Sunday-school operations, and a suitable place for holding the evening services in the week, had been felt for a long time. The chapel was much after the style of those old places generally found in country towns, and several were of opinion that the best plan would be either to take it entirely down and rebuild it, or use it for a school room and build a new chapel in another part of the town. But this plan, on account of the expense, did not meet the views of the majority, so the old side walls were destined to remain.

The front of the chapel has been brought forward several feet, and about the same space has been cut off, which forms the room for evening service during the week, and over it are two large class rooms, intended to be used for bible-classes on Sundays, and such other purposes for which they may be required. The old flat ceiling of the chapel has been removed, and a new arched one, with ventilators at the ends and glass in the centre, has been substituted.

About a fortnight since the chief stone of a church, in Millbrook, near Staleybridge, Kent, was laid by Mr. John Harrison, his father Mr. Abel Harrison, the owner of a large cotton mill in the village, having contributed the handsome sum of £1,200 towards the building. The site, one acre, and £200 are liberally given by the Earl of Stamford, who also gives an acre of land for a parsonage house. The church is to seat 500 persons.

The building of St. Andrew's Church, Leicester, is now so far advanced as to enable a correct estimate to be formed of its general appearance when completed. The style of architecture is Early English, and the ground plan consists of a nave with transepts, a chancel with semi-circular apse, and a vestry at the north-east corner. The principal entrances are at the west end, and through a lofty porch on the south side the church is built almost entirely of brick, the exterior being red and the interior yellow, and both ornamentally banded with blue. The windows are simple, and there is no carving on any of the stone-work, but the effect of the whole, both internally and externally, is graceful and pleasing. A chamber for the organ is built over the vestry and opens into the chancel, while the organist will sit beneath. The sound of the organ will, however, be very much confined, and, if it is not too late, the western wall of the organ chamber should be pierced, so as to allow the sound to flow uninterruptedly into the body of the church. The chancel and transepts are separated from the nave by lofty brick arches, and the roof is of very high pitch and wide span. As far as can be judged from the present state of the building, the church will be rather dark, the massive brick mullions of the windows intercepting much of the light; it will, however, no doubt, be sufficiently light for all necessary purposes.

In the afternoon of Monday, the 18th ult., the corner stone of the New Methodist Free Church, Orchard, Lancashire, was laid in the presence of a large audience. The design is in the Gothic style of the Early Decorated period. The arrangements comprise a school room, 45ft. 6in. by 28ft. 6in.; three class rooms, 17ft. 6in., 16ft. and 10ft. long, respectively, by 12ft. 8in. wide; and a minister's vestry, on the basement floor, with entrances through side doors (in each tower) from the upper school yards; and a church on the ground floor, 52ft. by 42ft., with east, west, and south galleries, containing sittings for 700 persons. The façade is 50ft. in width, flanked by two stair towers, with octagonal spires above; the spires are 63ft. to the top of the finials. The towers stand on a deep weathered and moulded base; at 16ft. from the ground is an arcade of thirteen pointed arches, on light engaged columns, resting on a moulded cill, surrounding each tower. Above the arcade the towers are weathered back a little, and then rise to the height of 35ft., where they are surrounded by a neat moulded cornice, resting in an eaves-course, pierced with trefoils, from which the bases of the spires commence, and are carried up to a height of 6ft., where an open octagon arcade of trefoiled arches, supported on circular piers, with moulded caps and bases, carries the remainder of each spire which are pierced midway (between the arcade and the finial) with eight canopied lucarnes, and crowned with large carved finial. The centre compartment rises to the height of 46ft., and is crowned by a square panelled shaft, with canopied pinnacle and carved finial; the sides are flanked with projecting buttresses, terminating in the same manner; the height of the compartment is divided into two stages by a plain band between two string moulds, the lower portion has two two-light windows, with quatrefoil tracery in heads, lighting the sittings under the south gallery, and the upper a large three-light window, with rich tracery, under a moulded arch, supported by light banded shafts, with carved caps and moulded bases, the principal entrances are between the second compartments and the towers, and

have moulded trefoiled arches, supported on light shafts, with richly carved caps and bases, under gablets terminating with carved finials and bosses, and over each entrance is a single light window, with cinquefoiled tracery. The east and west sides are divided by buttresses into five compartments, having very acute arched windows, divided into two lights, with trefoil and quatrefoil alternately in each crown. The walls are surrounded with coped parapets, resting on moulded cornices, and the copings to the front walls and gable, have ornamental metal crested ridgings. The south front and towers will be faced with Longridge stone, and the sides with dressed bricks. The roof will be covered with north country slates, and the ridges with terrametallic crested ridging. The internal fittings are to be of pitch pine and yellow pine, arranged in a manner to give richness of effect to the framed and panelled work. The constructional timbers of roof and galleries are to be shown. The roof is of single span in one arch, and so connected with the gallery trusses by queen-posts, as to keep the whole of the thrust within the building, at the same time giving a richness of effect and proportion (to the otherwise squareness of the structure) by forming an arcade along the gallery aisles; it will be ceiled under the spars, and formed with panels between the ribs and principals, and have centre flowers with open fretwork for ventilation in the central compartments. The pulpit is octagonal in form, and has twelve deeply sunk arched and moulded panels, with rich cap and base moulds, is supported on an octagonal shaft, with richly moulded and carved cap and base, has a light staircase, supported on two arched ribs, with oak rail and ornamental metal balustrades, and stands within the communion rail on a raised platform of two steps. The communion rail, of Dantzic oak, polished, is supported by 13 ornamental metal balusters. At the north end is a recessed and moulded arch, 14ft. span, supported on light banded shafts, and at the south are three open arches, the object of the latter being to absorb any echo and to give effect to the acoustic qualities of the building. The internal walls will be plastered with stucco line-drawn to imitate stone, and the woodwork and fittings stained and varnished.

On Sunday, 17th ult., the United Presbyterian church, St. Andrew's, Stockton-on-Tees, was formally opened for service. The style of the new building is Early English Gothic, and the internal appearance is neat. The pews are stained in oak, and have no doors, and there is a small gallery at the north end, which is to be used for the accommodation of the Sunday schools. The cost of the building is from £800 to £900.

On Sunday, the 17th ult., the Wesleyan chapel at Thorne, Yorkshire, was reopened, after undergoing some extensive improvements, by lengthening the chapel 18ft., adding galleries in continuation of the former ones, making a semi-circular recess for a new organ at the east end, and erecting two vestries under the organ loft. The new pulpit now stands on four circular wooden columns, the top being about on a level with the lower side of the gallery, and the whole forms a most important improvement, both in appearance and for convenience in seating a larger congregation. The cost will be £200.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

BEAUCEANT AND BANNER OF WAR.

How many stripes of black and white did the *Banner of War* of the Ancient Templars contain, and were they vertical or horizontal (I believe the former); and was it charged with the Cross of the Order? A recent contribution to this department showed the *Beauceant*, to have been charged with a chief *sable*, in addition to the cross *patée*, and not as now made,—the entire field *argent*. These questions are well worthy the attention of our heralds, and those who manufacture the articles.—† Δ

ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM AND THE HOSPITALLERS.

In a recent number of the *MAGAZINE* this Patriarch is called Johannes Hircanus Maccabeus. Was this his family name or has it some prior allusion? The Maccabeus and

Assideana were an armed brotherhood—a body of Knight Templars, and like them extensive builders (They were zealous for the honour and maintenance of the temple, to which they gave large contributions, and on every day, except the great day of atonement, besides the daily oblation, they sacrificed a lamb which was called the sin offering of the Assideans. They practised great austerities and the usual oath they swore was "By the Temple." Formed to rescue the Holy Land and put down idolatry, we find them claiming brotherhood with the Romans (I. Maccabees, Chap. xii., 9—11 and 21—23), and from them the Society of Essenes is said, with every probability, to have been derived. Those writers who assign a Templar origin to Freemasonry may here find a singular parallel, and I cannot resist the impression that there is a link connecting these associations,—did the Hospitalers form a part of that link? A "Bible Student" whose query recently appeared (if a Templar), will find these books highly interesting, as well as the Seventeenth Chapter of Wisdom, which appears to describe the Egyptian mysteries. † Δ.

CANYGES.

Can any brother inform me if Canyges, the founder of St. Mary Redcliffe, was a Mason.

NICHOLAS STONE.

Is there any biographical notice of Nicholas Stone, who was Warden, and Sculptor, under Inigo Jones?—W. STONE.

KING HIRAM AND SOLOMON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

I remember reading that some historian says that Kings Hiram and Solomon had frequent correspondence together, and that they propounded to each other subtle questions. Where is this recorded?—TYRE.

THE IVORITES OF WALES.

There is in Wales a secret society called Ivorites. From whence is their name derived, and what relation do they bear to Freemasons?—STEWART.

JOHN PENNELL'S CONSTITUTIONS.

Bro. John Pennell issued a Book entitled *Constitutions of the Freemasons*, which was printed at Dublin, and is the first Irish book on the subject. Can any brother say what it treats of?—CALIX.—[This book is very scarce, and the following extracts will, perhaps, be deemed acceptable to others beside Calix:—

"Nor must we forget the famous kingdom of Ireland, which, according to Cambrensis, was inhabited before the flood. But be that how it will, of this we are certain, that about three hundred years after the flood, and one hundred and forty-six after the confusion at Babel (*An. Mundi*, 1556, *Ante Ch.*, 2048) Bartholan, son of Sera, of the offspring of Japhet, came and planted a colony here; and afterwards Nemethus, a Scythian, with his four sons, came and planted colonies in this island, but in short time was expelled by the inhabitants aforesaid; and about two hundred years after his expulsion, the five sons of Dela, from Greece, of the posterity of Nemethus, brought new colonies into Ireland, and having subdued it, divided the kingdom between them.

"About three hundred and seventy years before the birth of Christ, the four sons of Milesius, the Spaniard, with a fleet of sixty sail, came to Ireland, subdued the kingdom, settled themselves in several parts of it, planted colonies and erected Lodges.

"And in short time after many famous schools of learning were erected in Ireland, to which the Britons, Saxons and Gauls, resorted for learning. See Bede's *Ecl. Hist.*, Lib. 3, 27; *Alcunius Lib.* 7, 4, &c.

"When Christianity reached this Island (Anno Dom. 432) Masonry began to be much in request; for when St. Patrick was sent to Ireland, he converted the natives to the Christian faith, and founded the Cathedral of St. Patrick, at Ardmagh, which was rebuilt by Patrick Scanlain, Archbishop of Ardmagh, Anno Dom. 1262, and the Priory of St. Dabeoc, or Avog, in Lough Derg, was founded by St. Patrick and St. Dabeoc, nigh the famous cave, commonly called St. Patrick's Purgatory.

"The ancient and principal Seat-Royal of the kingdom, for a long time, was Parah, in the county of Meath, where their solemn Feasts and Royal Assemblies were held at certain seasons; and there (Anno Dom. 455) King Lagarius kept his royal seat. Small remains of that ancient and noble building is to be seen at this day.

"The church St. Mac Nisius, in Connor, was founded by Engus Muc Nisius, about A.D. 490, and St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Down, was founded by St. Caillan, Anno 500.

"The Abbey of St. Coman, in Roscommon was founded by Coman; and the Cathedral of St. Finian, in Clonard, was founded about the same time (Anno Dom. 550) by St. Finian, a man eminent for piety and learning.

"The present church of the Blessed Trinity, commonly called Christ's Church, in Dublin, was built by Sitricus, a Dane, and Donatus, Archbishop of Dublin, Anno 1038.

"Roderick O'Connor, King of Conaught, was an excellent Mason; who, among his other works, built (Anno Dom. 1161) a stately Stone Castle, at Tuam which was called by the Irish the Wonderful Castle.

"The priory of St. John the Baptist, at Kilmainham, was founded by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, Anno Dom. 1174; and the Cathedral of St. Bar, or Finbar, was built by St. Bar, at the same time.

"John de Courey, Earl of Kingsail, was an excellent architect; he built the present St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Down, and the Priory of St. John the Baptist, St. Mary's Abbey of Innis, and the Priory of Neddram, with many others, Anno. Dom. 1183; and the Priory of St. John the Baptist, without Newgate, in Dublin, was built by Alured C. Palmer, a Dane, Anno Dom. 1188.

"The present St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin, was built by John Comin, Archbishop of Dublin, Anno Dom. 1190. The Priory of St. John, in Kilkenny, by William Marescall, Earl of Pembroke, Anno. Dom. 1211; and Felix O'Ruaden, Archbishop of Tuam, rebuilt St. Mary's Abbey, in Dublin, Anno Dom. 1230, and covered it with lead. It was first founded by the Danes, in Anno. 984.

"Nor must we forbear to mention Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who was likewise an excellent Mason. He founded Carrickfergus, built a friery in Down, Anno Dom. 1232; the famous Castle of Trim, the Priory of St. John Baptist, in the territory of Ards, and also several other abbeys and castles, which would be too tedious to mention. Let the curious but examine the histories and antiquities of Ireland, and they will find it able to vie with most kingdoms in ancient abbeys and venerable Gothic buildings, according to the architecture of the times wherein they were built. And now in this present age there are many curious buildings erected, and many now erecting throughout the kingdom, after the manner of the Angustan style; and the city of Dublin is supposed to have as curious and stately buildings, both public and private, as any one city in the world.

"As a catalogue of those curious and stately buildings would be too tedious here to insert, so it would be a crime not to mention the two famous Master Masons and curious Architects, in whom centers all that was truly ingenious in Vitruvius, Palladio, Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, &c., viz: Thos. Burgh, Esq., Engineer and Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Fortifications and Buildings, in Ireland; and Capt. Edward Lovet Pearce, the contriver and projector of that strong, well-contrived, noble pile, the Parliament Hall, whose first stone was laid at the south side, on February 3rd, 1728-9, by the Lords Justices, together with several of the nobility and members of Parliament, attended by the yeomen of the Guard, a detachment of dragoons, and another of foot. In the body of which stone was laid two silver medals, with the effigies of their present majesties, King George and Queen Caroline, and over the medals was laid a plate of copper, on which is inscribed the following inscription:—

"Serenissimus et Potentissimus Rex
Georgius Secundus
Per Excellent. Dominum
Johannum Dominum Carteret Baron de Hawnes
Locum tenentem
Et per Excellent. Dominus
Hugonem Archiepm. Armachan.
Thomam Wyndam Cancell.
Guiliel. Conolly Dom. Com. Protocol.
Justiciarios Generales
Primum hujusce Domus Parliament, Lapidem
Posuit
Tertio Die, Februar. Anna Dom.
MDCCXXVIII.

"And thier excellencies, the Lord Justices, were pleased to leave on the stone a purse with twenty-one guineas, which the aforesaid Captain Pearce, the architect, distributed among the Craftsmen, to drink towards the healths of their majesties, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family.

"And now, under his present majesty, King George II. (a Mason king whom God preserve), while arts and sciences flourish, while noblemen, gentlemen, clergymen and learned scholars of most professions and denominations have frankly joined to take the charges and to wear the badges of Free and Accepted Masons, let all Freemasons so behave themselves as to be accepted of God, the G.A.O.T.U., and continue to be, as they have ever been, the wonder of the world; and let the cement of the brotherhood be so well preserved, that the whole body may remain as a well built arch.

THE TOOLS IN DEZMOTT'S AHIMAN REZON.

In the frontispiece to Dermott's *Ahiman Rezon* there are the figures of Hiram, Solomon, Haggai, and Zerubbabel, with others, these are all standing on pedestals, the first bearing a plumb rule; the second, a compass; the third, a level; and the fourth, a square. Does this mean to show their relative positions in the Craft as J.W., G.M., S.W., and W.M.?—Ex. Ex.

QUOTATION REQUIRED.

To the King's good health;
The Nation's wealth;
The Prince, God bless;
The Fleet success;
The Lodge no less;

The poetry, if such it may be called, is not very excellent, but as a toast may pass muster.—ABER.

GRAND STEWARDS' PRIVILEGES.

When did the Grand Stewards' Lodge forego one of their proudest privileges, that of "considering petitions and relieving distressed brethren?"—AN ADMIRER OF THE GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.

THE R.W., BRO. ARCHIBALD RICHARDSON.

Of what family, trade, or profession was Bro. Archibald Richardson, Deputy Grand Master in 1772?—X.E.

MASONIC BALLS.

In what opinion are Masonic Balls held by the rules of the Craft?—J.A.—[We really cannot tell. Bro. Noorthouck, under whom an edition of the *Book of Constitutions* appeared in 1786, is reported to have called them "pollutions—alien to the principles of the Craft—an ill-advised measure, that has caused divisions amongst ourselves very difficult to heal, and pointed the finger of scorn against the Institution in a manner very little to its credit. Dancing is a solecism irreconcilable with any one point, part, or secret, connected with the Institution. If once the Fraternity is so weak and inconsiderate as to give themselves up to such frivolous and unworthy pursuits, they may bid farewell to Masonry."]

BRO. PRESTON'S EXPULSION.

What were the particular circumstances attending the celebrated Bro. William Preston's expulsion?—J. A.—[We have gleaned the following, which will no doubt satisfy J. A. Bro. William Preston was entered, passed, and raised among the "Antients," a society which had its origin in a schism and secession from the Grand Lodge of England. Preston's clear perception, however, soon convinced him that his party was not a legally-constituted one, and he left them and applied for, and was received into, membership under the banner of the regular Grand Lodge of England. With the utmost assiduity did he study the principles of our Order, and a bright and successful student was he. He saw that the hidden treasures of Freemasonry required a more general development in order to be fully understood by the ordinary mind. To effect this was the chief object of his life, and how successful he was every intelligent brother knows. At a certain hour, daily, he applied himself to the drawing of designs, and so perfect were his plans that the Craftsmen, wheresoever dispersed, have been since engaged in executing them, and have never been at a stand for want of employment. On Thursday, May 21st, 1772, in order to have the counsel and advice of the Craft, he gave a banquet at his own expense, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, to which he invited all the Masonic wisdom and talent of Great Britain to be present. According to his request, the brethren assembled early, and he was not slow in announcing to them the object he had in view in convoking them. He said that "Freemasonry in order to preserve its standing must spread its roots and expand its branches far and wide, for the purpose of extending its capabilities to meet the exigencies of the times." He then laid before them the result of his long and arduous labour; the present system of lecturing (a re-construction of the old) as practised in the beginning of the present century; It was discussed, *seriatim*, approved and adopted. Bro. Preston then became exceedingly popular and was employed as D.G. Sec. under

Bro. Heseltine, who wished at that time to publish an improved edition of the *Book of Constitutions*, which would bring down the history of Freemasonry to his own time. Considering Preston the most eligible to prepare the work for the printer, he gave him the entire charge of it, and free access to all the documents and papers of Grand Lodge. When the most labourious part of the work was performed, and it was nearly ready to go to press the G. Sec. wanted to give an acquaintance of his, Bro. Noorthouck, Treasurer of the Lodge of Antiquity, an interest in its publication, and appointed him to assist Preston in completing it. Bro. Preston having done all the work of selecting, arranging, etc., thought he was entitled to the individual honour of his labours, and declined the offer, when the work was taken from him altogether and given to Noorthouck. Seeing that the honours he had so well earned were taken from him, he remonstrated warmly and threw up the office of D. G. Sec. in disgust, and, some say, withheld a part of the material he had collected for the book. This displeased Bro. Heseltine, who was not long waiting for an opportunity of resenting the offence which Preston had given him, and the latter was arraigned for a violation of the laws of the Grand Lodge in attending a sermon at church in Masonic costume; and in his defence Bro. Preston said that this regulation of the Grand Lodge—the one which they said he had violated—was “the height of absurdity, and could not be admitted by any person who professed himself a friend to the society.” He also said that “the Lodge of Antiquity had its own peculiar rights formally secured to it at the revival in 1716, and was determined to preserve them inviolate, and it was very questionable if the Grand Lodge was empowered to make laws binding on a lodge which had acted on its own independent authority from a period long anterior to the existence of that body.” On the 30th of January, 1778, he (Bro. Preston) was “expelled from the Grand Lodge, and declared incapable of attending the same or any of its Committees.” In 1787, when the Duke of Cumberland was Grand Master, the case of Bro. Preston was submitted to the Grand Lodge, who then, in a better and more Masonic spirit, reconsidered all its former proceedings, and reinstated Brother Preston to all the rights and honours of Freemasonry.]

NOTES ON LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART.

The British Archaeological Association, finding its journal too limited for all the papers which it wishes to make public, has just issued the first volume of a series of communications under the title of *Collectanea Archaeologia*, from an able article in which, on the Local Legends of Shropshire, by the well-known antiquary, Mr. Thomas Wright, we cull the following:—“The giants are frequently associated with ruins and ancient relics in the legends of this country. In the history of the Fitzwarine’s we are given to understand that the ruined Roman city of Uriconium, which we are now exploring at Wroxeter, had been taken possession of by the giants. Sometimes, in these legends, the very names of the Tuetonic mythic personages are preserved. Thus, a legend in Berkshire has preserved the name of the Northern and Teutonic smith-hero, Weland, the representative of the classical Vulcan. The name of Weland’s father, Wade, is preserved in the legend of Mulgrave Castle, in Yorkshire, which is pretended to have been built by a giant of that name. A Roman road which passes by it is called Wade’s Causeway, and a large tumulus, or cairn of stones, in the vicinity is popularly called Wade’s Grave. According to the legend, while the giant Wade was building his castle, he and his wife lived upon the milk of an enormous cow, which she was obliged to leave at pasture on the distant moors. Wade made the causeway for her convenience, and she assisted him in building the castle by bringing him quantities of large stones in her apron. One day, as she was carrying her bundle of stones, her apron-string broke and they all fell to the ground, a great heap of about twenty cart-loads—and there they still remain as a memorial of her industry. Another castle in Yorkshire, occupying an early site, was said, according to a tradition mentioned by Leland in the sixteenth century, to have been built by a giant named Ettin. It is a mere corruption of the name of the *Eotenas*, or giants of Tuetonic mythology.” The legend of Wade’s Causeway is noticed by Leland, Graves, Young, and others, and Mulgrave Castle, with

which it is connected, is in the interesting district called Cleveland, on a new history of which, Brother George Markham Tweddell is at present almost exclusively engaged, and for which he has been carefully collecting materials for upwards of eighteen years.

A writer in the *Eccelesiologist* very rationally remarks:—“Before we look forward to the future of art, however hopefully we may do so, this one work is of the *first* importance—to do what we can to stay the ruinous hand of the restorer amongst the cities of Europe. Year by year fresh works of destructive renovations are undertaken. It is too late already to save some of the very noblest works of the past; it will be too late soon to raise a voice save in lament for the dead. At all events, let us take care of our own ancient buildings in England. To let well alone is prudent counsel, in this as in other matters. Let us learn to be more judicious and conservative in the restoration of our English mediæval remains, and so, perhaps, teach others to hesitate before they spend their means and labour in undertakings so ill devised. In all new work we have room enough to indulge without restraint in design, and to allow imagination a sober licence. But let us pause before we lay a rude hand on the structures of earlier times. It is an ill preparation for our own works to show no reverence for those of our fathers. There is a curse on the man that removes his neighbour’s landmark; there is, perhaps, a greater one for him that destroys the earnest, faithful labour of the generations before him.”

Sir John Richardson, L.L.D., F.R.S., in his recent volume on *The Polar Regions*, says, respecting the hundreds of meat-cannisters bearing the label of the contractor Goldner which were found at Beechy Island by Captain Penney:—“So large a quantity could not have been needed during the first winter from England. It is therefore most probable that a survey was made of the provisions, and the bad cases piled in the order found. The loss of so large a proportion of the supply was doubtless a main cause of the disastrous fate of the expedition two winters afterwards. A record, in a tin case, was most probably exposed on the top of the cairn. The voyagers did not know that the Polar bear is in the habit of carrying off and gnawing such unusual objects, a fact subsequently learned by the searching parties. That their provisions were actually exhausted when they reached King William’s Island was made known to Dr. Rae by a party of Eskimos, who sold them some seal’s flesh. The number of deaths (nine officers and fifteen men, up to the time of leaving the ships) indicates that officers and men had gone on short allowance, an expedient which, however needful, cannot be resorted to in Arctic climates without inducing scurvy. It is characteristic of that disease, that its victims are not aware of their weakness and the near approach of death, until, on some sudden exposure or unusual exertion, they expire without warning.”

A new edition, reconstructed and revised of *Journeys and Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom of America*, by Frederick Law O’lmsted, brought down to the present time, will shortly be published.

Two letters, entirely in the autograph of Oliver Cromwell, sold by auction the other day, in London, for £59. They had been the property of the late Rev. Dr. Badinel.

The *Homeward Mail* thus writes of the contemplated removal of the museum and library of the India House to the British Museum:—“We know something of the advantages which the old India House Library has conferred on literary men who have illustrated the history, the geography, the manners and customs, and, above all, the philology of India. But why, it may be asked, cannot these same advantages be conferred upon them after the reported change has taken place? The answer is very obvious; because the system of the British Museum is not the system of the old India House Library. In the former you may read what you can get between certain stated hours. You may hunt your book through an incomprehensible catalogue, and having got it, you may sit down at a common table and turn it to the best uses you can. But the India-house Library lent out its book and manuscripts to the home student. Few of those who have contributed to our knowledge of the languages, the history, and the institutions of India could have prosecuted their studies between stated hours in a public room. There are many literary men in this country who never have been to the Library of the British Museum, who never will go, and never can go. If they cannot from some quarter or other obtain the books and manuscripts they require, with permission to use them at their own homes, they cannot do their work at all. Take, for example, the case of a man in the public service, compelled to attend a Government office between the breakfast and the dinner hours. How can he go to

the British Museum between the stated hours? How can the officers of public companies, or men engaged in law, in commerce, &c., pay their visits to Great Russell-street, although they be denizens of London? But what of those who are not? What of the Indian students who reside in the country, who only visit the metropolis once or twice a year? It may be said that objections of this kind are of general application; that, if arguments at all, they are arguments in favour of allowing books to be taken out of our great national libraries and used at home. And so, to a certain extent, they are. But the case of the Indian student is a peculiar one. We scarcely think, therefore, that we exaggerate when we say that the transfer to the British Museum of the printed books and manuscripts formerly belonging to the old East India Company will put a stop to the prosecution in this country of those Oriental studies which resulted in the publication of so many works of Indian history and philology—works commonly undertaken as labours of love, and, except under very peculiar circumstances, seldom or never remunerative to the student."

Mr. Woolner is sculpturing busts of Professor Henslow and Archdeacon Hare, and a group of the children of Dr. Thomas Fairbairn, of Manchester.

Sir John F. W. Herschel, in his contributions to the new edition of the *Encyclopedian Britannica*, remarks on radiation fogs and river mists:—"If the ground slope ever so little towards a valley, the cold air will run down-wards, and depress the mean temperature of the mixture, producing fog . . . In the Weald of Kent, a district abounding in grassy slopes and winding and branching valleys, in the calm clear nights which are there so frequent, beautiful instances of radiation-fog are of perpetual occurrence. Immediately after sunset, in clear weather, dew commences—streams of cold air set downwards, following the lines of shortest descent, their course being marked with mist, thin and filmy at first, but acquiring density in its downward progress, and by degrees filling the valleys with fog, which, in the morning before sunrise, presents exactly the aspect of a winding lake or river of water, whose surface, perfectly even and horizontal, runs a sharply defined level line round every promontory and into every retreating nook. . . . It is a matter of ordinary remark that the spring frosts are severer in hollows and low grounds than on slopes and heights."

In *Edwin of Deira*, Mr. Alexander Smith's new poem, the introduction of Bertha to the Prince is thus described:—

"He stands in centre of thy brethren there
Worthy thy dearest greeting" As she turned
(Half-breaking from the arms that softly held)
A happy blushing face, with yellow hair
And sweet eyes azure as the flaxen flower,
The dim air brightened round her, and her voice
Broke into silvery welcome, then so stopped
That its surcease was to the ear what light
Withdrawn is to the eye. The Prince, through all
The hurry of his pulse, returned her grace.
In ceremonious phrases—stately set
Cold in themselves, yet tinged as by a dawn
Of coming passion—when the King broke in
Words that a kiss foreran, "Now go, my girl:
Thou shouldst be very fair; thy coming stole
Thy mother from me."

They go a-hunting, and meet alone in the wood:—

"The Princess rode with dewy drooping eyes
And heightened colour. Voice and clang of hoof,
And all the clatter as they sounded on,
Became a noisy nothing in her ear,
A world removed. The woman's heart that woke
Within the girlish bosom—ah! too soon!—
Filled her with fear and strangeness; for the path,
Familiar to her childhood, and to still
And maiden thoughts, upon a sudden dipped
To an unknown sweet land of delicate light
Divinely aired, but where each rose and leaf
Was trembling, as if haunted by a dread
Of coming thunder. Changed in one quick hour
From bud to rose, from child to woman, love
Silenced her spirit, as the swelling brine
From out the fair Atlantic makes a hush
Within the channels of the careless stream,
That erst ran chattering with the pebble stones."

At the opening of the Social Science Congress at Dublin, Lord Brougham thus noticed the recent increase of co-operative societies:—"In the great department of social economy much attention was at

the last congress given to the important introduction into the manufacturing districts of the co-operative system—the establishment of unions by the working classes, for the purpose of sharing in the profits on the goods consumed or used by them, as well as of preventing adulteration of those goods, and for the purpose of carrying on branches of manufacture. In both these kinds of union the progress has been very great since last year, and in the latter those doubts which seemed to exist of the scheme's practicability have been almost altogether removed. About fifty companies for manufacture have been established since last congress, besides many of mere stores. In these last a capital of £500,000 is invested; but in the former the manufacturing concerns represent a capital of nearly £2,000,000, exclusive of the Manchester Cotton Company (Limited), whose capital is £1,000,000. The returns of Mr. Tidd Pratt shows the creation of above 250 co-operative societies within the last twelve months, all enrolled under the Friendly Societies Act. As might be supposed the savings and profits of these good men are in part applied to public purposes and to charity. Thus at Rochdale they have given to the town a drinking fountain and contributed £50 to the Indian Relief Fund, besides smaller yearly sums to the Dispensary and the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The effect of co-operation in preventing those strikes, so pernicious to working classes and so dangerous to the peace of the community, has been everywhere felt. The late strikes at Colne may be ascribed to the want of co-operative unions in that district; but the mischiefs occasioned, and which left their traces behind, opened the people's eyes to their error, and the consequence has been the establishment in that district of a shed with 700 looms upon the co-operative plan."

We are glad to learn that a book-post treaty has been made between Great Britain and France. The more the two countries exchange ideas, the less likely will they be to exchange bullets and cannon balls.

Miss Harriet Hosmer, the American sculptress, has completed her colossal statue of Colonel Benton, of Missouri. The statue, which has been modelled at Rome, is to be cast in bronze at Munich, and erected at St. Louis.

In *Fraser's Magazine*, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, writing on "British Sculpture, its conditions and Prospects," thus notices one of our living English sculptors, Mr. Woolner:—"This gentleman is at the present moment known chiefly by his portrait busts and medallions: but there are other capabilities in him of which he has already given very clear proofs, and which will doubtless some day appear in much more signal evidence. In portraiture, we are not acquainted with any works which, for consummate study and art, for life and power, can at all stand beside his. The labour which he expends upon his busts is out of all proportion to that of other men, but not out of proportion to the effect produced: it is labour of the brain as well as the hand; exquisite art as well as determined study and finish. His modelling of flesh in all its delicate niceties may well be termed perfect, and is indeed carried so far that nothing but the real intellect and fire of his work would suffice to sustain it. With less of these highest qualities in combination, it would be over-finish; these keep it in its place, and preserve it from transcending the bounds of true sculptural art. Given expression and character strong and fine enough to present a true reflex of what pertains to life itself—a finish of modelling equally true stands rightly bestowed and harmonised, but on no other conditions. The marble busts of Rajah Brooke and Sir William Hooker, and of Mr. Tennyson and Professor Sedgwick, now in Trinity College, Cambridge, are eminent instances of these qualities, and rank certainly among the most remarkable works of modern sculpture; and to these we may add the bronze medallions of Carlyle, Tennyson, and Browning. In heroic portraiture, Mr. Woolner has given us the Bacon of the Oxford museum, and a design for a Wordsworth monument; the latter, a much earlier work, as dignified in sculptural arrangement as the former is informed with intellect and meaning. The side-groups of the Wordsworth design are amply sufficient to indicate their sculptor's faculty of ideal invention; indeed, we could scarcely illustrate more aptly than from them the sense, or one of the senses, in which we understand the term. They are intended to exhibit the two dominant principals of the poet's mind: on one side, authority controlling impulse—a father subduing his refractory boy; on the other, reverence to God as the fruit of the contemplation of nature—a mother, in a gesture of awe and worship, directing upwards the thought of her daughter, who has brought her a flower. Among other works of Mr. Woolner already made public, we cannot forbear citing a statuette of 'Love'—a female figure of delight fulgence and tenderness, classical in the right sense, without needing the aid of a mythological name: and the small

figures in relief for the pulpit of Llandaff Cathedral—Moses, David, the Baptist, and St. Paul, each a distinctly original conception, not only of the personage himself, but of the form of art embodiment.”

In Miss Knight's newly published *Autobiography*, we have the following anecdote of Dr. Johnson, who had been on board the *Ramillies*, frigate, which was commanded by her father:—“When he was conveyed on shore, the young officer whom my father had sent to accompany him, asked him if he had any further commands. ‘Sir,’ said Johnson, ‘have the goodness to thank the commodore and all the officers for their kindness to me, and tell Mr. ———, the first lieutenant, that I beg he will leave off the practice of swearing.’ The young man, willing, if possible, to justify, or at least excuse, his superior, replied that, unfortunately, there was no making the sailors do their duty without using strong language, and that his Majesty's service required it. ‘Then, pray, sir,’ answered Johnson, ‘tell Mr. ——— that I beseech him not to use one oath more than is absolutely required for the service of his Majesty.’” She also gives a description of Lord Eldon's conduct when under the influence of “the rosy”:—“While I was talking to the Miss Fitzroys and others, the Chancellor came up to me, and began to shake me violently by the hand, which rather surprised me, as we had never been introduced to each other. He was not quite sober. He said he hoped I did not believe all the nonsense about his ill-treatment of Princess Charlotte, of which no doubt I had heard a lamentable story; and was going on, when I stopped him by saying that Princess Charlotte had not conversed with me at all on the subject, and that if any one had mentioned it to me it was the Queen. Not content with this, he came up to me in the same manner after the Royal Family had gone down to supper, and entered again on the subject, in a very confused tone. I put him off by saying that really it was not my business to interfere in the Princess Charlotte's concerns, that I had only the honour of attending her, and that the Duchess of Leeds was the person who had the responsibility. This I said in a good-humoured way, and got rid of him at last.”

In the Rev. Dr. Somerville's *Own Life and Times* we have the following notice of the once-popular Peter Pindar:—“At the house of Mr. Murray, bookseller, in Fleet-street, I had the good fortune, as far as it tended to gratify my curiosity, to meet frequently Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcot), then in great celebrity upon account of the vivacity, wit, and eccentric originality of his poetical compositions. As he declined playing at cards, I usually engrossed his conversation while the rest of Mr. Murray's guests were occupied in that amusement. Peter told me that he had three hobbies, poetry, painting, and metaphysics; and, with respect to the last, in which I suspected his attainments to be superficial, he said he had been deeply indebted to the writings of David Hume and Adam Smith, for whom he entertained a profound veneration. The complimentary style in which he spoke of Scottish authors, and Scotsmen in general, made me suspect that he was no stranger to the art of flattery. There appeared, however, in his conversation at table, such a mixture of ribaldry, buffoonery, and obscene allusions, as coincided exactly with my preconceptions of this too much admired writer. On one of the occasions that I met Dr. Wolcot, after vaunting of the patronage of the Duke of Cumberland, he recited and mimicked a conversation he had had with his Royal Highness behind the scenes in the playhouse. He had composed an epilogue to be spoken by one of the actors, and the Duke wishing to see it, attempted to wrest from him the manuscript he held in his hands. Peter resisted, saying, ‘Your Royal Highness cannot read it.’ The Duke turned away, expressing himself in great wrath, which Peter repeated, mimicking his attitude and voice. The pleasantry consisted in this, that the Duke of Cumberland was supposed to be deficient in the elementary branches of education. Dr. Wolcot, who had been originally educated for the medical profession, told me that he had also officiated as a clergyman in Jamaica; and, had I encouraged him, he seemed inclined to make the clerical duties a subject of profane jocularly. He offered me a season ticket to the opera, at that time performed in the Pantheon; but, however fond of amusement, I disdained to be laid under an obligation to a person whom I so much despised. Considering the exemplary virtues of the king, with the candour from which we never ought to depart in judging of characters, the notorious dissoluteness of the poet, and the alarming danger arising from the temper of the times, I have often been shocked at the indifference, and much more at the applause, with which many of my acquaintances, of whose virtue and patriotism I had entertained a favourable opinion, have been accustomed to speak of the modern Pindar. No talents can expiate the total absence of moral decorum; but talents prostituted to the depreciation and ridicule of decency, and to the dissolution of all the bands of social order, call for the execration of every well-wisher of mankind.”

We are indebted to Mr. James Hannay's *Essays from the “Quarterly Review,”* for the following anecdote:—“One of the Jameses having intimated that he would honour Somerville with his company at the castle, the Baron dispatched a missive to his lady, with the significant postscript, ‘Speates and Raxes!’—implying that spits and ranges were to be put into instant service. Unluckily, the letter fell into the hands of a new steward, who, not knowing the writing, read ‘Spears and Jacks!’ The lady, instantly concluding that there was war in the wind, raised the followers without delay; and the King and Somerville found a couple of hundred of armed men, under the command of a neighbouring laird, awaiting them on the road. At first the King feared treason, but the mistake was soon explained. Few Stewarts, from the first James to Topham Beauclerk, were without a keen sense of fun, and the monarch's delight was long and loud.”

Tuesday, October 1st, is the latest day on which the Commissioners for the Great International Exhibition of 1862 will receive applications for space from British exhibitors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

ANCIENT AND MODERN MASONRY.

(Conclusion.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It is now the ninth hour, the hour of a perfect Mason; the stone which the builders refused has become the head of the corner; all is accomplished; nothing now remains but for the faithful soldier of the cross to take upon himself the vows of knighthood, and follow the banner of Beauceant. At what precise periods the various degrees forming collectively the Ancient and Accepted Rite were originally instituted is comparatively of little importance. The Knight Templars is the most ancient, and was formerly universally given as a preliminary to the Rose Croix. This, taking into consideration the historical order of the events commemorated in each degree is evidently an anachronism, and is now frequently omitted, many Knights Rose Croix not being Companions of the Temple. The religious and military order of the Temple is indeed the true head and *ne plus ultra* of Freemasonry. At this point it is all the ineffable degrees culminate; it is here that all teaching ends, and the noble and priestly soldier of the Temple, armed at all points, commences that holy warfare which he is destined to wage against the powers of evil until the close of his mortal career.

It forms no part of my intention to enter into the history of the Chivalric Order of the Temple, its rise and fall, but to it the Masonic Order owes its origin. It is a legacy bequeathed to us by those Christian Knights who sealed their faith with their blood; it is but the shadow of the past, but what a past! It is the sole relic now remaining to us of the times when great and good men fought, and bled, and thought their lives nothing but for the sake of Christ Jesus, and Him crucified. Peace be with them, they died in their steel harness full knightly.

The Knights are dust,
And their good swords are rust.
Their souls are with the saints, we trust.
It is true for us,
The neighing steed and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife,
The royal banner; and all quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstances of glorious war!

exists no longer; we are no longer called to place our lance in rest against the infidel; but the Masonic Knight Templar has an ample field on which to exercise those talents with which the Great Architect of the Universe has endowed him. Let him remember that, as a vowed soldier of the Cross of Christ, he has solemnly sworn to fight under his

glorious banner, not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places; that he took upon him the whole armour of God, that he might be enabled to withstand at the evil day the arch enemy of mankind and of our holy Order, and, having done all, to stand. And blessed will that knight be who, at the end of his warfare, when borne on his shield bleeding, faint, and weary, he renders up his soul to his Creator, can say, with the Apostle St. Paul, "I have fought a good fight; I have kept the faith; hereafter there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which God, our righteous Judge, will give me at that day."

Yours most fraternally,

M. H. SHUTTLEWORTH,

Grand Vice-Chancellor, K.T.

August 28, 1861.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I address you in reply to Bro. Shuttleworth's late letter, in hope that it may elicit other information and suggestions from your numerous readers, which may result in the adoption of some plan to remove the restriction practised with each other by the different bodies of Templars, and thus promote their usefulness. It would appear from Bro. Shuttleworth's letter that the French Templars refuse to recognise us. Scotland apparently holds aloof from us, as we do from Ireland; and I see no reason why, with equal justice, America should not extend the same advantages to us all.

Bro. Shuttleworth's information is valuable as coming from a French brother, but unfortunately he does not state why they refuse to recognise us. Such non-recognition may arise from their having adopted the high degrees so essential to knighthood. I myself do not see why we should not require the Rose Croix of all postulants, and should decidedly consider it essential—if Masonic degrees are at all essential—to a Knight Commander. It may arise from our refusing to recognise their claim, and with it the nomination of our Grand Prior; or, more likely, it may arise from our having made innovations incompatible with historical evidence.

Without entering into the subject of the genuineness of the Charter of Freemasons of the French Templars, which has elsewhere been amply discussed, it is undeniable that the Order of the Temple or Knights Templars, is one and indivisible, and can have only one Grand Master, reserving the point as to whether our Order is that of the Temple or the United Order of the Temple and St. John. The Scottish Templars are probably of the latter, and Preston, page 200 (9th edition), shows that, in 1500, Masonry in England and the Order of St. John were under the same patron and Grand Master, Henry VII. of England.

From the exclusiveness of the Ancient Templars, who admitted none but knights (a strong argument in favour of our requiring the Rose Croix), I have always seen grave objections to any connection between the Templars and the Masons. This objection is now removed by the publication of an ancient MS. by Bro. Cooke, which proves that previously, even to the establishment of the Templars, speculative and operative Masonry, though handed down together, were then understood to be entirely separate and distinct.

I regret my inability to bring forward the subject of a Union so strongly as I would wish, and only hope some more able hand will take up my views, concluding with a suggestion that a general convention be brought about during the forthcoming exhibition in London, in order to ascertain what all parties require for a fair and honourable union, or, at the least, that we come to some understanding as to general principles, shameful innovations having been made in different countries on the ancient rule of the Order.

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

†

August 31, 1861.

PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—“Secretary No. 162” appears in to-day's MAGAZINE as the advocate of the law which denies to the private soldier, whatever his intellect and whatever his moral fitness may be, the privileges of that glorious fraternity, the true members of which do not judge a man by the social position which he may happen to occupy; although we have had *flunkey-souled fellows* initiated amongst us, who have so far forgot the first degree in Freemasonry as to ask, in places where there was more than one lodge which was the *Gentlemen's* Lodge, and to say that they would visit no other. These were commissioned officers; and if it be to satisfy such unmasonic pride as this that Freemasonry is denied to the private, then I contend that the prohibition is a removal of one of the finest of our ancient landmarks; for “the internal, and not the external qualifications of a man are what Masonry regards.”

Your correspondent is kind enough to refer me to that passage in the *Book of Constitutions*, “where it is ordered that every candidate must be not only a free man, but ‘his own master, and, at the time of his initiation, in reputable circumstances.’” I am happy to say that I was perfectly aware of this law before I became a Mason, that I trust I have never forgotten it since, and have no fault to find with it now. But unless the secretary of No. 162, Sheffield, can show that every private soldier is a slave, or that his calling is disreputable, I cannot see what this has to do with the question. That the army generally is not the best place in which to recruit for Freemasonry, I am forced to acknowledge but I have yet to learn that all virtue and intelligence therein is confined to its officers, and all ignorance and vice to the private soldiers. Believing that both amongst officers and privates there are men who are as rich in knowledge and in virtue as myself, or even as the Secretary of the Britannia Lodge (No. 162), I see no reason why we should fear having to meet such fellow mortals in lodge or elsewhere. Freemasonry would not make the private mutinous to his officers, but rather obedient, nor would it be a whit worse for the efficient state of our army if it caused certain officers not to regard their private soldiers as what Professor Longfellow calls “dumb driven cattle.”

I will pass by the impertinent and needlessly insulting remark of “Secretary No. 162,” as to what *he says* I do not at present know, by merely asking him, How he knows whether I am in such total ignorance of the subject or not? It is unfortunately apparent to any one who casts his eyes over the correspondence in the MAGAZINE, that little of that brotherhood we profess is to be found in such correspondence; hence, I looked for ill-natured things being said as a matter of course. But is it wise, for either our peace or the sake of the Craft, to give way to them? For myself, I write from no private spleen, and no ridicule, no insinuations, and no uncharitable construction which any other correspondent may put upon my humble epistles, will silence my pen. Open to conviction, I am not to be clamoured down.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother, yours very fraternally,

BROTHER PETER.

Never mind where, August 31st, 1861.

ST. MARY, REDCLIFFE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have heard with much pleasure that the Freemasons of Bristol have undertaken the completion of the restoration of the north-east corner of that glorious pile, St. Mary Redcliffe. They could not have commenced at a more appropriate spot. Would it not be a worthy and a suitable work to do for English Masons in general to assist our Bristol brethren in their most laudable and truly Masonic undertaking. This might be done either by local appeals in lodge, or a list of subscriptions might be opened at the office of the MAGAZINE. Should you, Sir, approve of it. I may add that in writing this I am quite uninfluenced by any idea but the good work; having no connection with any Bristol Lodge or brother.

Yours fraternally,

August 3rd, 1861.

U.R., 319.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

Our W. Bro., the Earl of Carnarvon, was married on Thursday last, the 5th inst., in Westminster Abbey, to Lady Evelyn Stanhope, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, with full choral ceremony. It was noticed that a large number of Roman Catholic priests were present during the ceremony.

By the death of his father, our noble brother, Lord Villetort, succeeds to the title of Earl of Mount Edgecombe.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

On Wednesday evening the quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields. The W. Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., on the throne as G.M.; supported by Bro. Col. Burlton, as D.G.M.; Bro. Algernon Perkins, as S.G.W.; Bro. Pattison, S.G.W.; Bro. W. G. Clarke, G. Sec.; Rev. Bros. Senior and Bedford, Grand Chaplains; Bro. McIntire, G.S.D.; Bro. Gregory, G.J.D.; Bro. Woods, D.C.; Bro. Symonds, Assist. D.C.; Bro. Pullen, S.B.; Bro. Adams, G.P.; Bro. Farmer, Assist. G.P.; Bro. Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Bro. Daukes, G. Supt. of Works. Bros. Charles Hobeler, P.G.W., representative of the Grand Lodge of Berlin; John Udall, G. W. K. Potter, R. Girand, W. P. Scott, J. S. S. Hopwood, R. W. Wheeler, P.G.Ds.; G. Harcourt, as G.D.C.; Edward H. Patten, W. E. Walmisley, G. E. Pocock, H. Bridges, P.G.S.Bs.; Frederick W. Brethling, P.G.P.; J. Smith, P.G. Purst., &c.

On the motion for the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting of Grand Lodge,

Bro. MCINTIRE said that before the motion was put he wished to call attention to the fact that, on the last occasion of their meeting they had to perform the disagreeable duty of ordering nine lodges which had neglected to make returns, to be erased from the list of the Grand Lodge. Since then, he was happy to say, four of those lodges, viz., No. 134, No. 820, No. 875, and No. 910, had made their returns and promised to be regular for the future. Under these circumstances he would move that the minutes, so far as they related to those lodges, be not confirmed. With respect to another of them, the lodge of Newmills, although it had not as yet made a return, still the Secretary of it had written to the Grand Secretary a letter in which he promised that he would, within a short period, make a return; and as it was the wish of the Grand Lodge to lend a helping hand to every struggling lodge, he would move that, so far as that lodge was concerned, the confirmation of the minutes be suspended.

Bro. HORTON SMITH seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved of.

The GRAND SECRETARY next read letters of apology from the M.W. the G.M., from the D.G.M., the S.G.W., and the J.G.W., regretting their inability to attend.

The GRAND SECRETARY then read the report of the Board of Benevolence, from which it appeared that they had in the course of the last three months, relieved twenty-eight distressed brethren, in grants amounting in all to £333, and that they specially recommended that a grant of £50 be made to Bro. Robert Deck, of the British Union Lodge (No. 131), Ipswich.

The report having been received,

Bro. SYMONDS, Assist. Dir. of Cers., moved that the recommendation of the Board be adopted. He knew nothing of the case until the petition came before the Board, and he then ascertained that the petitioner was 73 years of age, and had been 44 years a Mason—having four or five times presided over his lodge. He had, too, rendered the most important services to Masonry in the province. Many brethren attended from Ipswich to support his petition, and they were subjected to a vigorous questioning, and it was in consequence of the satisfactory answers which they gave that the Board unanimously made the present recommendation.

Bro. HARCOURT, in seconding the motion, spoke in very eulogistic terms of the Masonic virtues of Bro. Deck.

The motion was then agreed to.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

The report of the Board of General Purposes having been taken as read,

Bro. MCINTIRE, President of the Board, said that there was one matter mentioned in it which required a distinct resolution for its confirmation. In the time of his predecessor there was a complaint lodged against Lodge 143, Longner, Staffordshire,

on which a summons was issued calling for the attendance of the officers at the Board, but, as they disregarded that summons, a peremptory summons was issued, and that, too, they disregarded. The complaint against the lodge was a very important one; three brethren, who had been initiated, passed and raised in the lodge, made frequent applications for their Grand Lodge certificates, but without avail, and they had, therefore, although most unwilling to do so, complained to the Board of the neglect and irregularity. The Board, finding that the lodge disregarded the second summons, felt, in the interest of the Order, that it was their duty to suspend the lodge from its Masonic privileges, and he had now to move that the suspension be approved and continued until the officers appeared before the Board of General Purposes and satisfied them either that the complaint was unfounded, or else made satisfaction for their contempt.

Bro. STEBBING Vice-President of the Board, seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved of.

Bro. MCINTIRE then said that he had another motion to make with respect to a large number of lodges. It was that they should be summoned to attend Grand Lodge in March, 1862, to show cause why they should not be erased for not having for some years past made returns to Grand Lodge. He was, however, happy to say that he was already able to diminish the list, as some of the lodges named upon it had within the last few days duly made returns. Of the others, some had not made returns for many years, and others had never done so. The lodges to be removed from the list were, Nos. 284, 473, 490, 925, and 879. These lodges had all made returns, and promised to continue to do so, by which they would become good and satisfactory lodges. With respect to No. 729, which was attached to the 89th regiment, it had been in abeyance for some years, arising from the circumstance that the regiment had been sent out in detachments to the Colonies, and had been afterwards sent to the Crimea, where it suffered greatly, not only from battle from also from sickness. There was now, however, a disposition on the part of the officers to resuscitate the lodge, although hitherto they had been unable to do so, and the colonel, in a letter to the Grand Secretary stated that he had every hope of seeing the lodge re-established. Under these circumstances it would, he considered, be a graceful act on the part of the Grand Lodge to remove the name of the lodge from the list of those to be summoned.

The Rev. Bro. BEDFORD, G. Chap., called attention to the circumstance that there were on the list seven military lodges, and required the urgent and stringent attention of Grand Lodge. The difficulties in the way of those lodges were very great, and, therefore they ought to be treated with the greatest indulgence. He would, therefore, move that they be allowed to stand over until it could be ascertained if they could be retained in the regiments, or fixed at some military station, as it was of the greatest importance to encourage the spread of Masonry in the army.

Bro. MCINTIRE said he agreed in all which had fallen from the Rev. Bro., but he seemed to overlook the fact that the lodges were given until March, 1862, to appear and show cause, and if at the end of that period they could show any reason why further time should be allowed them, it would of course be given.

The Rev. Bro. BEDFORD said, under those circumstances he would withdraw his amendment. The original resolution, seconded by Bro. Stebbing, was then agreed to.

BRO. HAYERS, P.S.G.D., PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

Bro. STEBBING then rose to propose

"That this Grand Lodge desires to offer its most cordial thanks to the late President of the Board of General Purposes, the Worshipful Brother John Hayers, P.S.G.D., for his unremitting attention to the important duties of his late office, for his indefatigable devotion to the business and successful efforts in facilitating the labour of the said Board, and especially for his long and valuable services to Freemasonry.

"That this vote of thanks and acknowledgment of the Worshipful Brother Hayers' services be written on vellum and framed and glazed, and presented to Brother Hayers in the name of the Grand Lodge."

He said it was quite right that he should explain that he had intended to propose the above resolution at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, and would have done so had he not fallen into the error that it would have been competent for him to move it on the bringing up of the report of the Board of General Purposes. He hoped that explanation would be received by Bro. Hayers as showing that no time had been lost in paying him a compliment which was so earnestly his due. He (Bro. Stebbing) had great pleasure in proposing the present motion, and for this reason that he felt it was a good practice that those who differed as to the particular mode in which business ought to be transacted, should, when occasion presented itself, bear testimony to the purity of each

others motives. (Hear, hear.) He embraced the present opportunity of doing so with pleasure. He had all along differed from Bro. Havers, and he still differed from him, but at the same time he was highly sensible of his zeal and devotion to Masonry, and that he was animated by the greatest disposition to serve the Institution. (Hear.) He had had the gratification to meet Bro. Havers twenty years ago when he occupied a seat in the body of the hall, and he even then gave promise of that Masonic zeal and ability for which he had been since so eminently conspicuous. Indeed so eminent had been Bro. Haver's services that they could not be easily forgotten, rendered as they had been at a period most critical in the history of Freemasonry. The resolution led to two different points. In the first place it referred to his zeal and devoted service in the discharge of his duty as President of the Board of General Purposes, where, without any disparagement to his successor, the duties of that office had been fulfilled as they could never be fulfilled by another. It next alluded to his true and faithful services on behalf of Masonry generally. In regard to both of these points he deserved the warmest encomiums and the kindest expression of gratitude from the brethren. It would no doubt be gratifying to Bro. Havers to find that the present resolution was proposed by one who differed from him, and that it was literally a vote of thanks and nothing more. He (Bro. Stebbing) had endeavoured to express it in the simplest language, for he had at one time heard Bro. Havers himself say that he liked to see a vote of thanks a vote of thanks divested of all tinsel and expressed in as few words as possible, so as to avoid the use of that which, without intending to be vulgar, he might characterise "flummery," but going right to the point. He had endeavoured to frame the present resolution upon that opinion and he hoped it would prove acceptable to Bro. Havers. He felt sorry Bro. Havers was not present but he could appreciate the delicacy of feeling which had led him to absent himself on this occasion, it being only the second or third time he had done so since honoured by a seat on the dais, or even from his having obtained the chair in his own lodge. He would not occupy the time of Grand Lodge farther, but would with all his heart say that he looked upon Bro. Havers as an ornament to society, and particularly to the society which they all desired to see prosper. He wished to express to him the readiest acquiescence to the purity of his motives and in the great ability he had always shown in connection with the management and direction of the Craft, and he hoped that for very many years to come Grand Lodge might have the benefit of his advice, his experience, his learning, and his urbanity of manner, qualifications which had rendered him useful to the institution; and he also hoped he might long be spared to be the ornament, the comfort, and the happiness of his family and friends.

Bro. MEYMOTT seconded the motion. It would, he felt, be most pleasing to Bro. Havers to find that the present resolution proceeded from one below the dais, and was a tribute to him from the general body of Masons. There was, no doubt, in the mind of every one present a recollection of the great amount of diligence, labour, and urbanity which had characterised Bro. Havers in Grand Lodge. For the last twenty years he had been one of the most ornamental and, at the same time, most useful members of the Craft. He had taken an active and important part in every discussion which had taken place in Grand Lodge, and, as his opinions were generally well founded, being based on reason, justice, and kindness, he usually carried Grand Lodge with him. It would not be the least gratifying circumstance of the present resolution that it proceeded from Bro. Stebbing, and the manner in which that worthy brother had introduced it would still more enhance its value. It was not only in Grand Lodge, but also in the Board of General Purposes, that Bro. Havers had exhibited his careful attention, his zeal, and his ability, and his careful attention to the details of the work had been of great benefit to the Board. He was sure they would unanimously approve of the present resolution, but he should like to see the expression of their thanks to Bro. Havers assume a more tangible form than a vote on vellum.

Bro. H. SMITH thought it would be gratifying to Bro. Havers if the motion had been seconded by some brother on the dais.

Bro. GRAVE on the contrary, believed that the resolution would be most acceptable to Bro. Havers if it proceeded solely from below the dais, as, coming from that quarter, there could be no doubt of its sincerity. If it were any satisfaction to Bro. Havers, every Worshipful brother on the dais would stand up in support of the motion.

Bro. HORWOOD said the resolution had been put forward so nicely and with such good feeling that he was conscious that he ought to apologise for venturing to make a few observations in respect to it. He had had the pleasure and the honour of having been a member of the Board of General Purposes for many years, and a more capable, more intelligent, or more hard working chairman than Bro. Havers never presided over them. His heart and soul was in everything he did, and in the perfection of everything in

the rules and regulations upon which the government of the Order depended, so that every brother who sat under him must have been pleased and delighted. There were few who had done more for Masonry or performed their duties more efficiently, and in consequence his services were well known and appreciated throughout the Craft. The motion therefore had his most cordial support.

Bro. MCINTIRE said he also wished to bear his testimony to the great attention which Bro. Havers had paid to his duties when President of the Board of General Purposes, and also to the urbanity with which he discharged them. He especially showed very great skill in inducing the younger members of the Board to take an active part at the Board, so that the young blood of the Craft should be fairly represented. In that regard he never met with a brother who had more delicate tact, for he at once put the young Mason on a footing of freedom and equality with himself, freedom and equality in the discharge of business, but with a sincere respect and reverence for his judgement and experience. They had been all witnesses of the prominent part he had taken in the discussions of Grand Lodge, and they knew that he was animated by no other feeling than an earnest wish that right should be done.

Bro. STEBBING having briefly replied

The motion was put from the chair and approved without a dissenting voice.

Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form and adjourned to the first Wednesday in December.

METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 1173).—This lodge was consecrated by Bro. Henry Muggeridge, P.M. of the Lion and Lamb Lodge, No. 227, on Wednesday, the 28th August, at the Royal Oak Inn, High-street, Deptford, Kent, assisted by Bro. W. Bowles Packwood, as Chaplain and director of the Ceremonies, and the musical exertions of Bros. Amos, Holmes, and Tate, in the presence of a goodly muster of brethren from various lodges, including Bro. D. R. Farmer, A.G.P.; Bro. Hubback, Grand Steward and S.W. of the Lodge of Felicity (No. 66); Bro. Creaton, W.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity (No. 2); Bro. Sillifut, W.M., and Bro. G. A. Taylor, P.M. of the Lodge of Stability (No. 264); Bro. Thomas, P.M. of the United Pilgrims Lodge (No. 745); Bro. Halsey, W.M. of the Caledonian Lodge, and several other well-known brethren, about 60 in all. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. C. C. Amos, 1044, assisted by Bro. Holmes, 9, and Bro. Tate, 1044. The ceremony was ably performed by Bro. Muggeridge, to the great satisfaction of the Brethren, and the oration, impressively delivered by Bro. Packwood, was universally admired. The Installation was then proceeded with, and in the presence of a full board of Installed Masters, Bro. John Dixon, M.D., was placed in the chair of K.S. by Bro. Muggeridge, according to ancient custom, as the First Master of the Royal Oak Lodge, No. 1173, named in the Warrant, who appointed and invested his officers, as follows—Bros. William Scott, S.W., G. Wilton, J.W., John Stevens, Treasurer, F. Walters, Secretary; Chas. L. Smyth, S.D., C. Stahr, J.D., J. W. Weir, I.G. The charges were delivered in Bro. Muggeridge's usual good style, eliciting many high encomiums. All being now in readiness, with every officer at his post, the W.M. proceeded to initiate Mr. John Pembroke, and Mr. Robert Mills into the mysteries of the Order; and very ably he performed his duty. The officers were well up in their respective positions, and the ceremonies well worked. Several joining members were balloted for, and this concluding the business of the evening, the lodge was closed in peace. After an interval of about half an hour, which gave an opportunity for a refreshing walk, the Brethren re-assembled to a banquet most liberally provided by the worthy host, Bro. J. Stevens, jun., and to which 32 sat down. The cloth having been removed and the table furnished with a magnificent dessert, the W.M. rose, and addressing the Brethren, said that the first toast he had to propose was a truly Masonic one, and with him it always took precedence of others: the primary object of Freemasonry was charity; it was therefore a toast they should all drink from their hearts; it was usual to give this toast first at his mother lodge (the Mount Lebanon), and he should introduce it to them on the present occasion, the toast was "To all poor and distressed Masons, &c." The W.M. then called upon the Brethren to drink the health of "Her Majesty the Queen," who dwelt in the hearts of her people, and in none more so than those of Masons. Her father and uncle were Masons, and he hoped the day was not far distant when her first-born son, England's future king, would also join the Craft. He would give them "The Queen and the Craft." "God Save the Queen," by Bros. Amos, Holmes, Tate, and the brethren. The next toast the W.M. said he would propose was "The Health of the M.W.G. Master, the Earl of Zetland," of whom he could say nothing more than that being elected for the last 15 or 16 years was quite

sufficient proof of his efficiency to fill the office, and he hoped he might do so for many years to come. The health of the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the rest of the grand officers, was coupled with the name of Bro. Farmer. Bro. FARMER, in returning thanks for the toast, said that he had been similarly situated many times, but never rose to thank the brethren with more pleasure than he did upon the present occasion. The F.M.W.G. Master had been pleased to appoint him to office in Grand Lodge, and he was proud of the distinguished position. He had worked hard in Masonry, and the position he had attained only tended to show that however humble the individual, and none more so than himself, there was, and they had the opportunity of attaining just the same chance for position and promotion in Grand Lodge as a duke or an earl. He certainly had been gratified by the manner in which the ceremonies of consecration and installation had been performed by Bro. Muggeridge, and he thought the W.M. had also given them a good specimen of his ability. He would conclude by thanking them for the honour conferred upon him, and congratulating the W.M. and brethren of the lodge on the able manner in which the business of the day had been conducted. Bro. Muggeridge, having borrowed the W.M.'s gavel, rose and said,—Brethren of the Royal Oak Lodge, you may congratulate yourselves on your Master, as I am sure no lodge has a better one than Bro. Dixon. I have known him, and have been intimately acquainted with him, for many years; was present at his initiation, and can testify to the good services he has rendered the Craft. Bro. Dixon was not satisfied with being a passive member, but has become a thorough good working Mason. He is a Past Master of the Mount Lebanon Lodge, and, on the day of his leaving the chair, I had the opportunity and pleasure of hearing him install his successor. He had supported the Charities, served as Steward to the Widows' Festival and the Boys' School, and was present at the recent Festival of the Girls' School, where, if every Steward had contributed the same amount as Bro. Dixon, the collection would have been much larger. He was not only good in theory, but in practice. He supported Masonry in intellect and in purse, and, so long as the Royal Oak Lodge was supported by such Masons as those he had the honour of knowing, Bros. Dixon, Scott, and Collington, he was sure it could not fail to prosper. He should therefore call upon them to drink "The Health of the W.M., Bro. Dixon." The W.M., in reply, said that he had done nothing more than his duty, and he hoped every Mason would do the same; the fact was, he had been initiated and belonged to a working lodge, supporting all the charities, giving a larger amount for that purpose than any other lodge in proportion to its numbers, and it was from this example that he had given the Masonic Charities all the support he could. He was much indebted to the brethren of the Mount Lebanon Lodge for their assistance, especially at the recent Festival of the Girls' School, when he collected £60 for that institution, and he hoped the brethren of the lodge will assist and use their best exertions to supply the deficiencies of poor Masons, Widows, and Orphans; and he thanked the brethren most cordially for the honour conferred upon him. The W.M. said the next toast he should have the pleasure to propose, was "Success and Prosperity to the Royal Oak Lodge," coupled with the name of Bro. Muggeridge, who had consecrated the lodge under the sanction of the F.M.W.G.M. He had no doubt Bro. Muggeridge was known to most of the brethren present; and those who had attended the Lodge of Instruction, of which he was the Preceptor, at the Green Dragon Hotel, Bishopsgate, must have been delighted at the excellent lectures delivered by him upon the tracing boards, following the steps of Bro. Peter Thompson, who was the great director of Freemasonry at the east end of London. Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson was equally great at the Emulation Lodge, in Bro. Gilkes's working. Bro. Packwood had assisted in the consecration; the manner in which he delivered the oration must have delighted all who heard it. He would, therefore, propose "Success to this auspicious beginning of the Royal Oak Lodge," coupled with the names of Bros. Muggeridge and Packwood. Bro. MUGGERIDGE, in acknowledging the compliment, said that if good wishes could form words, he should be enabled to do justice in responding to this toast, for he could assure the brethren that no one had the prosperity of the lodge more at heart than himself, and he heartily wished them success; but the greatest difficulty he had to contend with was talking of himself. The W.M. had been pleased to couple his name, and also that of Bro. Packwood, with the toast. He could assure the brethren that they were both very much delighted at the reception they had met with, and if the members of the Royal Oak Lodge were satisfied at the manner in which the ceremonies had been performed, they were equally gratified in having succeeded in their endeavours to please them. On behalf of himself and Bro. Packwood, he thanked them for the compliment paid them in drinking the toast of their health.—"The Health of the Initiates" was next given, the W.M. hoping the

ceremony they had passed through would make a lasting impression on their minds, and earnestly wishing they might become worthy and esteemed members of the Craft, and that he might long enjoy the gratification of their society.—Bro. PEMROKE, in a very original and humorous manner, responded to the toast, and said that, in the whole course of his life, he had always been told to look ahead, and never to look astern; he had been looking forward to becoming a Mason for some time, for although his father was not a Freemason, still he had impressed upon him the true principles of Masonry, as part and parcel of his duty throughout life. He could assure the W.M. he was very much impressed with his remarks, and he should not fail to ask him a question or two whenever he might require it, and he hoped that, at the end of his servitude, he should not prove himself an unworthy apprentice.—Bro. MILLS also thanked the brethren.—Some other toasts were given, including "The Visitors," responded to by Bro. Thomas, P.M. Pilgrim Lodge (No. 745); "The Joining Members," by Bro. J. Peckham; "The Officers of the Lodge," by Bro. W. Scott, S.W.; the last being "The Health of Bro. John Stevens, jun.," the worthy host, who, having replied in suitable terms, the proceedings terminated, and the brethren separated at eleven o'clock, with many expressions of delight and satisfaction at the whole of the proceedings.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE LADY CHAPEL, ST. MARY, REDCLIFF.

Pursuant to summons a Prov. G. Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 27th ult., to lay the foundation-stone for the restoration of this chapel.

It is unnecessary here to show at length that this church would vie in beauty of design and perfectness of architectural details with the most venerable shrines, or to recapitulate the efforts that have been made, the difficulties that have been encountered, or the encouragements that have been afforded to the gentlemen who have taken part in the work of restoration since 1842, when the necessity of doing something on a large scale for the preservation of the church first forced itself upon the minds of the parish authorities. Suffice it to say that on the 24th April, 1848, the first stone of the new work was laid by the Mayor. The vicar, churchwardens, and vestry then said, in their address to the Mayor, "To aid you in your pleasing task we invite the assistance of the ancient Society of Freemasons, to whose progenitors Europe is indebted for the greater number of the wonderful buildings raised in the middle ages; and we offer our cordial thanks for their ready co-operation." On that occasion, after Masonic ceremonies, the stone was laid, and the D. Prov. G.M. Shute, in his address, said:—"This is not the first occasion on which Freemasons have worked on this building, for the experienced Craftsmen will readily discover various marks and proofs of the labours of our ancient brethren." Subsequently the brethren undertook the restoration of the east end and north side of the Lady Chapel, and the work has been successfully carried out at their expense, under the direction of the architect, who has charge of the entire restoration, Bro. G. Godwin, F.R.S., under the superintendence of Bro. J. A. Randall, Prov. G. Sup. of Works, and under the immediate supervision of Bro. William Rice. The cost has been between £700 and £800. First a slight face was taken off the front of that portion of the building, and then all decayed portions of the stone were cut out and supplied by new stone. The eastern portion of the ceiling has been cleaned. The old mullions and tracery have been replaced by new on the original pattern. The upper portion of the north turret of the Lady Chapel has been replaced with new work, while the other portion of it has been refaced. During the progress of the works the Lady Chapel was enriched with three memorial windows. The window at the east end is of a splendid description, and was given by Miss Lucas as a memorial to her father, who was once an Alderman of Bristol; the paintings represent the offering of the shepherds and the offering of the magi. On the north side is another window in memory of Miss Lucas above-named. The window is set up by Miss Hobson, her friend, and the execution of the work is much admired. The window on the south side is to the memory of Mr. William Hall, late a schoolmaster of Redcliff Sunday School; the painting represents Christ blessing little children.

A finer day the Freemasons could not have had for their ceremony and in this they were most fortunate, for such a pageantry requires an auspicious atmosphere, since the gorgeous aprons, and the splendid scarves, and the jewels and insignia, which shine and look so gay and imposing in the sun, are sadly dimmed and damaged by such rain as, it will probably be remembered, fell on

the occasion of the last public demonstration made by the craft when they laid the foundation stone of the Civic Cross in College-green, and when a small deluge drowned and inundated them.

The programme set forth that the proceedings were to commence by the assembling of the craft in the Exchange at eleven o'clock, which they did; each lodge under its own banner, and having been duly marshalled by the various W.Ms., they were ready to receive the Grand Lodge, which entered the quadrangle at noon, headed by the Prov. G.M., Bro. Henry Shute, attended by the D.Prov. G.M. Bro. William Powell, and the various officers of the august body. The spectacle at this moment in the classic and columned area was most brilliant and effective, the military element being added to the bizarre and symbolical costumes of the craft by the attendance of the band of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, in their uniforms. Soon after this the procession was formed, and being joined by our respected chief magistrate and his office-bearers, started in the following order:—

Police
Band of the Bristol Rifle Corps
Visiting Bros. (unattached)
Silurian Lodge (Newport), No. 683
Royal Sussex Ditto (Bath) No. 61
Royal Cumberland Ditto (Bath), No. 48
Colston Ditto (Bristol), No. 886
Moira Ditto (Ditto), No. 408
Royal Sussex ditto (ditto), No. 221
Beaufort ditto (ditto), No. 120
Royal Clarence ditto (ditto), No. 81
The Grand Lodge (with members having ewers of wine and oil, &c.)
His Worship the Mayor, in his State Coach,
accompanied by the Sword Bearer, and attended by some of
The city Officials
Police

Numbers of the Masonic body having attended from the neighbourhood, as the long line of scarfed and aproned processionists, amounting to fully five hundred, and preceded by the band, marched through the streets with almost military precision between lines of orderly and admiring spectators, the sight was most imposing; and though, of course, the vulgar eye could not penetrate the hidden mysteries of the various symbols which were borne by the appropriate officers, and whose significance was shrouded in the night of masonry, still the populace took it for granted that it all meant something if they were only so fortunate as to find it out. Amongst the lodges and their chiefs who took part in the proceedings, were the Prov. G.M. of Bristol, Henry Shute; the Prov. G.M. of Monmouthshire, Tynte; the D.Prov. G.M. of Bristol, Bro. W. A. F. Powell; the D.Prov. G.M. of Somerset, Bro. Randolph; the following W.Ms., Bros. Knill (886), Short (120), Barge (221), Bell (408), Lamotte (986), and Jarret (81), &c.

The route lay through High-street and Thomas-street, and thence through Portwall-lane to Redcliff Church, the rifle band playing the air of "The Free and Accepted Apprentice." Not only were the windows beneath which they passed filled by gaily-dressed folks, but the traffic and moveable commerce of this great thoroughfare of the city seemed for the time bayed back, while loaded waggons, fays, and carriages, stood aside, content to be detained and inactive while lodge after lodge under its shining banners filed by. The sight, as the pageant approached the old church, the object of the day's ceremony, was peculiar and effective. From the fretted old tower to the opposite shot house a great string of flags extended, and over the aged battlements and worn buttresses of Canynge's sacred fane in many other parts flapped in rather a smart breeze the bright bunting, while a dense crowd of spectators, dwarfed by the massive size of the noble building, filled with a close level of living heads all the open space surrounding the building. The church bells rung tunefully out, and the band played, and altogether the structure in such a scene realised the description of "the wondrous boy," whose sculptured image, perched on its pedestal by the north transept, overlooked the pageant as it passed.

"The pride of Bristow and the western londe."

At the church door the rifle band halted and commenced the National Anthem, while the members of the Bristol and provincial lodges ranged themselves in order on either side of the pathway to await the passing of the Mayor, Prov. G.M., the D. Prov. G.M., and other dignitaries. After a little delay, while the Mayor dismounted from his carriage, his worship, accompanied and followed by the members of the Grand Lodge bearing the requisite regalia, &c., passed between the lines of the assembled brethren and entered the church, the different lodges following in the reverse order to that in which they had reached the church.

The members of the procession and the other persons by whom the vast interior of the church was completely thronged, having taken their seats, divine service was commenced, the officiating

clergymen being the Rev. Bro. Watson, rector of Spalding, and Prov. G. Chap. of Bristol, Rev. Bro. Thomas, of Yeovil, Prov. G. Chap. for Somersetshire, and the Rev. Canon Madan. During the service, the members of the choir, comprising Messrs. France, Merrick, Yates, Greenwood, and Collins, sung very finely two anthems, namely, Mozart's "Plead Thou my cause," and Boyce's "I have surely built Thee an house." The scene of the interior of the church presented during the performance of divine service was very striking; every available foot of standing or sitting room seemed occupied, while the brilliant August sunshine struggling through the lofty and latticed windows of the sacred edifice dissipated the "dim religious light," and shone on the vast crowd beneath, illuminating the rich dresses of the ladies, the equally gay adornments of the Masonic brethren, the dark tunics and shining accoutrements of the rifle band, and the sombre looking attire of those who were not either Masons or riflemen.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Bro. Watson, Prov. G. Chap. The rev. gentleman took his text from a portion of the first verse of the 26th chapter of the first book of Chronicles—"The work is great, for the palace is not for man but for the Lord God." This description, he commenced by saying, referred to the building of the first temple, and he reminded his hearers that the object of the present gathering was to commemorate the completion of a portion of the building which the Freemasons had undertaken to restore at the east end of the church called the Lady Chapel. The entire structure, he added, was built by their craftsmen, and he wished that in our day the same spirit existed for the restoration and building of churches. Such work, he urged by various considerations, should be undertaken by them. It was a great work, because it was the work of God, not man, and, as a work of love to their poorer brethren, they might be assured it would not be passed by. It was an opportunity of showing sympathy with the members of Christ's mystical body; of honouring Him who would abide with us for ever, and who desired all outward gifts to be but figures of the inward sanctity of the heart. Referring to the Psalmist's description of the King and Queen—the one typical of Christ and the other of the Church—he drew attention to the daughters who brought gifts, and cited Tyre as an illustration of, and a warning to, England. He next touched upon the effect of externals in producing impressions, and contended that, while the heart was chiefly influenced by the grace of God, it was also affected through the eye and the ear, and sought, indeed, by these an outlet for expression. After illustrating this sentiment by objects seen in nature and by the higher analogy of man's history, he showed that while the Psalmist styled the sanctuary "a high place," it must also be kept in mind that God was a spirit, and must be worshipped in spirit and in truth. He concluded by praying that these walls might be instinct with spiritual life to many, by reminding his hearers that God was here, that it was none other but the house of God, and the gate of Heaven; and by pleading that all might pray for a blessing upon the edifice, while, like Tyre, they offered gifts for its restoration.

A collection was then made, when the sum of £67 was obtained. The "Hallelujah Chorus" followed by the choir, and the procession was re-formed as before, to proceed to the ceremony at the Lady Chapel.

The procession, on leaving the church, walked round to the north-east corner, where the stone was in readiness to be adjusted. On the stone lay an encaustic plate, bearing the following inscription:—

"Saint Mary Redcliff."
North-East Corner of Lady Chapel.
Restored by the Freemasons of Bristol.
This Stone laid 28th August, 1861.

Henry Shute—Prov. Grand Master.
Wm. Aug. Fred. Powell—Deputy Prov. Grand Master.
James Willway—Prov. Grand Sen. Warden.
John Linter—Prov. Grand Jun. Warden.
Rev. Richard Marsh Watson—Prov. Grand Chaplain.
Samuel E. Taylor—Prov. Grand Treasurer.
Henry Meyrick—Prov. Grand Secretary.
James Alan Randall—Prov. Grand Supt. of Works.

Odiarne Coates Lane, Esq.—Mayor of Bristol.
Rev. Canon Madan—Vicar of St. Mary Redcliff.
W. A. F. Powell, } Church-
Wm. Proctor, } wardens.
Thos. Proctor, Alderman, Chairman of the Restoration Com.
Geo. Godwin, Esq., Architect, F.R.S.
William Rice, Mason.

The procession having reached the small platform on which the stone rested, again opened out and allowed the Mayor, the Grand-Master, and the other chief officers of the Craft to pass through

its ranks on to the platform. When they had reached it, the group they presented was a most picturesque one. There stood the scarlet-robed Mayor, the sun shining on his uncovered head, the majestic-looking Grand-Master with his breast covered with the glittering insignia of his order, the scarcely less decorated Deputy Grand-Master, the black-robed Chaplain, while round them thronged the subordinate officers, one bearing the horn of plenty filled with ripe corn-ears, another the chalice containing wine, another that with oil, another with a vessel of salt, others with the trowel, square, and other carpentering tools required, whilst others, to the great mystification and delight of the populace, bore huge unlighted wax candles, almost as long as themselves.

The official dignitaries having taken up their position, the Rifle Band again played the National Anthem, after which the Rev. Bro. Watson offered up an appropriate prayer. The Director of the Ceremonies, Bro. C. H. Lowe, then read the inscription on the plate above, and it was then adjusted in its place on the stone by the D. Prov. G.M. Bro. W. A. F. Powell. The Prov. G.M. was then handed the horn containing the ears of corn, some of which he sprinkled over the stone and plate, and afterwards having received the chalice, poured a libation of wine on it: the D. Prov. G.M. then added some oil, and the Prov. G.M. besprinkled the stone with salt. The Prov. G.M. then tried the stone with the square and level, and said, "I declare this stone to be true, trusty, and perfect." A silver trowel was handed to him with which he laid some mortar on the top of the stone. The stone was then raised opposite to its niche in the wall, and adjusted there by Bro. Rice and his assistants. The architect, Bro. Godwin, handed the Prov. G.M. a mahogany mallet, with which the latter struck the stone two or three times, and then declared it properly laid. Another prayer was offered up, and the 100th Psalm sung, the Rifle Band accompanying. The Grand Master then pronounced the benediction.

The Prov. GRAND MASTER then said, according to the regulations which usually, in their Order, accompanied the laying of a stone, the Provincial Grand Master was supposed to deliver an oration. He was no orator, as Brutus was, and after the discourse they had so lately heard, any words of his would fall like lead on their ears. He should, therefore, not presume to address one; word to them, after the sermon they had heard, except to assure them that however much he might be called on to take a leading part in these proceedings, he should be sorry to take one crumb of credit for a thing in which he had no hand. The present proceedings had been carried out by a committee, and though he had been on the executive of that committee he had only assisted to carry out their instructions.

The procession was then re-formed and, headed by the Rifle Band, returned to the Exchange, which it reached about four o'clock.

THE BANQUET.

The passage from "labour to refreshment," was a pleasant and natural one enough; but the banquetting room was not in this case "tiled," as there were a good many present, including the Chief Magistrate, who have never been initiated in the mysteries of the Craft, or set eyes upon such symbolic luminaries as the "Doric light." The company that sat down in the White Lion numbered nearly 150.

The chair was taken by the Prov. G.M., H. Shute, Esq., who was supported by the Mayor, the High Sheriff, Bro. Tynte, and other gentlemen. The following is a list of gentlemen present:—The Prov. G.M., Bro. Shute, the Mayor of Bristol, and Messrs. Wm. Powell and M. Watson, the Sheriff of Gloucester, the High Sheriff of Bristol, Messrs. James Wilcox, Samuel Hancorn, W. Thompson, Thomas Moutrie, John Greening, S. G. Mitchell, D. P. Belfield, J. Hill, Robt. Scott, Geo. Knowland, John Linter, Wm. Saltern, J. A. Gardner, G. Wilks, F. G. Prideaux, T. Collett, E. Evans, F. Lane, J. M. Stephens, J. M. Banfield, J. Broad, George Gardner, Chas. T. Jefferies, S. Short, B. Ames, W. Rice, R. Long, G. Turner, W. Proctor, J. A. Randall, W. Knill, T. Bell, R. Fendick, H. Prichard, W. Baye, G. Chick, Dr. Pope, H. Simmonds, W. M. Mackreth, R. Pugh, A. Fry, S. Lowther, D. Taylor, J. D. Musgrove, J. Shellard, J. Frost, J. Kirby, P. T. Barnard, B. H. Rice, W. C. Jarrett, W. G. M. Sladen, W. A. Scott, T. R. Grimes, A. Walkley, W. Lemon, W. A. Grimes, E. Floor, T. Clements, D. Parsley, W. Brown, W. J. Rogers, F. N. Watkins, J. Pickford, W. Pickford, W. L. Pear, W. Plummer, G. Godwin, J. Randolph, C. K. Tynte, W. Rotton, S. F. Taylor, J. A. Page, J. H. Chute, A. Dreve, T. W. Tilley, C. Tovey, J. Pepler, R. Cripps, E. T. Lucas, J. F. Lucas, T. Graham, J. Roberts, T. Daines, W. H. Bowden, E. Cole, jun., H. Merrick, H. Tanner, J. R. Marwood, D. Robottom, B. Maggs, J. H. Fyler, H. Rutson, G. L. Calloway, Le Couteur, C. R. Davy, J. H. Amor, J. G. Rake, G. S. Sebery.

The usual loyal toasts having been given in brief but happy language by the Prov. G.M., "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers,"

were proposed, and responded to by the Mayor, as Hon. Colonel, and Capt. Taylor, (Bristol Rifle Volunteers), and Colonel Tynte for the regular army.

The MAYOR, in responding for his own health, said:—Ten months of his mayoralty had now almost passed, and he hoped that at the termination of the year the citizens would consider that he had endeavoured to discharge his duties. (Cheers.)

The HIGH SHERIFF (J. Saunders, Esq.), in responding to the compliment passed on him, said:—The restoration of St. Mary Redcliffe Church had been an object that he had always had in view, and he hoped that he might live to see that fine building restored again to its perfect beauty. (Cheers.)

Mr. TOVEY replied for the Town Council.

The MAYOR proposed, in merited and complimentary terms, "The Health of the Provincial Grand Master," and the worthy CHAIRMAN, in replying to the compliment, expressed his gratitude to the brethren of the lodges generally for the invariable kindness which they had evinced towards him since he had held his present high office. Each individual knew how he himself had contributed to that happy state in which the province was at that time, and they all knew who had contributed mainly to that end—they all knew one whose sound sense, good judgment, and kindness of heart—whenever he had been called to interfere (and that was very rarely) had invariably brought about a removal of difficulties, which might have arisen between individuals or between lodges. The D.G.M. had done it all; and the kindly expressions used towards him (the Chairman) that evening were more than a sufficient reward for any labour he had bestowed on the cause of Masonry. (Cheers.)

The toasts of prosperity to the various lodges of the neighbouring provinces were given in succession, and responded to by the officers present belonging to them, Col. Tynte, P.G.M.; Dr. Pope, P.S.G.W.; Mr. Randolph, P. Prov. D.G.M.; &c.

Colonel TYNTE proposed a toast which he was sure would meet with that honour which it richly deserved "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Bristol." (Cheers.)

Bro. WILLIAM POWELL, D. Prov. G.M. of Bristol, returned thanks for the admirable manner in which the visitors had rallied around them that day. He wished every one of them prosperity.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Health of the Rev. Bro. Watson," the preacher of the day, and expressed a hope that the rev. gentleman would allow his sermon to be printed.

The Rev. Bro. WATSON thanked the meeting for the kindness with which they had received his name. He hoped and trusted that he might have helped in a small degree to show to the world that Christianity and Masonry were not incompatible with each other. (Cheers.) They might be Masons and true Christians at the same time. (Cheers.) That depended upon themselves. He should have great pleasure in placing his sermon at the disposal of the Grand Lodge, and if there should be any profits, he hoped they would be appropriated to the restoration of the church. (Hear, hear.)

The healths of Bro. Godwin, the Rev. Bro. Thomas, and other toasts followed, and altogether a most agreeable evening was spent. Indeed, the arrangements throughout the day were excellent. The number of Masons present at the ceremony was estimated at about 500. The procession was marshalled by Bros. C. H. Lowe and Samuel Bryant, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., assisted by the Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. of Somerset, and the manner in which they performed their arduous duties was exceedingly creditable to them. The proceedings of the day passed off in the most harmonious manner.

The Rifle Volunteer band, after the ceremony, sat down to a capital spread at the George Inn, Narrow Wine-street, Mr. Richardson presiding. Host Allen catered to the entire satisfaction of the party, and they broke up at an early hour.

Relative to the proceeding of the day the *Bristol Journal* says:—The learned "in Craft lore claim for the fraternity a direct descent from those men whose skilful and pious hand wrought those "windowed labyrinths of twisted tracery and starry light—those misty masses of multitudinous pinnacle and diademed towers"—which form, in cathedral city and ancient town, the wonders of our land; and we should be the last to gainsay or question their researches: still, allowing all this, the uninitiated public have from time to time irreverently canvassed the use and aim of a Craft, which to the outer world seemed only the depository of occult, if not idle, symbols and unproductive traditions. To all such profane parties the undertaking so happily inaugurated on Wednesday last is more than answer and refutation enough. If any one for the future asks what Masonry has done in Bristol, or for Bristol, it will only be necessary to point to the restored north-east portion of this noble parish church for a monument of the good of a body which so substantially confirms its claim to date from the early builders, by taking reverend thought for the preservation of their beautiful but decaying labours. There is even something of mystical

significance in the Masonic body undertaking this particular work in preference to a new one. Antiquity is one of the cherished characteristics of the body; and whether the first lodge was held amongst the rising columns of Solomon's temple or not, it at least must be admitted that the origin of the Masonic Order dates back in centuries beyond the reach of record; so that in devoting its contributions to the preservation of a building whose foundations were laid in the dim past, the brotherhood help to perpetuate in carved stone the old chronicles of Bristol—personal, civic, and ecclesiastical. "We may live without architecture," says Ruskin, "and worship without her, but we cannot remember without her. How cold is all history, how lifeless imagery, compared with that which the living nation writes and the uncorrupted marble bears. How many pages of doubtful record might we not often spare for a few stones left one upon another. There are but two strong conquerors of the forgetfulness of men, poetry and architecture, and the latter, in some sort, includes the former, and is mightier in its reality; for it is well to have not only what men have thought and felt, but what their hands have handled, and their strength wrought, and their eyes beheld all the days of their life." The past generations of Bristol citizens, whose visions have been gladdened by the glorious old structure, the restoration of which a present generation has taken in hand, may hardly be counted; but there has been we think, a peculiar fitness, as applied to the circumstances of the founder or refounder, in the character of each class that has from time to time during the last seventeen years taken up the task of restoration, and continued it generally or in particular parts. Thus the work of restoration was inaugurated by the Mayor and Corporation—Ganynges having six times held the one office, and taken a lead in the administration of the other: then came the unknown rebuilders of the north porch, doubtless contributing from the profits of trade to the preservation of that which was first built from the same source; while the part undertaken by the Commercial Travellers was a tribute from the successful commerce of a place, whose first merchant was the founder of the structure; while here and there particular acts and gifts in connection with the enterprise testify to the fact that the reverential feeling of William Canynges still survives in the city of his birth. Even this "order of analogies," was, in some fashion, carried out through the less sentimental proceedings of Wednesday, for who that sees the tomb of the founder, surrounded by graves of the officers of his hospitable household—his baker, his cook, his butler, and his brewer—can doubt that when the Craft ended the day with a dinner at the White Lion, passing "from labour to refreshment," they fulfilled another duty inculcated by the life of the great Bristol citizen, who probably set his neighbours and contemporaries the example of crowning with a genial gathering and feast the beginning itself of the good work.

DEVONSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Prov. Grand Lodge for Devon was holden by order of the Prov. G.M., Earl Fortescue, K.G., at Tavistock, on Wednesday, 27th ult. Most of the lodges in the province were represented by the attendance of brethren from all parts of the county. There were also present visiting brethren from the Prov. G. Lodge of Cornwall, from Callington, Launceston, London, and Ireland. The lodge assembled in the large room of the Temperance Hotel, and in the absence of Lord Fortescue through illness, the D. Prov. G.M., the Rev. John Huyshe, presided. The lodge having been opened according to the forms of the Order, the ordinary business was disposed of, sums of money voted to various Masonic charities; and various applications on behalf several distressed Freemasons and widows having been heard and relief voted, Bro. W. Merrifield, P.M., of Tavistock, having been elected Prov. G. Treas., and Bro. Gregory re-elected Tyler, the following were appointed and invested as officers of the Prov. G. Lodge for the year ensuing, viz., Bros. Lord Graves, of Lodge 224, S.G.W.; J. C. Goodridge, 380, J.G.W.; Rev. J. Powing, 1012, Prov. G. Chap.; Wm. Merrifield, 357, Prov. G. Treas.; Henry Crantoun Adams, 123, Prov. Reg.; W. D. Moore, 152, Prov. G. Sec.; R. Dowse, M.D., 224, P.J.G.D.; Captain, C. C. Dick, 123, P.J.G.D.; Joseph Matthews, 351, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; S. W. F. Leaman, 380, G. Dir. of Cers.; G. B. Gover, 83, Prov. Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Capt. T. D. Hogg, 312, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; J. W. Webber, 725, Prov. G. Organist; W. H. Foulds, 270, Prov. G. Purs.; and Prov. G. Stewards, Bros. James Gilbard, 720; John Mackay, 185; Samuel Chapple, 185; Robinson Ridly, 224; Frank Alexander Stackpole, 650; and Richard Pomeroy, 122. On the closing of the lodge the brethren formed into procession according to the usual order, and marched from the Temperance Hotel by the market through two or three streets, to that noble building Tavistock Church. Evening prayers were said by the Rev. J. Huyshe, D. Prov. G.M., and a sermon was preached by

the Rev. George Knowling, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Stonehouse, the Prov. G. Chap. for the expiring year.

The sermon, which was based on the 14th verse of the sixth chapter of Job, was indirectly a defence of the principles of Freemasonry, but primarily it was an argument in favour of brotherly love and an earnest appeal for the exercise of sympathy, kindness, and practical charity towards the poor and the afflicted, and more especially with reference to the Tavistock Dispensary, on behalf of whose funds the sermon was preached. There were not many persons in the church, except the Freemasons and their friends, but nevertheless the collection amounted to £11 8s. 6d. It is impossible that anything could have been better than were all the arrangements connected with the Church, for which credit is due to Brother Joseph Mathews, who is churchwarden, Brother Wills, Brother Merrifield, Brother Thynne, and other Tavistock Freemasons, who have taken part in preparing for the proceedings of the day. It will be a very long time before many of the brethren, to whom the Tavistock Church organ, and the playing of Brother J. F. Thynne, were new, will forget the musical portion of the service. It was such as to leave little to be desired, and charmed every educated ear. The organ is one of the sweetest toned and best in England, and perhaps than Bro. Thynne there are very, very few more able organists. The organ playing was, indeed, a rich treat, and it was supported by a competent, although limited choir.

On leaving the church the procession was re-formed, and marched, headed as before by the excellent band of the Tavistock Volunteers, by the way of the New Market to the Bedford Hotel. At the Bedford some hundred or so of the brethren sat down to an excellent dinner, well served up by Brother Northway. The R.W. the Rev. J. Huyshe, presided, and Brother W. Denis Moore, Prov. G.S., officiated as G.S. Warden. After dinner the usual Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and several good speeches were made. In the course of the proceedings a complimentary allusion was made to the sermon preached by the Rev. George Knowling, and a very handsome and valuable past grand chaplain's jewel was presented to the rev. preacher on behalf of a brother Freemason, who desired in that way to mark his respect and admiration for Brother Knowling.

The D. Prov. G.M. and most of the Brethren left at 5.15 to return to Plymouth and other parts of the county, by the train leaving Tavistock at 5.30. The whole of the proceedings connected with the Prov. Grand Lodge were conducted in the spirit of true amity and brotherly kindness.

DURHAM.

GATESHEAD.—Lodge of Industry (No. 56).—The lodge was opened at the Grey Horse Inn, Gateshead, on Monday the 26th August, by the W.M. Bro. Wm. Bryden, assisted by Bro. P. M. Anty. Clephan as S.W.; Bro. P. M. A. Gillespie, as J.W., and a full attendance of members. The visitors were Bros. D. Shaw, P.M., 711, Ashton; G. H. Hawks, W.M., 985; H. Gillespie, W.M., 614; Chas. Smith, 793; Robt. and Thomas Brown, 252, &c. Mr. Benjamin Bigger was initiated into the mysteries of the order by the W.M. in a very impressive manner. Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., gave the lecture on the tracing board in this degree. Ten pounds was voted to the Treasurer as a tribute of esteem for past services; the rest of the business over, the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and spent two hours in social conversation, separating at 10.30.

WILTSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

This meeting was held at the White Hart Hotel, Salisbury, on Thursday, the 29th, when, in consequence of the absence of the R.W. Prov. G.M., the Lord Metheun, the duties were most ably performed by Bro. Gooch, P.G.S.B., and D. Prov. G.M. of the province.

At 2 o'clock, P.M., a meeting of the Charity Committee was held in an adjoining room, when the various accounts were examined and audited, and amongst other business transacted was the confirming the vote of last Grand Lodge of forty guineas to the different Masonic Charitable Institutions, and a fresh vote of ten guineas to be applied to Lodge 909, for the Girls' Schools, ten guineas to Lodge 914 for the Boys' Schools, and ten guineas to Lodge 856 for the Royal Benevolent Institution, thus making each lodge in the province a subscriber to one or other of the different Charities; and by the plan laid down by the Charity Committee, this annual distribution is to continue till all the lodges are Life Governors of each Institution.

The Grand Lodge was then formed, and proceeded to the Lodge Room of Robert de Derelham, 856, where they were received with the usual Masonic honours; but in consequence of many local events happening on that, and previous days, preventing the attendance

of the brethren, the meeting was not so fully attended as is usually the case.

The R.W.D. Prov. M. addressed the brethren, congratulating them on the prospects of the province, their funds being in every way satisfactory, and their lodges increasing in numbers. They had that day voted an additional thirty guineas to the different Masonic Institutions, which he hoped would be the minimum sum they would have annually to dispose of towards their excellent Charities. He was greatly pleased to find that last year two of the brethren had taken the office of Stewards—Bro. Col. Goddard, P.Prov. S.G.W., for the Girls', and Bro. Hodgkisson for the Boys', to both of whom the thanks of the province were due; and he hoped that every year they would furnish one or more stewards to each of the Charities. He very much regretted the absence of the R.W. Prov. G.M., Lord Methuen, that day, a feeling he was sure in which all participated; but as his Lordship was still in Scotland, that distance would be a sufficient excuse for his non-appearance amongst them. He then proceeded to invest the following brethren with their respective collars as Prov. G. Officers, for the ensuing year:—

Bro. Jos. Burt	S.G.W.
„ Willm. Biggs	J.G.W.
„ J. Sheppard	G. Treas.
„ Rev. — Echalez	G. Chap.
„ G. Marshall	G. Reg.
„ W. F. Gooch (P.P.G.S.W.)...	G. Sec.
„ H. C. Levander, B.A.	S.G.D.
„ — Payne	J.G.D.
„ J. Chandler	G. Sup. of Works
„ C. Cardell	G. Dir. of Cers.
„ — Broking	G.S.B.
„ Rev. — Jenkins, A.M.	G.S.
„ Lane, Noyes, and Wilmott...	Stewards.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then called on Bro. Biggs, G.J.W., to bring forward his motion of which he had given notice.

Bro. Biggs then stated that his object in bringing it forward was to give encouragement to the different brethren in the province to take on themselves the office of Steward to one or other of the Charities. Many brethren who were desirous of fulfilling that position were deterred by the fear of not getting a good list for presentation, but the adoption of the resolution would give him a heading to his list which would be a stimulus to start with. He did not take the originality of the motion to himself, as it was but a copy of that brought forward by his friend, Bro. J. R. Stebbing, in the province of Hampshire. He therefore begged to move, “That if a subscribing member of any lodge in the province shall accept the office of Steward to any of the Masonic Charities, the Grand Treasurer be authorised to pay over to the Steward of the Charity of which the brother is Steward, and through him, the sum of ten guineas, in the name of the Grand Lodge of the province;” which having been duly seconded by Bro. Firmin, P. Prov. G. Reg., was carried *nem. con.*

The Prov. Grand Lodge business having closed in form, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which took place at five o'clock. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren separated, after spending a truly delightful evening, under the able presidency of their highly-esteemed D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Gooch.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BATLEY CARR, DEWSBURY.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1129).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the lodge room on Monday evening, the 26th ult. Owing to the absence of the W.M. the R.W. Bro. Dr. Fearnley, D.P.G.M., presided. The minutes of last lodge meeting were read and confirmed, when Bro. William Richardson was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. The ballot was then taken for Mr. William Thackrah, and he was accepted and initiated accordingly. The lodge was then closed in due form, when the brethren retired to their respective homes.

MARK MASONRY.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Northumberland and Berwick-on-Tweed Lodge* was held at the Masonic Hall, Newgate-street, on August 28th. In the absence of the R.W.M., Bro. H. Hotham, the chair was taken by P.M. Septimus Bell, assisted by Bro. H. G. Ludwig, S.W., Bro. A. Gillespie, J.W., and a fair muster of brethren, considering that so many are away at the sea side, “the three candidates included,” who should have been present. The lodge was closed in form at 8 o'clock.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

LANCASHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

A Provincial Grand Conclave of Lancashire was held on Friday the 23rd August, at the rooms of the Jerusalem Encampment, Cross-street, Manchester, at one o'clock. In the absence, through illness, of Sir Knt. Colonel Vernon, Deputy Grand Commander of England, from whom a letter of apology was read, the V. E. Sir Knt. Albert Hudson Royds, was duly installed Provincial Grand Commander of Lancashire, by the Very Emt. Prov. Grand Commander of Cheshire, Bro. William Courtenay Cruttenden. The principal business afterwards was the appointment of officers, and the presentation to the Prov. Grand Conclave, by Mrs. Dawes, of the private Banner, and the Abacus, or Baton of Office, which formerly belonged to our late esteemed Prov. Grand Commander. After the closing of the Provincial Grand Conclave the Knights adjourned to an excellent banquet at the Palatine Hotel, and a most agreeable evening was spent.

Obituary.

BRO. HENRY PELLY HINDE

Was the eldest son of the late John Hinde, Esq., and born Dec. 10, 1815. He died on his passage home from India, in March, at the age of 45 years. He was educated as a solicitor, and passed his examination with distinction; and afterwards went to the bar. His attainments as a sound lawyer were of a very high class, but he obtained no practice. He was very assiduous as a reporter for the *Law Times* and other professional publications, and compiled several works, one being on the subject of Bills of Exchange, a subject to which he had been led by his eminent master, Mr. Justice Byles. After going to the Crimea in a non-professional capacity and practising for a short time in the English Consular Court at Constantinople, about four years ago he proceeded to Calcutta, and was making progress in practice when ill-health compelled him to return home. He was a member of the Hengist Guild, a small literary society, formed by Bro. Hyde Clarke, Edwin Clarke, Spencer Herapath, and other brethren. While in the East he was innocently initiated in one of the late spurious Smyrna lodges, but was, we believe, regularised in India. Had Bro. Hinde lived he would have doubtless become a distinguished ornament of his profession, for he was devoted to the attainment of legal knowledge.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Birmingham people had fine weather, if not original music, for their festival. The town was very gay, and the listeners curious and excited. In the absence of any new feature calling for musical remark, we have only to record the fact of a Musical Festival having been held, and successfully.

A new Opera Company is to open at Drury-lane Theatre in the middle of the month, under the direction of Dr. Pech. It is to be hoped he will be more successful on this than he was on the last occasion of his management.

The *Athenæum* asks what living concert-goes knows anything of Clementi's Duetts for two Pianofortes? What amateur is there who would not desire to make their acquaintance?—A republication of them by Breitkopf and Härtel, Leipsic, is announced in the German papers.

The *Critic* mentions that a change has taken place in the famous house of Cramer and Co. Mr. Chappell, who has been connected with the firm for nearly sixteen years, goes out, and Mr. Wood, of Edinburgh, succeeds him.

Mr. Robert Cocks, the music publisher, has built and endowed ten almshouses at Old Buckenham, Norfolk. The houses have been just completed and tenanted. Each consists of a sitting-room, bedroom, wash-house, coal house, and other conveniences, and each inmate receives two shillings a week, and a ton of coals yearly.

We (*Era*) understand that Madame Goldschmidt has made arrangements for an autumnal tour, accompanied by an efficient party of vocalists, including our great English tenor, Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. Woodin, the Proteus of entertainers—

A man so various that he seems to be

Not one, but all mankind's epitome—

is giving his multifarious and polylogical entertainment in the south-western counties.

The Prussian theatres (says the *Literary Gazette*) are commencing

to revive from the languor which had crept over them during the excessive heat of the last few weeks, and several novelties have been produced.

Rossini has just been decorated with the Order of Merit, the highest distinction in the Italian kingdom. Count Nigra, the Italian ambassador, visited the Grand Maestro and presented to him the insignia of the Order, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel.

Galignani has the following:—"Mr. Boucicault, the author of the most popular drama performed in England for a quarter of a century, 'The Colleen Bawn,' paid a flying visit to Paris this week. The piece is about to be produced at the Ambigu, and his visit probably was to hasten the scenic preparations. The history of this piece would be curious; it has been equally successful in America, and in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The sums stated to have been realised by the writer we dare not state; one proof positive of its immense profits is that he has purchased a handsome estate, with ten acres of land, in one of the most beautiful suburbs of London, with a part of the money."

The troupe of the Bouffes Parisiens are still at the Theatre du Parc, at Brussels; the pieces they performed in during the past week being *Orpheus aux Enfers* and *Le Pont des Soupirs*.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen bade adieu to the shores of Ireland early on Friday, the 30th ult., and crossed over to Holyhead en route for the Highlands. Her Majesty may well be proud of the loyal enthusiasm which her brief visit has evoked, and we cannot but anticipate the happiest results from this personal interview between the Sovereign and her Irish subjects. Her Majesty and family are now at Balmoral.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—Last week there was a slight decrease in the rate of mortality in the metropolis, the number of deaths being 1127—577 males and 550 females. In the same period the births of 1725 children were registered—874 boys and 851 girls. The mean height of the barometer was 29.995 inches, and the average temperature of the air 62.5 degrees.—The *Mark Lane Express* informs us that the bulk of the wheat crop has been safely gathered in the southern and midland counties as well as in the north. The accounts from Ireland are not so good, but still an improvement is taking place there, while the potatoe disease shows no indication of further progress. A correspondent of the same journal, who has recently been traversing a considerable portion of the northern and midland counties, gives, upon the whole, considering the character of the season, a not unfavourable report, although he thinks "anything like an average quite out of the question." It appears that the French demand for wheat from this country still continues on a considerable scale.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the question of the income tax have pronounced against Mr. Hubbard's scheme. They are not, indeed, prepared to propose any changes which might have the effect of unsettling the basis of the tax, which is objected to rather from its "nature and essence" than from the "particular shape which has been given to it." They "feel that it would be unjust to make any alteration in the present incidence of the income tax, without at the same time taking into consideration the pressure of other taxation upon the various interests of the country."—The 1861 meeting of the British Association was opened in Manchester on Wednesday. The General Council transacted business in the afternoon, and in the evening the President, Mr. William Fairbairn, delivered the inaugural address at the Free-trade Hall. No effort has been spared on the part of the Local Committee to render the session of 1861 a memorable feature in the history of this distinguished body; and, looking over the programme of papers to be read and the general arrangements for the Congress, we cannot doubt the complete success of their exertions.—Another dreadful railway catastrophe has taken place. It appears that, on Monday, an excursion to Kew on a somewhat extensive scale was got up for the benefit of a society formed for the purpose of relieving the servants of the North London Railway, in the event of their suffering from accidents in the discharge of their duties. A train bearing a large number of the excursionists was returning to town in the evening, and on approaching Kentish Town Station it was observed that a ballast train on the same line, some distance ahead, were being shunted on to a siding. Every effort was made to avoid the collision which seemed imminent, but unhappily without success. The hindmost trucks were struck by the advancing train, and a scene of indescribable horror followed. The excursion engine bounded down an embankment, dragging in its wake three carriages, while a fourth remained suspended, resting against the brickwork of the bridge. A fifth carriage was thrown off the metals, but its occupants, as well as the occupants of the fourth carriage, escaped the fearful fate of the unfortunate passengers who were precipitated into the road or fields below. It is impossible to state with certainty the exact number of persons killed and injured, as many of the sufferers were conveyed home by their friends; but the hospital lists give a total of thirteen dead and thirty-three wounded. The responsibility of this heart-rending calamity cannot as yet be fixed upon any individual or number of individuals; but investigation into the causes which led to so terrible an occurrence has commenced.—The inquest on the sufferers by the Brighton Railway accident has not yet been brought to a conclusion, all that has been proved being that the signal-

men at the two ends of the tunnel did not understand one another, and that the one at the Brighton end lost his presence of mind owing to the trains arriving so close upon one another and scarcely knew what signals he did give. One point has been elicited, that an interval of five minutes is considered sufficient time to elapse between the starting of two trains on the same route from a station, and that even a shorter period than that is allowed at some stations to intervene. This, if established, would show a liberal allowance of time, according to the time tables, between the trains that came into collision on the disastrous Sunday morning; but it is clear that the actual interval was too short, as proved by the accident. On Wednesday the proceedings were marked by a passage of arms of no slight interest and importance between the Coroner and Mr. Slight, the secretary of the company. The Coroner had required that gentleman to produce several statements concerning the accident which had been supplied by certain of the company's servants. These reports, it appeared, Mr. Slight had placed in the hands of Mr. Faithful, the company's solicitor, who declined to produce them. The Coroner threatened to commit Mr. Slight unless he complied with his request; but that gentleman expressed his determination to act upon the judgment of his legal adviser. A warrant requiring Mr. Slight to produce the documents at two o'clock was served upon him, but it had no effect, and the Coroner expressed his intention to enforce his authority by other means. At a later period of the day Mr. Scott, the deputy chairman, while declining to authorise the production of the documents, promised to lay the proposition formally before the board.—A fearful crime has been committed at Birmingham. A person of independent means, named Farquhar, deliberately shot his housekeeper dead—no quarrel apparently having preceded the murder. It seems, however, that the relations between Farquhar and the deceased were of an intimate character, and that jealousy had taken possession of the man's mind. The murderer, as soon as he had shot the girl, confessed his crime to a neighbour, and he was at once taken into custody.

—During the past week there have been several fires in the metropolis, and on Wednesday night one did considerable damage to the premises and stock of Messrs. Longman, the eminent publishers.—Mr. Vane Jadis, a clerk in the War Office, "on leave without pay," has been committed for trial at Hull on a charge of forging a bill of exchange for £165. He had forged the acceptance of a fellow-clerk, named Greene, and a letter was read in court, in which he confessed the crime he had committed, and implored Mr. Greene to delay his reply to a communication from a Hull solicitor, in order that some arrangement might be made for meeting the bill. He had been "pressed and harassed to death for money," and that, he wrote, was the cause of the fatal step he had taken. Bail was accepted.—A decision of some importance has been given by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Manchester. A fustian finisher was summoned for an alleged breach of the Bleaching and Dyeworks Act, in having employed a boy under thirteen years of age without a school certificate. It was contended for the defence that the term "finishing" was not used in the statute at all as descriptive of a separate and distinct trade, but only as a description of anything which might be done incidental to bleaching and dyeing. His Worship, however, decided against this plea, and imposed the lowest penalty. A case was granted for the superior courts.—The gallant Italian artist, Vincent Collucci, charged with obtaining by fraud and false pretences, £1900 from Miss Frederica Johnstone, was placed in the dock at Marlborough-street on Tuesday, for the completion of the case. A long discussion arose about the packet of "love" letters, which both the writer and receiver had agreed to value at the handsome sum of £2,000. The counsel for the defence wished to have copies of these tender documents, but the other side objected. An offer, however, was made to let them be examined, so that any portion of their contents deemed necessary to meet the case might thus be ascertained. The lady herself was again put in the witness-box, and fretted considerably under the operation of cross-questioning. In the end the magistrate decided to send the matter for trial at the Central Criminal Court, and offered to accept bail in two sureties of £1000 each.—A person, described as the "Rev. Henry Holloway" a clergyman of the Church of England—although no such name is to be found in the *Clergy List*—is in custody, on a charge of felony. The prisoner's visits to one of the metropolitan railway stations having excited suspicion, a trap was laid for him. On his making his appearance one evening, a lady's reticule was placed in a waiting-room, and on its being missed soon afterwards, the carpet-bag, carried by the "Rev." delinquent was searched, when it was found to contain the reticule.—On Monday, John Stocker, the young man who was apprehended on suspicion of having committed the atrocious murder, at Eversley, of the wife of Mr. Moncks' head gamekeeper, by first strangling her and then cutting her throat, was brought before the magistrate of that place for further examination. This horrid crime was committed on Sunday morning, the 18th ult., the name of the unfortunate victim being Ann Hill, the prisoner having given the first information of the fact to the police. Subsequent inquiries lead to the belief that Stocker himself was the assassin, and to his being accordingly taken into custody. After hearing all the witnesses, the magistrates decided on sending the prisoner for trial on the charge of wilful murder.—A bricklayer's labourer, named William Maloney, has been examined before Mr. Arnold, at Westminster Police-court, on a charge of murdering his wife. A policeman had gone to the house, Leg Court, Peter Street, in the afternoon, and there found the woman stabbed and dead lying on the bed, and the prisoner sitting on a chair in the room. His version of the matter is that he had just finished eating dinner when his wife snatched up the knife and ran it into her own body. It was known that the two had been quarrelling in the morning. A man, who says he was about to ask a question relative to the locality, has sworn that he saw the prisoner strike the fatal blow.—It is asserted that Post-office robberies have become so frequent that the central authorities

have felt themselves called upon to give the matter the most serious consideration. The judges are said to have been communicated with on the subject; but we fear the remedy for this increasing evil is not to be found in police measures, however ingenious.—Barnet Fair has been opened with its usual large supply of every description and size of cattle, a fair attendance of purchasers, and prices about 10 per cent. under those of last year. The number of beasts of different sizes was 13,000; of horses, 3,350; sheep, 50,000. The whole of these animals represent a value of upwards of half a million sterling.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—A new pamphlet, entitled *The Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy*, ascribed to the pen of the Emperor, has appeared in Paris. The pamphlet, we are told, declares that Rome is now a "Coblentz," directed against the Emperor Napoleon, King Victor Emmanuel, civilisation, progress, and liberty. Such a conspiracy cannot be tolerated under the protection of the French flag, and therefore the French troops will be withdrawn; but the principle of non-intervention will be rigidly maintained. The Italian government has offered every possible guarantee for the Pope's independence; and if the court of Rome persists in rejecting its offers, an appeal will be made to the Roman people. The Romans will be summoned to vote under the eyes of the French army; and if they call Victor Emmanuel to reign over them, the French troops will immediately be relieved by the Italian forces, and the King of Italy "will publish the accordance agreed upon between him and the Catholic powers, with a view to the independence of the Holy See," while the Pope "may act as he pleases." So if this pamphlet be really what the famous pamphlet, *The Pope and the Congress*, was, we may expect to see a speedy "solution of the Roman question."—If we may believe the Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, the French ministry is about to send special agents into the departments, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of public opinion, with a view to the dissolution of the Legislative body. The dissolution would become expedient if the French troops should evacuate Rome; and hopeful, but perhaps credulous, politicians insist in believing, we are told, that the Emperor Napoleon will soon withdraw his army from Rome.—Baron Ricasoli has issued an important circular to the Italian Envoys at foreign courts respecting the state of affairs in Italy. He declares that the Neapolitan disorders are confined to five of the fifteen Neapolitan provinces, and that they are not caused by political discontent, but by a desire for pillage and murder. The brigands are paid and armed by the ex-King, from his safe retreat in Rome, with the open connivance and aid of the Papal government. Such facts, Baron Ricasoli maintains, furnish an irrefragable demonstration that "the temporal power is not only condemned by the irresistible logic of national unity, but is become incompatible with the civilisation of mankind, which cannot tolerate acts of brigandage to be prepared in the very centre of the Catholic Church, with the connivance and encouragement of the ministers of him who represents God on earth." And therefore the present conduct of the Pope's advisers will aid the Italian government in fulfilling its task of "rendering to Italy, and at the same time restoring to the Church, liberty and dignity."—A modification of the Italian Cabinet has taken place. General Della Rovere has at length consented to accept the portfolio of the War Department, and will consequently retire from the administration of the island of Sicily, over whose affairs he has for some time presided with consummate prudence and the happiest results. In short, he governed so well and so wisely, that he was no less the object of the love of the peaceably disposed, than of the fear of the discontented. The appointment of General Brignone as his successor in the Sicilian government is pronounced by Turin correspondents to be a judicious one. As yet, the Minister of the Interior is not designated, though Count d'Arèse's name has been mentioned.—The Hungarian Magyars have secured warm allies in the Reichsrath itself among the Polish and Czech members of that body. The debates are described as "animated" and "very violent" respecting the government's Hungarian policy in the Lower House. The Emperor's address to the Reichsrath and his reply to the Hungarian Diet's address were warmly censured by the Gallician and Bohemian speakers, who proposed that the House should adopt an address against centralisation, and demanded a modification of the constitution.—Several of the Hungarian counties have already passed, and the others will of course immediately pass, resolutions protesting against the dissolution of the Diet. The resolve not to pay taxes of any kind appears to be general throughout Hungary, and the elective officers of the counties will, it is said, either serve without pay, or trust to voluntary contributions for their support.—The Austrian government have ordered the dissolution of eight committees of comitats, as well as that of Pesth. A striking sign of the good feeling growing up between the non-German nationalities of the empire is, that a motion has been made in the Croatian Diet to enter on the minutes on expression of regret at the dissolution of the Diet of Hungary.—The French government has demanded from the Swiss Confederation satisfaction and compensation on account of an affray which occurred on the frontiers of the canton of Geneva on the 25th ult. The Paris cabinet considers, we are told, that the French territory was violated by the Swiss gendarmes, and requires an indemnity for the persons arrested by them.—Deputies were recently sent from Finland to Stockholm with the object of promoting the separation of their country from Russia; and, according to the *Pays*, upon their return home, they were immediately arrested by the Russian authorities upon a charge of treason.—A solemn funeral service took place in Warsaw on the 3rd for those who fell in the recent disturbances at Wilna. Every church and synagogue took part in the solemnization. The shops were closed, and the people wore mourning bands. Tranquillity, however, was not disturbed.—The Russian government has commonly been deemed as unwilling as the Porte itself that Moldavia and Wallachia should be consolidated into one State; and it is now said, if we may believe a Constantinople telegram, that the Russian Ambassador has counselled the Turkish government to defer for three

years—or, in other words, to postpone till the Greek Kalends—its decision "on the question of the union of Moldavia and Wallachia."—According to the semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa*, of Madrid, Queen Isabella, in her speech at the opening of the session of the Cortes, on the 25th of October, will "announce constitutional reforms in accordance with the political views of the Liberal Union party;" but no doubt these reforms will practically leave the constitution and administration of Spain what they have hitherto been.

CANADA AND AMERICA.—Lord Monck, it appears, is to succeed Sir Edmund Head as Governor General of Canada. All the public knows of Lord Monck is that he was once a Lord of the Treasury; but the *Globe* assures us that while acting in that capacity—a very humble one, and one not at all likely to bring out the real character of a man—he "evinced great business capacity, and acquired general popularity."—It is announced that an important addition is about to be made to the military force in Canada. It is felt that it would be unwise, in the fact of the present disturbances in North America, to leave our frontier unprotected against the lawlessness which is either anticipated or has already begun to show itself; and it has therefore been determined—as the *Globe* and *Army and Navy Gazette* inform us—to send out a reinforcement of three regiments.—If we may believe a correspondent of the *Times*, the gold diggings of Nova Scotia and the oil wells of the United States and Canada are likely to be eclipsed, as sources of wealth, by the cod bank of Rockall. Millions of money are to be picked up from the ocean on that lonely spot in the North Atlantic. Only four adventurous fishing smacks have found their way there as yet, but they have brought back to the Orkney Islands cargoes of cod of a fabulous value, and stories which "seem more like the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor than proved facts by successful fishermen." The communication will attract the notice of naturalists, as well as speculative fishmongers and oil merchants; for not only does it describe shoals of very wonderful sharks and whales, but mentions "a strange fish" which was fallen in with in large numbers.—The *Europa* brings us the intelligence that an order issued by the Federal War Department that all Volunteers already enlisted should be immediately sent to Washington, even though they might not have received any arms, equipments, or uniforms. This order, which caused much excitement in the Northern States, was attributed to a belief entertained by the Federal government that the Southern army was about to commence operations, with a view to the occupation of Maryland and of Washington. The Southern commanders, according to the plans attributed to them by the New York journals, proposed to cross the Potomac in force, both above and below Washington, with the intention of raising the Maryland Secessionists, cutting off the land communication between Washington and the Northern States, and operating against the Federal capital from the westward. Petty skirmishes continued to be fought, in Missouri, and the Secessionists from all parts of that State were rallying round the standard of General Price, who was expected to make an attempt to expel the Federal troops from Jefferson City, the State capital. The Washington Cabinet had announced that henceforth every person entering or quitting the United States must be provided with a passport from the Secretary of State. The Southern privateers had made many captures in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies; but it was reported—though the correctness of the report seems somewhat doubtful—that the armed steamer *Sumter*, which had made so many prizes off the coast of Cuba, had been captured at Curaçoa by a Federal man-of-war, supposed to be the *Niagara*.—At Haverhill, Massachusetts, the citizens have been occupying a portion of their leisure in tarring and feathering an obstinate editor of Secessionist views; the mayor and magistrates interfered, but were powerless to prevent the outrage. Ultimately the unfortunate scribe was released upon taking an oath recanting his opinions, and promising never again to publish any of his lucubrations against the North.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS.—All remittances by cheque, post-office orders, &c., are to be made payable to the Proprietor, Mr. William Smith, C.E., 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, W.C.

COMMUNICATIONS for the EDITOR to be addressed to H. G. Warren, Esq., 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

ALL ORDERS or Communications with respect to the publishing department to be addressed To the Publisher, 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

O.—There is nothing in the laws to prevent a brother who is not a subscribing member to any lodge holding office in a chapter. The connection between Craft and Arch Masonry is more theoretical than real, and will ever continue to be so until lodges and chapters are brought, as they should be, under one government.

AN INQUIRER.—The confirming minutes adopted, alike in Grand Lodge and our private lodges, alludes to the various resolutions passed, which may be non-confirmed if the members see fit—even the election of Master being subject to confirmation.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We are not aware whether there is any lodge in Edinburgh connected with the University, or which is the best lodge in that city for a clergyman to join; perhaps some of our Scottish correspondents will inform us.

G. M. T. is thanked for his explanation of "How old is your mother," but he can scarcely suppose we would publish it. Had we thought it desirable, we could have ourselves supplied the answer.