

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.

THE MASONIC SEASON AND THE CHARITIES.

With the Girls' School Festival of Wednesday last the London Masonic season (excepting so far as regards the approaching Grand Lodge) may be said to have closed, and we can now count up the gains or losses which the various Charities may have made, as compared with the preceding year; and on the whole it cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, though the full gain, and something more, has been obtained by the Boys' School, whilst the Girls' School has maintained its ground, the subscriptions for the latter being as nearly as possible the same this year as last.

In 1861 the subscriptions at the Festival for the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows amounted, in round numbers, to £3000, extraordinary exertions having been used to promote its interest, whilst this year the subscriptions were only about £2200, a very fair and handsome amount when compared with previous years.

This year special exertions have been made to increase the funds of the Boys' School and most successfully, the subscriptions being £3600 against £1600 last year; whilst the Girls' School winds up the season, as it did last year, with a collection amounting to £2500, the total for the three Charities being £8300 in 1862 against £7100 in 1861, showing how rapidly the Charities are growing in favour with the Craft, though the amounts subscribed to either, will occasionally vary, from a variety of circumstances, from year to year.

The chair was occupied on Wednesday last by the M.W. Grand Master, who we regretted to see was still labouring under traces of his late indisposition, which compelled him to depart at a comparatively early period of the evening, and leave the remainder of the business in the hands of the S.G. Warden, Sir Hedworth Williamson, who made his maiden bow before the London brethren on this occasion. We were certainly gratified to hear Sir Hedworth admit that no brother should accept office, who is not prepared to discharge its duties; it being a most striking and novel doctrine to emanate from a Grand Warden, and indeed in some years, we have been disposed to doubt whether the Grand Wardens were more than ornamental appendages of Grand Lodge—without any duties to perform. We have, however, had some excellent exceptions within the last three years, and are delighted to find that this year we have two Wardens, upon whom we may rely for a performance of their duties.

The Festival was one of the best we have attended, it not being too crowded, and all the

arrangements—whether by the proprietors of the tavern, the Stewards, or the Secretary—being all that could be desired. The meeting, too, was most orderly, excepting towards the close, and the little confusion that then ensued may be easily obviated in the future by allowing the Secretary's report of subscriptions to be divided into two or three, with a toast or two and song between, thereby avoiding the tedium caused by three-quarters of an hour's reading of figures at one period, however gratifying may be the general result.

If, however, the labours of the London Masons have closed, those of the country brethren will shortly be in full activity in connection with their Prov. Grand Lodges. That for Lincolnshire has just been held rather earlier than would probably have been the case, had it not been with the view of installing a very promising young Mason, the Duke of St. Albans, as Prov. Grand Master, in succession to the late lamented Earl Yarborough, and we trust his Grace may have a prosperous and happy reign. Here however we would direct the attention of his Grace and of the Lincolnshire brethren to the fact that the Prov. Grand Lodge, was held within the Witham Lodge, a custom now almost wholly exploded, it being admitted on all hands that the superior lodge cannot meet within the inferior.

There might be no objection to opening the Witham Lodge in order to receive the Grand Master, and his officers, with becoming honour, though even that we hold to be unnecessary—but, having been so opened, immediately on the reception of the Grand Officers it should have been closed; and the Prov. Grand Lodge opened—that being the ruling body of the day.

Whilst we direct the attention of his Grace the Duke of St. Albans to the anomaly that was committed of holding the greater body within the lesser—the governing within the governed—we do not do so with any other feeling than that of pointing out to a young and zealous Mason what is now the custom in the various provinces, with perhaps two or three exceptions, throughout the kingdom. At the same time we can scarcely understand how, two such Masonic authorities as Dr. Oliver and Bro. Hall, the Prov. Grand Master for Cambridgeshire, could sanction, by their presence, the holding of a Grand Lodge within the subordinate lodge, unless indeed they were not made aware of the fact, and forgot to inquire as to whether or not the Witham Lodge had been opened.

As the Prov. Grand Lodges are held we shall occasionally remark on the proceedings, with the view of pointing the attention of others to any practice or results we may deem worthy of imitation; whilst, in any thing we deem objectionable, we shall be doing but simple justice to the brethren themselves to call their attention to it, in order that it may be amended in the future.

MASONIC FACTS.

(Continued from page 372)

205. 1358.—Johanni Hendachet, sementaris operanti super dictum murum per iiij dies et dimidium cap' die iiijd=xviij.—*Fabric Roll of Works at the New Castle on Tyne.*

206. The following are entries in the Fabric Roll of Durham Abbey Kitchen, A.D. 1368, (see 180):—
“In operacione xxx petrarum ferri in xxiiij secures cementariorum, xxv ponsones cum chissills, iiij hakkis, ij pikkis, et xix weggis, petra ad iiijd, xs. Et in operacione iiij petrarum et dimidia in calibem, pro dictis securibus, ponsones, chissills, pikkis, et kevellis faciendis, reparandis et emendandis ad eciam pro iiij petris operatis in uno gavelok ijs.

Et in acuacione MDCCC securium cementariorum per diversas vices, ad xjd xvjs vjd.

Et in una serara pro hostio domus cementarii ijd.

From the above it appears that in 1368, the charge for working 30 stones of iron into 23 masons' axes, 25 ponsones with chissills, 4 hakkis, 2 pikkis, and 19 weggis was 10s., or at the rate of 4d. per stone. For working 4½ stones into steel (in calibem), for making and repairing the said axes, ponsones, chissills, pikkis, and kevellis, and for making 4 stones into a gavelock, the charge was only 2s. For sharpening 1800 masons' axes at 11d. per 100, 16s. 6d. A lock for the mason's house cost 2d.—*Hist. Dunelm.*, p. 132.

207. It appears from the Fabric Rolls of Exeter Cathedral, for 1396-97, that the plumbers, carpenters, and tylers, had 5d. a day, and the “Freemasons” 6d. a day.

The names of William Foundyng and William Gervys, “Freemasons” often occur, the former had a salary of 26s. 8d.

In 1405-6, “one rennyng barr for the door of the logge, 5d.

In 1412-13, John Tilney, Mason, was paid 12d. for examining the ruins of the Chapter House,—“ad videndum ruinam in dormo capitulari.” Bishop Lacy completed the upper part of the Chapter House.

In 1427, John Wolston and John Harry, “Freemasons,” were sent to Bere to provide stone.

208. The tower and spire of St. Michael, Coventry, 272 ft. high, occupied 22 years in building, from 1372 to 1393, and cost £2100.—*Dugdale.*

209. John of Gaunt obtained a warrant from Richard 2nd, in 1392, directed to Robert de Skillington, Master Mason, and supervisor of his building at Kenilworth, to impress 20 masons, carpenters, &c.—*Dugdale ut sup.*

210. In 50 Edw. 3 (1376), a commission was issued to John de Multon de Manton, and John atte Hyde de Egelton, constituting them conjointly and separately, overseers of the houses, edifices, and walls of the castle of Oakham, to the same amount of expenditure authorized in the preceding year.—*Arch. Jour.* vol. 5, p. 134.

211. Rot. Pat. 4 Richard 2nd, (1381), gives power to the authorities at Beverley, to preserve order amongst the workmen who were then employed finishing the Cathedral.

212. 1377. The Cathedral of Ulm, built from the designs of Matthew Ensinger.—*See Leede's notes to Moller's German Gothic Architecture*, p.p. 78, 79.

213. The foundation stone of New College, Oxford, was laid on the 5th March, 1380, at 8 o'clock in the morning, by William of Wykeham, in presence of his scholars and others. The buildings were finished in about 6 years; the Wardens and Fellows, made their solemn entrance into them, on the 14th April, 1386, at 9 A.M., marching in procession, chanting litanies, and with the cross borne before them.—*Louth's Life of Wykeham.*

214. Copy of a Mason's receipt, Cowling Castle, Kent, 29th Sept., 1385.—“Noverint universi per presentes me Thomam Crompe, Masoun, recepisse die confeccionis presencium, de domino Johanne de Cobeham, domino de Cobeham, sex libras tres decim solidos et quator denarios sterlingorum in partem solucionis operis mei apud Castrum de Coulyng de quibus vero sex libris tresdecem solidis et quator denariis, in partem solucionis, ut premittitur michi solutis, fateor meo solutum prefatumque dominum de Cobeham, heredes et executores, inde esse quietos per presentes sigillo meo signatos. Datum in festo sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Anglie Ricardi secundi post conquestum nono.—*Rev. L. B. Larking, Surrenden Collection.*

215. The foundation-stone of St. Marie's College, Winchester, laid on March 26th, 1387, at 9 A.M.; it took six years in building, and the Warden and the Society made their solemn entrance into it, chanting in procession at 9 o'clock in the morning on March 28th, 1393.—*Bishop's Louth's Life of Wykeham*, p. 190.

216. William de Croyland was Master of the Works at Croyland Abbey from 1392 to 1427.—*Bibliotheca Topographica*, vol. iii., p. 51.

During Croyland's time the two transepts, the nave, and its aisles, the south aisle of the cloister, the Abbot's Hall, and the refectory were completed.

217. In 14 Richard 2nd (1390) Geoffrey Chaucer was appointed by the King, Clerk of the Works, at St. George's, Windsor. Chaucer was empowered to “impress carpenters, stone-cutters, and other workmen for the necessary operations of the said chapel, and was allowed 2s. per day, with the privilege of having a deputy.” He held the office about eighteen or twenty months.

218. John Boterel was Clerk of the Works, at Westminster Hall in 1395.—*Stow's Survey of London*, edit. 1618, p. 887.

219. At the election of an Abbot for Whitby Abbey in 1393, the chapter consisted of the following officers and other monks, viz. :—

John Allerton, Prior.

Thomas de Hawkesgarth, Prior of Middlesburgh.

Peter de Hertipole (elected Abbot) Bursar.

Reginald de Esyngton, Sacrist.

Robert de Boynton, Sub-Sacrist.

William de Ornesby, Almoner.

William de Yarme,

William de Bokyngham, Master Builder (†)

Magister operi.

Robert de Middillesburgh, Kitchen Cellarer.

Thomas de Hakeness, Chamberlain.

William de Dalton, Cellarer.

Thomas de Bolton, (afterwards Abbot.)

Thomas de Elyngton, Precentor.

Roger de Pykryng, Master of the B. Virgin's Altar.
 John de Ryston, Hostler.
 Thomas de Butterwick, Sub-Chanter.
 John de Whittleby }
 William de Garton } Monks.
 Hugh de Garton }

—*Young's History of Whitley.*

220. Accompts of the Manor of Savoy 16 and 17 Rich. 2.—(1393, 1394.)

Cost of the Tower called Symeon Tower.—John Toffs, Mason, working thereabout the said Tower, for 39 days at 6*d.* per day, 19*s.* 6*d.*; and for the wage for one servant for the same, working there 34 days at 4*d.*, 11*s.* 4*d.*—*Archæologia*, vol. 24, p. 303.

221. Expenses of Sir John Mallorie, Sheriff of Northamptonshire, in 1393, in repairing the wall of the King's Park of Multon.—For wages of 4 masons for 45 days at 3*d.* per day each, 45*s.*; and for the wages of 3 labourers for 44 days to work with, and assist the said masons at 1½*d.* a day each, 16*s.* 6*d.*—24th Oct., 17 Rich. 2nd.—*Baker's Northamptonshire*, p. 52.

222. Richard 2nd issued letters patent on 21st January, 1394, addressed to John Godmerstone, clerk, appointing him to "repair the Great Hall within the parish of Westminster, to take masons, carpenters, and other workmen, and set them to the said repairs, &c."

In 1395, as appears from an indenture of 18th March, preserved in the Pell office, Richard Washbourne and John Swalve (Swallow), Masons, were engaged to heighten the entire walls of the Hall, to the extent of two feet of assize, with Reigate, Ashlar, and Caen stones, where necessary, according to the purport of a *form and model* devised by *Master Henry Zeneley*, and delivered to the said Masons by *Watkin Waldron* his *Warden*; they were also properly to secure the upper course of the said work "par lynel" (bats and cramp irons), receiving payment for their labour, at the rate of 12*d.* per foot lineal measure.

They were likewise to construct and securely fix in the inner walls, 26 "souses" (under props), or sustaining corbels of Caen stone; and to carve every corbel in conformity to a *pattern*, shewn to them by the treasurer, for each of these corbel supports so wrought, and certain connecting facings of Reigate stone, they were to be paid 20*s.*

Every necessary for the said works, namely, "stone, lime, sand, scaffolding, engines, &c.," was to be supplied at the King's expense, (together with lodgings "herbergage," for the Masons and their companions), except manual labour and the instruments used by the Masons in their art.—*Brayley and Britton's Westminster Palace*, p. 437.

ARCHITECTURE OF PALESTINE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE CRUSADES.*

Permit me to offer you my heartfelt thanks for the favour you confer upon me, in allowing me to present myself before you to address your honourable society. This is not the first instance of courteous hospitality which I have received since I have been in England,

* Paper by Signor Pierotti, architect to the Pasha of Jerusalem, read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, by the Rev. George Williams, April 26th.

though it is the first time that I have undertaken to treat of my present subject—the Architecture of Palestine from the earliest ages to the Crusades. I have made many investigations, and gone very fully into the study; and, as I have never hesitated to impart my discoveries to others, they have sometimes been made use of without acknowledgment. Such has been the case in France. But this evening, in the presence of your distinguished society, and in the country of a great people, among whom I am sure my claims will be duly recognised; I have great pleasure in imparting the information which I possess, and which I hope to communicate more fully in England. I have already been amply rewarded for the eight years of toil which I underwent in Palestine; and I trust also to meet with friendly encouragement in the publication of my forthcoming work, entitled "Jerusalem explored."

The limited time allotted for this lecture compels me to restrict my observations within the briefest space possible. Hence, I plead guilty, in anticipation, to the charge which I fear may be brought against me, of dryness and want of minuteness of details in my descriptions. I wish it to be understood, however, that I shall be glad to offer any information or explanation to those who will apply to me; and that I shall gratefully accept any criticisms or observations which may be made to me. It now only remains for me to solicit your indulgent attention while I address you.

M. le Conte de Vogue, of Paris, thus writes in the introduction to his work upon the Churches of the Holy Land:—"Setting aside the ancient monuments—with which I was sufficiently well acquainted, through my first visit to Jerusalem, of 24 days' duration, and with regard to which but little remains to be said—I have occupied myself in the search after monuments of the Middle Ages." This is more than I can say after a residence of eight years in Palestine; and, more particularly, in Jerusalem. I am compelled to own that much still remains for investigation and study in the monuments of antiquity; while those of the Middle Ages are well known; greatly owing, it must be confessed, to the labours of M. de Vogue, who has rendered true service to science, although he has fallen into the error of ascribing all church Architecture to the period of the Crusades. I shall reply to this in due time, and will now proceed to speak of the Jewish works, both before Solomon and during his reign and that of Herod. Thence, I shall come to Constantine, Justinian, and the Saracens, in order to reach the period of the Crusades.

Before the reign of Solomon.

The condition of the country of Canaan previously to the conquest of Joshua was not that of barbarism. It was certainly, to some extent, a state of civilisation. Arts, trade, industry, and commerce were already considerably developed. We are not left ignorant that the country possessed "great and goodly cities," and "houses full of all good things." (Deut. vi. 10, 11.) But how are we to investigate the remains of its edifices? How ascertain their style of architecture? Certainly it is a study not unattended with difficulty. When the chosen people entered the promised land, they had come from Egypt, where art, trade, and luxury flourished. In the wilderness Moses found artists of sufficient ability to construct the tabernacle. It may, therefore, be inferred that they introduced their knowledge into Palestine; but where are the monuments in proof? We well know that the Hebrew people neglected everything else in favour of agriculture, the knowledge of God, and the endeavour to make Him known to others. Such was their indifference to aught else that they did not even possess artisans capable of sharpening their implements of husbandry, of which they always made use in war; and for this they were obliged to have recourse to the Philistines. If they were wanting then in the most necessary handicraft, how was it possible that they should employ themselves in erec-

ting architectural monuments and transmitting them to posterity? We read that David and Solomon were obliged to apply to Hiram, king of Tyre, for artists and labourers to execute their magnificent works. It must be confessed that the want of monuments of this first epoch renders all research into the architecture of Judea exceedingly difficult. The people whose name it bears has not even transmitted to us any historical notices on that subject. I believe that, during the frequent excursions which I made into the country, I came across the remains of walls and arches of that date. The localities in which I discovered them and their construction. I shall place before you, both by means of verbal description and by drawings.

Ephrath.

In the year 1729 before Christ, "Rachel was buried in the way to Ephrath." (Gen. xxxv. 19). Six hundred and thirty-four years afterwards, Samuel said to Saul, "When thou art departed from me to-day, then thou shalt find two men by Rachel's sepulchre in the border of Benjamin at Zelzah." (1 Sam. x. 2.) Upon the road leading from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, the monument of Jacob's wife is still to be seen. To the east of this monument, at a distance of 400 feet, a very ancient wall is found. This I believe to have been that of Zelzah. The wall appears to be of Pelasgic construction. It is composed of large blocks of stone, measuring from 3 to 8 cubic feet each. The stones are of the greatest solidity at the base, and diminish in proportion as the vertical rows rise in height. These stones are formed into broad, flat polygons, and united together without cement, but with some degree of precision, by means of small stones employed to fill up the interstices resulting from their irregular conformation. The thickness of the walls at the foundation is 6 feet; above ground, 5 feet; its present length extends to about 208 feet. Above the foundation are five rows of stone of unequal height, averaging from 8 to 9 feet. This relic of the past has been much mutilated by Arab Vandalism, and portions of it used for the formation of fences.

That a city must formerly have existed on this spot is proved by vestiges of other walls; by an aqueduct excavated in the rock and covered with large flat polygonal flags; by the fact that the surrounding soil abounds with hewn stones, with cisterns dug out of the rock, and with ruinous sepulchres which serve as places of shelter for shepherds and their flocks. This wall, of which no author has made particular mention, has some resemblance to the walls of Mantinea, which I visited in Greece, in 1851. I have met with no similar construction in any other part of Palestine.

Deir-el-Benat.

To the south of Bethlehem, and within an hour's distance, lies the Valley of Deir-el-Benat, which joins that of Etham, above the Arab village now called Urtas. Upon ascending this valley for about a quarter of an hour, the traveller sees some ancient ruins, which I take to be those of Bath-rabbin of the Song of Solomon vii. 4. An irregularly-shaped space of ground, measuring 52,000 square feet, is surrounded by a wall 5 feet in thickness, and of unequal height, varying from 12 feet to 24 feet. On the east it runs up to the mountain: to the west it faces the torrent. On the latter side is a gate, 8 feet wide and 16 feet high, with jambs formed of several stones, supporting a round-headed arch without the aid of a key-stone, which arch is composed, like the side posts, of stones worked in rustication. The entire wall is built of masses of rock roughly squared, in combination with others of polygonal shape, but all more or less showing traces of rustication. The size of the stones in general is from 2 to 4 cubic feet. The spaces left in the wall are filled up with small stones; and the cement, which is not observable in the exterior, is plainly perceptible in some parts of the interior of the wall. An examination of the cement convinced me that it was applied subsequently to the original construc-

tion. Within the space surrounded by this wall I discovered the rock hewn in such a manner as to form different apartments, but no internal construction remains. I, however, collected a number of small cubes of stones, which may be found in a small portion of the ground. They measure three or four lines each in surface, and form a mosaic, though without design. The gate is inclosed by a strong Arab wall. I endeavoured to get it opened; but the Arabs, who foolishly pretend to call themselves the owners of the place, forbade my entrance. Nevertheless, I succeeded, without the aid of baksheesh, in forming an aperture sufficiently large to enable me to see that the gate opened into a vast court, roughly hewn out of the rock; and that from it were two openings leading into other chambers. The walls bear the impress of the ages which they have seen pass away, but are still firmly rooted in their original spot. The same class of wall is found at Lower Beth-Horon. As Solomon erected buildings in that locality, it might be thought by some that these were of his construction; but this is not the case. Such do exist; so that it is easy to compare them, and observe that the one are much more ancient than the other.

To be continued.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

In an account lately published in the *Times*, of the Prince of Wales's visit to the tombs of the patriarchs at Hebron, it is stated that for six hundred years no European, except by stealth, has ever set foot into the sacred precinct where they lie. This is not quite correct. Sir John Maundeville indeed (1322) says that the Saracens suffered no Christian to enter the place except by special grace of the Sultan, but at a later period this strictness seems to have been relaxed. A German traveller, the Ritter Arnold van Harff, who travelled in the East 1496-1499, obtained admission apparently without difficulty, and gives the following account of what he saw:—"Hebron lies upon a hill, being a town without walls. Here dwell many good Christians, of the Syrians, who have their own church there. Also there stands in this town a fair mosque or heathen church, into which I was taken in the evening. Therein we saw innumerable lamps burning, and we went underneath into a vault (*kruyft*, i.e. *Gruft*) also hung full of lamps, wherein all the patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and others—lie buried in splendid coffins." Benjamin of Tudela (1163) gives a very exact account. "The Gentiles have erected six sepulchres in this place, which they pretend to be those of Abraham and Sarah, of Isaac and Rebekah, of Jacob and Leah; the pilgrims are told that they are the sepulchres of the fathers, and money is extorted from them. But if any Jew come who gives an additional fee to the keeper of the cave, an iron door is opened, which dates from the times of our forefathers who rest in peace, and with a burning candle in his hands, the visitor descends into a first cave, which is empty, traverses a second in the same state, and at last reaches a third, which contains six sepulchres, those of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and of Sarah, Rebekah, and Leah, one opposite the other. All these sepulchres bear inscriptions, the letters being engraved; thus, upon that of Abraham, we read, 'This is the sepulchre of our father Abraham, upon whom be peace,' and so on that of Isaac, and upon all the other sepulchres. A lamp burns in the cave and upon the sepulchres continually, both night and day; and you there see tubs filled with the bones of Israelites, for unto this day it is a custom of the house of Israel to bring thither the bones of their relicts and of their forefathers, and to leave them there." From Van Harff's account, it would seem, that up to the end of the fifteenth century the coffins still remained in the cave, and their present position and arrangement on the level of the floor of the mosque must consequently be comparatively recent.

A collection of the weights and measures of the various countries of the world has been made, under the auspices of the International Association for obtaining a uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins, and will be among the curiosities of the International Exhibition. Few persons

are perhaps aware of the extraordinary diversities in weights and measures, and in their use, which exist in our own country. The price of corn, for instance, will be quoted in at least fifteen different ways in as many different localities; at so much per *cwt.*, per *barrel*, per *quarter*, per *bushel*, per *load*, per *bag*, per *weight*, per *boll*, per *coomb*, per *hobbet*, per *winch*, per *windle*, per *strike*, per *measure*, per *stone*. In different English towns the bushel means—168lbs., 73½lbs., 62lbs., 75lbs., 72lbs., 70lbs., 65lbs., 64lbs., 63lbs., 5 quarters, 1¼ quarts, 48lbs.; and in Manchester, while a bushel of English wheat is 60lbs., a bushel of American wheat is 70lbs. The meaning of a stone is almost equally various. An acre of land expresses seven different quantities. These variations in measurement must be highly inconvenient, and prejudicial to trade; and the labours of the above-named association are directed to bringing about a uniformity, which seems greatly called for.

The writings of Joanna Southcote have caused a suit in Chancery. A lady, named Ann Essam, left a considerable portion of her estate to a Mr. Howe, to be devoted to the printing and publishing of "the sacred writings of the late Joanna Southcote." The niece of the testatrix disputes the validity of the bequest, on the ground that the writings in question are blasphemous. The Master of the Rolls has taken time to examine the works himself.

The Campana Collection of Antiquities—Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Medieval, and Renaissance—is now to be seen at Paris in the Palais d'Industrie. The curious and valuable objects brought from Phœnicia, by M. E. Renan, who was sent thither last year by the French Government, are also to be exhibited. The exhibition excites great interest among the Parisians.

The Acclimatization Society presents its Second Annual Report. Its object is the introduction from foreign climes into Great Britain of animals, birds, fishes, vegetables, and even insects, which may prove serviceable additions to our present stock. The head of insects is not a very extensive one, being confined to the silkworm, which hitherto, though well known as an amusing curiosity, has never taken firm root in our climate. Several desirable animals of the sheep and deer kind, and sundry sorts of game and fish have been made the subject of experiment. If a few only of them succeed, something will have been gained, and the Society is well worthy of the support of the possessors of parks, fish-ponds, and gardens, and the lovers of country occupation.

Messrs. Lovell, Reeve and Co. have in preparation a "Field Botanist's Companion," by Mr. Thomas Moore. It will be illustrated with many coloured engravings of English wild flowers.

The catalogue of the sale of the late Sir Francis Palgrave's library has just appeared. It is a goodly octavo of nearly two hundred pages, and contains 2647 lots of valuable antiquarian, genealogical, and historical works. A very complete collection of books relative to ancient laws, Northern literature, and folklore of different nations, will be found in this collection.

Some time ago the papers announced the Bishop of Exeter's gift of his noble library to the clergy of Cornwall. We now learn that a meeting was recently held at Truro relative to this munificent literary gift, and that the chairman stated that it was the Bishop's wish for laymen residing in the country to have access to the library as well as the clergy. It was resolved that application be made to the Bishop for leave to purchase a site immediately, so that a suitable building might be at once erected.

Sir John Romilly has appointed Mr. Rawlen Brown to calendar and abstract the valuable papers relating to England in the archives of Venice. The Venetian "Relations" begin in the time of Henry the Seventh; and, as Mr. Brown's published volumes prove, they abound in vivid pictures of our historical personages and our national manners. Mr. Brown has peculiar qualifications for his task.

Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Viscount Palmerston, has acknowledged the services of the late Mr. Superintendent Piers, in saving the Crown Jewels at the fire at the Tower, in 1841, by a munificent gift from the Royal Bounty, to his sister Mrs. Nash.

Mr. Collier's proposal for a small printing club for the reprint of old English tracts and poems, has met with an embarrassing readiness of response. He has consequently, with the concurrence of his subscribers, enlarged his original plan from twenty-five to fifty subscribers.

The Fifth Report of the National Portrait Gallery has just appeared. Only three donations were received since the last Report:—a small painting on copper of King Charles the

Second, painter unknown, bequeathed by the Rev. Peter Spencer; a portrait of Admiral Exmouth, painted by Northcote in 1804, presented by the Dean of Norwich; and a portrait of William Huntingdon, painted by Domenico Pellegrini in 1803, presented by Mr. Stevens.

Mr. W. Wright, Professor of Arabic in the University of Dublin, has in preparation an English-Hindustani Dictionary, which will be comprised in a single volume of about 800 pages.

The Rev. Dr. Winslow will have ready immediately "Patristical Shadows of Christ and His Church, as exhibited in passages drawn from the Life of Joseph."

The Annual Report of the Council of the Camden Society has been presented. The Council refer to the satisfactory state of the Society's finances, but regret that, during the past year, the numbers of the Society have been reduced by death. During the year the following publications have been issued:—*Letters of John Chamberlain*, edited by Miss Sarah Williams;—*Proceedings in the County of Kent*, in 1640, edited by the Rev. L. B. Larking;—*Parliamentary Debates in 1610*, edited by S. R. Gardiner. The following articles have been added to the list of suggested publications during the past year:—*A Collection of Letters from Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew*, to be edited from the Originals, in the library at Lambeth, by J. Maclean;—*Narrative of the Services of M. Dumont Bostaquet, in Ireland*, to be edited by the Rev. J. Webb;—*A Collection of Letters of Margaret of Anjou, Bishop Beakington, &c.*, to be edited by Cecil Monro. The library of the Camden Society now consists of eighty-one volumes—all valuable, more or less, and some of exceeding interest.

A second edition of *Abel Drake's Wife* is in the press.

All throughout Germany, says the *Athenæum*, the poet Uhland's seventy-fifth birthday (26th of April), has been celebrated this year with a cordiality and unanimity pleasing to behold. Banquets have been given, choral-union meetings have been convoked, academical speeches pointing out Uhland's merits as a poet and a patriot have been delivered, and telegraphic messages and congratulations have been sent to Tübingen without number.

The Royal Gold Medal placed annually by the Queen at the disposal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, for bestowal upon any distinguished British or foreign architect or eminent person who may have contributed to the advancement of the art, has been presented this year to Prof. Willis. Other prizes have been awarded. To Mr. Wileham (the Soane prize of £5 5s.); Mr. Cockerell's, £10 10s., to Mr. Davies; Mr. Tite's, £10 10s., to Mr. Legg; the first student's prize, to Mr. Carpenter; the second student's prize, to Mr. Fry.

Mr. Street is about to make a second journey into Spain, with a view to study and illustrate the little appreciated or known architecture of that country.

The Science and Art Department draws on the estimates for the current year the sum of £116,695, of which £16,000 is for examples, &c., granted and circulated to local schools, £1000 for the circulating library, £3000 for prizes, £1000 granted in aid of building schools at Wolverton and Finsbury, £18,000 in salaries to masters of schools, certificated masters, lecturers, &c. Total for schools of Art, Science, &c., £45,700.—£4750 goes for general management in London; £34,016 for the South Kensington Museum, salaries, purchases, police, buildings (£12,000), &c. Jermyn Street School and Museum takes £6,677; the Geological Survey, £11,046—88 schools of the Department of Art contain 91,741 students.

For the honour of Art (writes the *Athenæum*), we desire to make an earnest protest against the vulgar practice, now so rife, of substituting a money value for an artistic value, in speaking of pictures and statues. We hear constantly that such-and-such a picture cost so many thousands of pounds—a clap-trap invention, which appeals to the same order of cast which appraises the Koh-i-noor—not for its rarity and purity, but for the mere gold it cost or is said to have cost. These small-tradesmanlike practices are prostituting Art, which is thus put to dance for gold like an Egyptian *Gauzeze*. Creditable men ought rather to protest against the system than even to seem to believe it.

The Religious Tract Society have published the first volume of the works of John Howe, the great Puritan Divine, and the edition will be completed in six volumes issued at short intervals. Mr. Henry Rogers, the author of "The Eclipse of Faith," is the editor, and in a seventh volume he will furnish a new and comprehensive life of Howe.

Spain does not forget to honour Cervantes. A funeral service in his memory is annually performed, at the instance of the Royal Academy, in the church of the Nuns of the Trinity, Madrid, where the bones of Cervantes repose. Last month the service took place, and the Bishop of Calahorra delivered the funeral oration. The church was hung with black, and in the centre was a catafalque, on which lay a sword and a copy of "Don Quixote."

The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings have issued directions for the sale of the State Paper Office, St. James's-park, which, in consequence of the extensive quantity of the materials comprising the building, will occupy two days. The estimated amount of materials is as follows:—About 20,000 cubic feet of Portland stone, 50 moulded Portland stone steps 4 feet 6 inches long, about 21,000 feet of York paving, 600,000 capital stock bricks, 15 tons of lead, &c. As the various articles are almost all new, the "office" having only been built a few years, it is expected they will realize prices above the average scale.

Tom Bobbin's Works, in prose and verse, complete in one volume, with a memoir of the author, will be welcomed throughout Lancashire, and by all students of English dialects, and lovers of rural humour and pathos. The most difficult words are explained in notes, and pieces like the dialogue between Tumnus and Meary are done into plain English.

Mr. W. G. T. Barker joins the wide-spreading Homeric discussion in a small volume on *Translating the Iliad and Odyssey* with a literal rendering in the Spenserian Stanza of the first book of the Odyssey, and specimens of the Iliad.

The second volume of Dr. Karl Scherzer's circumnavigation of the Globe in the Austrian frigate *Novara*, is out: the work will be completed in another volume. Mr. Lascelles Wrasxall has translated a second series of papers on *The English at Home*, by M. Alphonse Esquiro, from the *Revue des deux Mondes*.

A good bit of news from Naples, comes as one of the results of the King's visit. The fine palace of the Bourbons, the Capodi Monte, is ordered to be turned into a picture gallery, and the order is being executed at once. The Neapolitan painters are the leading artists in Italy at the present time, and they deserved this mark of the national esteem.

The *Art Journal* states that there is no member of the staff of the Science and Art Department who is not in some way or other employed at the International Exhibition, their legitimate duties, for which they are paid, at the department being necessarily suspended, while they receive the fees from both sides. Mr. Cole, Head Inspector of South Kensington, alone has been paid £1500 per annum, for his services as adviser-general.

Mr. Redgrave, R.A., and his brother Mr. S. Redgrave, are, it is said, engaged upon a history of the British School of Painting. We cannot say that the prospect of such a work is particularly calculated to excite our expectations.

The *London Review* thus speaks of the Royal Academy exhibition:—"England need not be at all ashamed of the appearance her art makes in the Royal Academy before her visitors from north, south, east, and west. The fact which comes out with the greatest prominence in this exhibition—and it is of all possible facts that which offers most solid ground for congratulation—is the vigorous organization of our art, which is now going forward under the start which a decried trio of young men calling themselves Pre-Raphaelites gave it in 1849. Those young men stuck to their principles through the outcry, derision, and semi-proscription of two or three years, and by that time found themselves leading a compact knot of followers, all in their way strenuous, though in some instances compromising the movement by mechanical hardness or crude conceits. A few years more, and the current throughout the whole school had set in broad and strong to those qualities of sturdy decision, realistic definition, and powerful colour and handling, which had been the external form of art professed, with all sorts of difference in conception and purpose, by the Pre-Raphaelites. The founders, too, and their immediate followers, had themselves progressed; they were no longer students starting on the right course, but practised painters doing the right thing. In last year's Exhibition and the one which has just opened, the advance and welding together of style throughout the school have been peculiarly marked; and these will assuredly go on from strength to strength as long as the same impulse lasts unenervated."

Captain Drayson has a volume of tales of the Out-Span, or Adventures in the Wilds of Southern Africa, in the press.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ORIGIN OF MASONRY.

I feel constrained to admit that the theory of Bro. Matthew Cooke must be the correct one—"the proof is everywhere." I have thought the following degrees only bear internal evidence of antiquity, omitting some (to me) doubtful ones. Novice of the Temple. (The E.A.D. of Freemasonry, the first degree of the Essenes and the Mysteries.) Master.—(A Jewish or Essenic adaptation of the death of Osiris or Urim. A Templar in England was accused of slaying his son, who, whilst eaves-dropping, had seen a candidate put to death for "refusing to deny Christ.") Knight of the Arch.—(A Templar was said to have confessed he had assisted to suspend a Knight in a well; also a Templar tradition of the discovery of an Arch.) Red Cross Sword of Babylon, Knight of the Sun, High Priest, Rose Croix (the mystic supper, the Templar and Manichaem custom of Councils of 13.) Professed Knight. Kadosh. The founder of the House of Solomon, whence originated some Eastern secret societies, was a "Jew of the Magian religion." The Royal Order of Scotland, I conceive, played the same part as the York Templars. Would it be too much to ask our worthy brother Matthew Cooke to give us his opinion on the relative antiquity of the various degrees, not wishing to innovate on the system so established.—A.

RE-NUMBERING LODGES.

Seeing there have been some hundred, or more, lodges crased lately, what is to prevent a re-numbering of all the lodges in the Craft?—S.

TEMPLE ORDER.

"The Grand Chapter of the Royal Order of Heredom of Kilwinning reserves the power of conferring the higher degrees. The system consisted of 33 degrees, the 18th in order was the Rosy Cross, &c. The Ancient York Masons recognised 21 degrees."—*Old Ed. Enc. Met.* Can any brother give me proof that this latter body practised the ineffable degrees; I believe them to be the invention of the Scottish Templars, and they formed no part of the rule of the French branch of the Order of the Temple. "The College of Heredom Templars (?) located at York in 1786, practised 25 degrees."—*Oliver.* Why the word "Templar?" Heredom undoubtedly, in its original Greek form, signifies "Holy Temple," and the "Rite of Heredom" is the Rite of the "Order of Knighthood of the Temple of Solomon."—A.

FIRST LODGE OF IRELAND.

This lodge, established in Cork, holds its meetings under a warrant dated 1731, and attached to the lodge are Chapters of Rose Croix, Templars, and Royal Arch. The lodge-room is extensive, and handsomely and appropriately decorated. The walls are panelled to represent oak, and the coved ceiling represents the canopy of heaven, with the celestial bodies, supported by the vast expanse of the ocean. Around the room are the banners of the Knights of the Eagle and Pelican, and Rose Croix Masons, together with the Red Cross Shields, Swords, and Spurs belonging to the Knights of the Temple. The Order is also in possession of two valuable relics, presented by Bro. Thomas Hewitt, P.J.R.C., viz., the only original painting of the celebrated Mrs. Aldworth, together with the Masonic jewel she wore. Belonging to the First Lodge of Ireland is also a copy of a rare edition of the Holy Scriptures, generally known by the title of *Breech's Bible*. This lodge is in sole possession of the house where it meets, and besides apartments for the care taker, contains a convenient ante-room for refreshment, &c. The armorial bearings of some of the most distinguished brethren of the Order grace the walls. Amongst them the Earl of Donoughmore, S.G.W.; J. F. Townsend, D.G.M.; Sir James Chatterton, P.G.M. Munster; Sir John Pennefather.—H. M. T.

DEGREES OF FREEMASONRY.—Continued from Page 367 (Notes and Queries).

Name of Rite, Order, &c.	Where Practised.	Under what Authority.	General Remarks.
{ Roman Colleges of Artificers (<i>Collegia Artificum</i>)	Rome		See Clavel, Oliver, &c.
Rose, Knights and Nymphs of the,	France	M. De Chaumont.	An order of Adoptive Masonry.
Rosierucians	Germany	And. Rosencranz.	{ A well-known society of the XVth century, formed of alchemists, chemists, philosophers, &c.
Royal Arch, Order of the Holy,	Everywhere	S. G. C.'s	{ The Ancient and Accepted Rite has also a Royal Arch Degree, which differs considerably from that practised here, but out of deference to our S.G. Chapter it is not worked.
Royal Order of Scotland	Scotland	{ David I. of Scotland } { and Robert Bruce. }	{ Said to be the same as the Order of Thistle. The King of Scotland (now of Great Britain) is the G.M. It is an essentially Christian Order.
St. John's Masonry	{ Ireland, Scotland, America, and wherever Blue Masonry is the only rite practised		{ The ancient name for the three degrees of E.A., F.C., and M.M.
Scandinavian Mysteries	{ Anciently in Scandinavia	{ That of Odin or } { Wodin. }	Vide Oliver's <i>History of Initiation</i> .
Schroeder's Rite	{ Under G. L. of Ham- } { burgh }	By Schroeder.	{ Invented about 1766. Some of its degrees were devoted to magic and alchemy.
Scotch Rite			{ Another name for the "Ancient and Accepted Rite," <i>q. v. supra</i> .
Side degrees	America	{ Certain so-called } { Grand Lecturers. }	{ Preston, speaking of such innovations, terms them "innocent and inoffensive amusements."
Speculative Masonry	Everywhere	{ Under all the G. } { Lodges and S.G.C.'s. }	{ A term used to distinguish Freemasonry from the operative craft. Vide Cooke's <i>History and Articles of Masonry</i> .
Spurious Freemasonry	In the East		{ Much genuine Masonry has been termed spurious by Dr. Oliver. The degrees are very ancient, and there is an esoteric doctrine running through them which wipes away a considerable portion of the term spurious. They are founded on the usages of ancient Egypt, India, and the North of Europe.
Sublime Grand Lodge	Everywhere	S.G.C.'s	{ It has power over the 4th to the 14th degrees, both inclusive.
Supreme Grand Councils	Everywhere	{ Founded by authority of Frederick II, King of Prussia about 1786. }	{ These are the great Masonic authorities of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. There can but be one S.G.C. in every nation, consisting of nine Sovereign Grand Inspectors General. They are generally selected from the higher grades on account of their learning, birth, or fortune. In all the civilised nations of the earth they are established, and interchange with each other the most friendly relations, alike beneficial to Masonry as well as for the good of nations, peoples, kingdoms and empires.
Swedenborg, Rite of,	In the North of Europe	The Marquis de Thomé	Established about 1783.
Swedish Rite	Sweden	G. Lodge.	{ The possession of the 5° of this rite gives to those holding it the rank of civil nobility in Sweden.
Symbolic Masonry	Everywhere	The York Rite.	{ Another name for the degrees of E.A., F.C., and M.M.
Temple, Order of the,	France		{ This is what is called the Chivalric Order and its Knights profess to be the lineal descendants of the Knights Templar. It is a modified system of Masonry, borrowed from the Ancient and Accepted, or Scotch Rite.
Three Globes, Rite of the Grand Lodge of,	{ Berlin, 200 lodges in } { Germany }		{ Established in 1746, and made a Grand Lodge in 1765. It recognises ten degrees.
Travelling Freemasons	{ Europe in mediæval } { times }	The Popes	{ These were the builders of our cathedrals. They were composed of operative and speculative Masons. Consult Muratori, Beresford Hope, and Dr. Oliver's works.

(To be continued.)

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

ROYAL BENOVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Before our readers can receive their Magazine of this week the election for Aged Masons and Widows on the funds of this institution will have concluded, and we have now only to render our best thanks to the numerous brethren who have liberally supported us with their votes, for the proud position which we feel assured Mrs. Piper will hold on the poll—being satisfied even before the votes are presented that her eighth application will have been the last.

Votes already brought forward	924
By Bro. Thomas	100
" Bro. P. Matthews	52
" A few Friends	160
" Bro. W. H. White P.G. Sec.	36
" " G. W.	32
" " Sedgwick	36
" " J. P. Gray	20
" " Bowden	16
" " Groves	18
" " Dr. Hinxman	8
" " Dr. Nolan	4
" " Capt. Creaton (additional)	16
" " Davis	8
" " J. Williams	4
" " J. E. Mackay	32
" " E. Homan	8
" " Buss	36
" " Brydges (by exchange)	200
" " Woods, G.D.C.	16
" Some Well Wishers	100
" " Sutcliffe	36
Brethren of Harbour of Refuge Lodge (No. 1066)	
West Hartlepool:—Bros. English, 4; Murray,	
4; Steel, 4; Grave, 4; Perry, 4; Salmon, 4;	
Hall, 4; Rank, 4; Spence, 4; Kitching, 4;	
Pearson, 4; Irvine, 4; Brunton, 2; Rickin-	
son, 8; Thirlwell, 4; Strover, 4; Baxter, 4;	
Kirk, 4; Reed, 4; Stephenson, 4; Allison, 4;	
Leonard, 4; Willingale, 4; Rutherford, 4;	
Murray, 4	102

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We have also received male votes in addition to those announced from G.W. (360), Matthews, Dr. Nolan, Williams, &c. The male votes forwarded by Bro. Groves and Sedgwick shall be polled as directed.

MASONIC MEMS.

The D. Prov. G.M., the Earl de Grey and Ripon, has consented to take the chair at the next Anniversary Festival of the Boys' School, when a grand demonstration may be expected from West Yorkshire.

The M.W.G.M. has been pleased to reappoint Bro. H. G. Warren, P.M. Grand Stewards' Lodge, as Prestonian Lecturer. Bro. Warren will, therefore, early in the ensuing Masonic season, give the second lecture, which has not been delivered in its entirety for many years.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. for East Lancashire, Bro. Stephen Blair, has announced his intention to consecrate the new Masonic Hall, at Todmorden, and to hold the Annual Provincial Grand Lodge at that place, on Thursday, the 5th of June.

It is intended on the 17th June to lay the foundation stone of the Devonport Hospital with Masonic honours. The dispensation has been obtained from the Earl Zetland, G.M. of England, for the brethren to be present in Masonic clothing; and has

been placed in the hands of the W. Bro. Harfoot, W.M. of 83 as Senior Master, the Prov. Grand Lodge being in abeyance in consequence of the death of the late G.M. Earl Fortescue. Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, P. Prov. S.G.W., will perform the ceremony of laying the stone; and the sermon will be preached by the Grand Chaplain of England, the Rev. John Huyshe, M.A., P.D. Prov. G.M. for Devon. Should the weather prove auspicious, in all probability there will be a very large attendance of the Craft. It is nearly twenty years since a similar ceremony was performed in this locality, being that of laying the foundation stone of the Orphan Asylum at Stoke.

THE GIRL'S SCHOOL.

The annual festival of the friends and supporters of this school was held on Wednesday last, in Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of the M.W. Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, supported by Bros. Sir Hedworth Williamson, S.G.W.; Havers, J.G.W.; McIntyre, G. Reg.; Clarke, G. Sec.; Evans, Deacon, and Creaton, G. Deacons; Woods and Bradford, G. Dirs. of Cers.; Daukes, G. Supt. of Works; Empson, G.S.B.; Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Farmer, G. Purst.; Col. Burlton, P. Prov. G.M. of Bengal; Giraud, Wheeler, T. H. White, Slight, Potter, Hopwood, Scott, Udall, Wilson, and Patten, P.G. Deacons; Symonds, P.G.D.C.; Spiers, Pocock, Le Veau, and Brydges, P. G. Sword Bearers; Adams, P.G. Purst.; Smith, D. Prov. G.M. Cornwall; Bannister, Prov. G.D.C. Lancashire; Nelson, G. Sec. West Yorkshire; P. Matthews, Barringer, Young, Head, Paas, and about two-hundred other brethren.

There being no Grand Chaplain present, grace was said by the M.W. Grand Master.

Upon the removal of the cloth.

The GRAND MASTER said they would all anticipate the first toast he had to give, though he should not not ask them to drink it in the usual manner. All were aware that the Queen was labouring at the present moment under deep affliction, and however much they desired the health of her Gracious Majesty, it would ill become them at such a moment to drink the toast with noise and acclamation. The Queen was suffering at the present moment from affliction, such as few women suffered, and which commanded the sympathy, and enhanced the love of the people. He called upon them to drink "The Health of Her Majesty" in solemn silence.

The National Anthem having been given.

The GRAND MASTER said the next toast he should ask the brethren to join him in drinking, was "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." He could not name his Royal Highness as a Mason, but he had met his Royal Highness in Masonic society and he knew that the Prince had expressed great interest in it. He hoped some day therefore that his Royal Highness would be inclined to join this Order, and if so, he was sure there was no more popular act he could perform, and he was certain the brethren would receive no gentleman with greater enthusiasm. (Cheers.) Whether, however, his Royal Highness did so or not, the love they, in common with the nation at large, bore to his family would induce them to drink the toast with the greatest enthusiasm. (Cheers.)

Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, S.G. Warden, felt gratified that the first duty he should have to perform as a Grand Officer, was to propose the health of his noble relative, their Grand Master. (Cheers.) Before he proceeded to offer any remarks in connection with the toast, he might be allowed to avail himself of the opportunity of expressing his regret that he was not present at Grand Lodge on the 30th April, the day on which he ought to have been invested. He could only say that he was not aware of the meeting, or he would have been present, as he held that no man had a right to accept an appointment without he meant to perform the duties attached to it. (Cheers.) It would be unnecessary for him to say more than a few words with regard to the Grand Master. He had long known the noble Earl, indeed ever since he (Sir Hedworth), was a little child, and appreciated his character. Whether as a peer of Parliament, an agriculturist, a sportsman, a gentleman, or as a Mason, he was universally loved and respected (cheers). His straightforward character

and the zeal with which he entered upon his duties, no matter what their nature, being always most marked. (Cheers.) Nothing, he believed, but the interest which his lordship took in the prosperity of the Charity they were met to support, would have induced the Earl of Zetland to come out that evening, as he was suffering under severe indisposition; but his zeal for Masonry and his interest in the Charity, had brought him amongst them at great personal inconvenience. Lord Zetland had now been for eighteen years their Grand Master, and he asked them to join him in a bumper, in wishing that he might in improved health, be spared to preside over them another eighteen years or more. (Cheers.)

The GRAND MASTER, who was received with loud applause, sincerely thanked the brethren for the very handsome manner in which they had responded to the toast so handsomely proposed by his worthy Brother, the Senior Grand Warden. He felt deeply the kindness they had shown him on this and every other occasion. He believed that all who knew him would give him credit for the intention to do his duty to the best of his power. (Cheers.) He was unfortunately too unwell to take the chair at the Grand Festival, and this was the first occasion he had been to any public meeting, or indeed he might almost say out in private since his indisposition; but though he had come at some inconvenience to evince the interest he took in the Charity, he trusted they would excuse him if he had to retire at an early hour. He felt most grateful for all their kindnesses to him, and he was highly gratified at being surrounded by so large a muster of the brethren on that occasion, as it showed the estimation in which the Craft held the excellent Charity, the interests of which they were met to promote. (Cheers.)

The M.W. GRAND MASTER said he had next the pleasure of proposing a toast which was most agreeable to himself, and he was sure acceptable to the brethren—"The Health of the Deputy Grand Master and the rest of the Grand Officers, past and present." (Cheers.) The brethren present had had several opportunities of meeting the Earl De Grey and Ripon, than whom, he believed, there was no one more anxious to perform his duty, and there were none from whom he (the Grand Master) had received greater assistance. They were all aware that the noble lord held one of the highest offices in the Councils of his country, the duties of which occupied much of his time; but whenever he had an opportunity of attending in Masonry without neglecting other duties, the noble Earl did so. On the occasion of the Grand Festival the Earl De Grey and Ripon performed duties which ought properly to have devolved upon himself (the Earl of Zetland), but for his indisposition, and he was sure to the advantage of the Craft. (Cheers.) The noble Earl was also Prov. G. Master of West Yorkshire, where he was justly and universally beloved. He (the Grand Master) was delighted to find on that occasion so large an attendance of Grand Officers, as it showed how anxious were those officers, both past and present, zealously to perform their duties, and support those institutions which added so much honour to the Craft. He regretted that he did not see any Prov. G. Masters present,* as was usually the case, but they had other duties to perform which no doubt prevented their attendance, as he must say they generally supported these festivals extremely well. He gave them "The Health of the D. Grand Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the rest of the Grand Officers," coupled with the name of Bro. Havers, J. G. Warden. (Cheers.)

Bro. HAVERS, J. G. W., said, as obedience was the first virtue inculcated in Freemasonry, he should at once obey the commands of the M.W. Grand Master by responding to the toast just drunk. In conducting the affairs of that great institution Freemasonry, it was most important that the officers of the Grand Master should be qualified to fulfil their duties with skill and ability. He looked upon it that the Grand Master had been most fortunate in the selection of his deputies. The brethren would all recollect the great interest which the late Earl of Yarborough took in all their Charities, and how well he performed his duties as D. G. Master. That noble Earl was succeeded by the Earl of Dalhousie, whose business habits and tact had done much for the benefit of the Order, and the brethren must be equally satisfied that they now had a most excellent Deputy Grand Master in the person of the Earl de Grey and Ripon, who had more than once shown his talents in Freemasonry. He could have wished that the

task of responding to the toast had devolved on the S.G.W. and in returning thanks for the officers, he felt he ought also to do so for the other members of the Craft, from whom they were only distinguished by the colour of their clothing, and who were all, supported by the precept and example of the Grand Master, anxious on this and every occasion to support the best interests of the institution. On behalf of himself, his brother Grand Officers, and the rest of the Craft, he returned his sincere thanks to the Grand Master for the compliment paid them. (Cheers.)

The children were here introduced and marched round the room amidst loud applause, Eliza Key and Emily, two of the pupils, playing appropriate music on the pianoforte.

The children, having been first duly ranged in front of the chair, sung the festival hymn, after which,

The G. MASTER said he had now to propose the toast of the evening; and he was sure the sight they had just seen would speak more to their hearts than could any words of his to influence them in support of the excellent Institution, the interests of which they were met to promote. He was sure that no one could have seen the procession which had just passed round the hall without having his heart touched in behalf of the Institution in a language more eloquent than words. He must, however, be allowed to call to their recollection a few facts connected with the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children. It was instituted about eighty years since by Chevalier Ruspini. It was originally a very small school, but had, by the liberality of the Craft, been considerably extended; and though many hundreds had been educated within its walls, it was most creditable to the School that, to the best of his belief, not one girl brought up in it had been ever known to turn out bad. He was speaking of what must be in the recollection of very many of the brethren when he stated that a few years since, the school was situated in a dirty unhealthy part of London, very damp, and wanting in many appliances; yet even then every thing was in excellent order, and the children well cared for. Since then the school had been removed to Clapham-common, as healthy and airy a situation he believed, as any within twelve miles round London. There they had a spacious building, good gardens, the common to walk upon and enjoy the country air, and he must say that he could not help remarking the improved appearance of the children, they looked more healthy—more robust than they used to do—whilst at the same time every attention had been paid to the improvement of the education of the pupils. There was, however, one subject of regret. He found on the list of candidates for the benefits of the institution, several more than there were vacancies for, but he was happy to add the Committee had it in contemplation to enlarge the building, so as to enable them to receive a larger number of children within its walls. (Cheers.) To do so, of course a considerable expenditure would be necessary, and he hoped the liberality of the brethren that evening, would be such, as to put the contemplated alteration beyond doubt. A most gratifying circumstance had taken place that evening. A lady had made herself Vice-President (cheers), being the first instance in the records of the institution, of a lady having done so. He would not mention the lady's name; in fact he did not know it (laughter), but he mentioned the circumstance to attract the attention of the ladies to the claims which the institution had for support. There was only one other subject to allude to, and that was to express his deep regret at the absence, owing to ill health, of their worthy Treasurer, Bro. Benj. Bond Cabbell, being the first occasion he had missed being present at these festivals, for many years; and though he was not present in person, he (the Grand Master), was sure he was with them in heart, for no one felt a deeper interest in the welfare of the institution, than that noble brother. He was sure he need not say anything further in support of the toast, in order to recommend it to their notice. They knew how well the school had been conducted by the late Mrs. Crooks, and he had no doubt it was equally well conducted by her successor. He gave them "Success to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children." (Cheers.)

The toast having been drunk, Maria Louisa Anslow was presented to the M.W.G.M. by Bro. Patten, and received from his lordship's hands the medal for good conduct, which is awarded by the votes of the children themselves, the G.M. accompanying it with a few appropriate remarks.

The children then sang "Good Night," accompanied by Eliza Key and Emily Wilde on the piano. After which they retired loaded with fruits, amidst the cheers of the company, who appeared much gratified at the happy and healthy appearance of the children.

* There were four D. Prov. G. Masters present, viz., Hants, Oxford, Somerset, and Cornwall.

The GRAND MASTER then apologised to the brethren for leaving, and stated that his place would be filled for the remainder of the evening by the Grand Senior Warden.

The Grand Master having retired, amidst the applause of the brethren, Bro. Patten, the Secretary, proceeded to read the list of subscriptions, which amounted to £2447, with six lists not returned.

The SENIOR GRAND WARDEN said they would recollect that the Junior Grand Warden had informed them that obedience was one of the first laws in Masonry. Acting upon that law, he (Sir Hedworth) had taken the chair, though he felt he should not fill it so well as the noble lord who had just left. They were aware that the large and noble Charity whose Festival they were then celebrating, could not be conducted without efficient officers. They were indebted to the House and Audit Committees and to the medical officers, the whole of whose services were honorary for the attention they bestowed on the Institution. He therefore proposed their health, coupled with the name of Bro. Benjamin Head.

Bro. BENJAMIN HEAD responded, and stated it was the desire of the Committee to make the school superior to any similar institution, and even more worthy if possible of the support of the brethren than it had hitherto been.

"The other Masonic Charities," "The Stewards of the day," acknowledged by Bro. Symonds, Prov. G.D.C., and "The ladies" were then drunk and the company separated.

The dinner was very elegantly served under the superintendence of Bros. Shrewsbury and Elkington, the arrangements of the Stewards were complete, and everything passed of most satisfactory.

The musical arrangements were conducted by Bro. Lawler, who was assisted by Bro. Donald King and Herr Ganz, who presided at the pianoforte, Miss Eyles, Miss J. Wells, Miss Poole and Miss Banks. Bro. Thomas Spencer officiated as toastmaster.

[Immediately prior to the dinner, the Countess of Zetland, escorted by Bro. Havers, walked round the hall, and appeared to view the preparations with great interest. In the front of the temporary gallery, erected by Bro. Stop for the ladies, was the portrait of Bro. Crew, proposed to be placed in the school house; but if it is completed, it certainly was not the Bro. Crew we knew. There can be no greater mistake than to paint a man of the year 1860, as he appeared, or may be supposed to have appeared, in 1820 or 1830, before the majority of the present generation of Freemasons were born.]

METROPOLITAN.

UNION WATERLOO LODGE (No. 13).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on Wednesday last the 14th inst., Bro. J. A. Russell, W.M., presiding. There were also present Bros. Colonel Clerk, P.M.; Laird and Graydon, P.M.; Thomson, J.W. 1008; Page, W.M. 1002, and about sixty other brethren. The business of the evening consisted in Bro. Nelson's being passed to the second degree, and Bros. Beesley, Tattershall, and Sanders being raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The impressiveness and beauty of the latter ceremony is greatly enhanced by the admirable arrangements in the Masonic Hall, which has been fitted up and dedicated to Masonry through the liberality and exertions of Bro. Colonel Clerk. The brethren afterwards adjourned to Bro. De Grey's, Freemasons' Hotel, to banquet, and after spending a pleasant and harmonious evening, separated at an early hour. The lodge is closed for the summer vacation, and will not meet again until September.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 87).—This justly-celebrated and flourishing lodge met at Bro. Spencer's, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, on Thursday, May 8th. This was an emergency meeting, and the business of the evening consisted of two raisings. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. Robert Slade, the Immediate P.M., Bro. H. G. Baker, opened the lodge and went through the ceremony. The two candidates viz., Bros. Staunton and Mitchell, were introduced together, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons. Bro. Baker, P.M., assisted by Bros. Walters, S.W., Davies, P.M., Harris, P.M., in his usual impressive manner went through the whole of the ceremony. At the request of the Master and the

unanimous wish of the lodge, Bro. Davies, P.M., gave the traditional history and the tracing-board. It was some years ago since we heard our veteran Bro. Davies, P.M. and Treasurer, give the history and tracing-board, and we can sincerely congratulate him on his successful rendering of both. We cannot recollect in this lodge, for very many years, noticing the absence of so many of its officers, the only officers present being Bros. Walters, S.W.; Davies, P.M., Treas.; Harris, P.M., Sec.; and H. G. Baker, the immediate P.M. We hope to see a better muster on Tuesday, 20th inst., when the lodge will next meet. After the business was concluded, there not being any refreshment, the brethren separated. Visitor: T. Thorneycroft, 745 United Pilgrims.

PHOENIX LODGE (No. 202).—The last meeting of this excellent lodge for the season, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday, the 3rd inst., when the lodge, having been duly opened by the W.M. Bro. McEntire, Bro. Grimshaw was raised to the third degree, the ceremony being ably performed by Bro. Wm. Watson, P.M. Mr. J. Simpson, and Mr. Faulkner, were duly initiated into the Order; and Bros. Ditchman and Caldclough elected joining members. The chair was afterwards taken by Bro. H. G. Warren, P.M., who proceeded to instal Bro. Richard Morris into the chair as W.M. for the ensuing year. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the new W.M. proceeded to appoint and invest his officers as follows:—Bros. States, S.W.; Hubbard, J.W.; Webber, P.M. Treas.; Warren, P.M. Sec.; Laws, S.D.; Corral, J.D.; G. Wilson, I.G.; Caldclough, D.C. Other formal business having been gone through, the lodge adjourned to a elegant dinner, and a most happy evening was passed, much enhanced by the musical exertions of Bros. Slater, Carter, and Scott, and Miss Eyles who sung no less than five of her ever pleasing songs, and ballads in excellent style.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE (No. 164).—The brethren of this lodge held their last meeting of the season on Thursday, May 8th, at Bro. Moore's, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, Kent. The season was (as is the usual custom of this lodge) brought to a close by the brethren partaking of a supper prepared by Bro. Moore, in his well-known excellent manner, to which between twenty and thirty brethren sat down. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received. The evening was spent in a social manner and nearly all the brethren contributed their harmony to the gratification of each other. It would be too long a task to notice all our brethren's efforts in the vocal parts, but we cannot pass over the abilities of H. A. Collington, W. Scott, and J. Stevens jun., without mentioning their names. After several hours spent in a most agreeable manner, the brethren separated.

PROVINCIAL.

CORNWALL.

MILLBROOK.—CONSECRATION OF LODGE MERIDIAN (1195.)

This lodge was formally opened at Millbrook, near Devonport on Monday the 5th day of May inst., by the performance of the ceremony of consecration, by V. W. Bro. Augustus Smith, D. Prov. G.M. The lodge, which owes its origin pretty much to the Masonic zeal of Bro. Lieut. Gorham, is held in a suitable room in the house of Bro. John Henwood, the Coopers' Arms.

The lodge was summoned to meet at 11 o'clock, and there was a numerous attendance of brethren from the lodges of the sister provinces of Cornwall and Devon, and especially from the Lodges of three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. The attendance from the Grand Lodge of Cornwall included Bros. Augustus Smith, M.P., D. Prov. G.M.; Carlyon, Prov. S.W.; Roscorla, P.G.W.; Mayne, acting Prov. G.S.; Bell, P.G.D., Cir.; Rev.—Wright, Chap.; J. G. Mason, Prov. S.D.; and Blight, Prov. J.G.D. Among the members of the Prov. G. Lodge of Devon present were the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, P. Prov. G.S.W.; R. Dowse, M.D., P. Prov. G.W., 224; S. W. and P. Tripe, P. Prov. S.G.W.; J. J. Clase, P. Prov. G.D.C.; J. Thomas, P. Prov. G.S.; T. Harfoot, W.M., and several officers and members of lodge 83, W.M. and officers of lodge 270; Hancock, P.M. 224; Elliott, W.M. 185; S. Triscott, 224; and several members of 122, 182, 238, and other lodges.

The ceremony of installation was performed (in the absence of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., the Prov. G.M. of Cornwall,) by

Augustus Smith, Esq., the D. Prov. G.M. It was attended with the proper solemnities, including the introduction of corn, wine, and oil, to symbolise plenty, gladness, and sympathy, and the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe was invoked on the labours of the brethren.

The Worshipful Master of the newly-consecrated lodge—Bro. R. Robinson Rodd (P.M. of 224, Devon)—was duly installed in the chair. The following are the other officers of the lodge:—Yeale, S.W.; Worth, J.W.; Every, Treas.; Harvey, Sec.; O'Niell, S.D.; Muir, J.D.; R. Stephens, I.G.; and Palmer, Tyler. The regular meetings are fixed for 6.30 p.m., the first Monday in every month. The lodge jewels used on the occasion were supplied by Bro. T. Ellis, of Tavistock-street, Plymouth, of lodge 280.

After the labours of the lodge were ended, refreshment naturally suggested itself; and the brethren accordingly adjourned to a pavilion adjacent, which had been nicely fitted up, and was furnished with a sumptuous banquet for the occasion by Bro. Henwood, of the Coopers' Arms, ably assisted by Bro. J. J. Chase, of Fore-street, Devonport. The first toast—the "Queen and the Craft"—was given in feeling terms by the W.M., Bro. Rodd, and received by the brethren in sympathetic silence, on account of the recent bereavement to the Royal family. The health of the "M.W.G.M. of England," the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, was followed by that of "Sir C Lemon," the Prov. G.M. of Cornwall, which was acknowledged by the D. Prov. G.M. The W.M. next proposed the health of "Bro. Augustus Smith, D. Prov. G.M.," who in an eloquent speech, and concluded with the health of "Bro. Rodd," the W.M., of the lodge. He said the past zeal of Bro. Rodd was a surety that the high expectations as to the future of the three R's would not be disappointed.

The W.M. R. Robinson Rodd, after returning thanks, proposed "The Grand Lodge of Cornwall."

The next toast was "The Members of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Devon," and in proposing it the W.M. made allusion to the great loss sustained by the lodge through the death of the G.M., the Right Hon. the Earl Fortescue, K.G. He also paid a high compliment to the zeal and high character of the Rev. J. Huyshe, who had been the late Grand Master's deputy.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, as P. Prov. S.G.W. for Devon, acknowledged, and in doing so, spoke of the unsectarian and universal character of Freemasonry, as embracing men of all countries, of various religious creeds and political opinions, and of all grades of society, in one common brotherhood, as children of the same great Almighty Parent. But as Bro. Tripe, a much older member of the G.L. of Devon than himself, was present, he hoped he would respond to the toast.

Bro. L. P. Tripe, a P. Prov. G.D. of more than twenty years standing, then returned thanks in a speech of some length. He called attention to the Devonport, Stonehouse, and Cornwall Hospital, which was about to be erected at Devonport, and invited the Prov. Grand Lodge Cornwall to co-operate with the brethren of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Devon in this work of love and mercy, and especially by giving *eelat* to the laying of the foundation stone on the 17th of June next.

The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, in wishing the newly-constituted lodge success, said if its fortunes were in keeping with its name it could not be overshadowed, but would be foremost amongst the lodges of the province.

Bro. Harfoot, W.M. of 83, in acknowledging for the visiting brethren, after expressing the pleasure he felt in having been present on this auspicious occasion, supported, by some well put remarks, the appeal of Bro. Tripe on behalf of the Hospital.

The "Wardens and Brethren of the Lodge No. 1195," was then proposed and acknowledged, as was also the health of "Bro. Henwood," who had catered so satisfactory.

The usual remembrance of the distressed closed this very successful and happy meeting.

DEVON.

DEVONPORT.—*Lodge of Friendship* (No. 238).—This Lodge met for the second time in their new premises, on the 24th ult., and were patronized by a goodly number of visiting brethren. The evening's work consisted of initiating, passing, and raising, three candidates. At the conclusion of the business, the brethren proceeded to the refreshment board, where the usual Masonic toasts were drunk with all the accustomed honours.

PLYMOUTH.—*Lodge Brunswick* (No. 185).—This prosperous branch of the Craft, held its usual monthly meeting on the 7th inst. The business paper announced two candidates for initiation, one for passing, and one for the third degree, the two latter ceremonies were duly performed, but the former not, both the candidates being away from home. At the conclusion there were two propositions of candidates for initiation at next meeting. The W.M. alluded to the forthcoming ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Devonport Hospital, of which further particulars would be shortly announced. Several visiting brethren graced the refreshment board.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—INSTALLATION OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS, AS PROV. G. MASTER.

The installation of His Grace the Duke of St. Albans as Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Lincolnshire, took place on Tuesday, 29th ult., when there was such an assemblage of brethren from all parts of the county, and from neighbouring counties, as never before, perhaps, gathered together officially, and at one time, in the ancient county town of Lincoln.

The brethren congregated together in large numbers at the County Assembly-rooms at noon, and at half-past twelve, the lodge was opened by the Master and officers of the Witham Lodge. Upwards of 200 brethren connected with the various lodges in this and the neighbouring counties were present, the members of each lodge being ranged under their respective banners. Shortly after the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings the Provincial Grand Officers of the county, accompanied by Dr. Oliver, P. Prov. D.G.M. for Lincolnshire, and by his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, and Bro. T. H. Hall, the Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire, entered the room in procession, Bro. Keller, Prov. G. Organist, playing a voluntary on the harmonium. The officers of the Witham Lodge then vacated their seats, which were taken by the Prov. G. Officers, Dr. Oliver presiding, and the Duke of St. Albans and his sponsor taking their seats in front of the Prov. G.M.'s chair. Grand Lodge was then opened in due form, and Dr. Oliver briefly alluded to the death of the Earl of Yarborough, and communicated the appointment of the Duke of St. Albans as his successor. He then called upon Prov. G. Sec. Hall to read the patent of appointment. This having been done

The R.W. Provincial Grand Master for Cambridge was then called upon by the Installing Master to act as sponsor for the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, and to present him for installation; and he accordingly conducted him to the foot of the throne, and stated that in accordance with the patent which had just been read, he presented the Duke of St. Albans for the purpose of receiving the rite of installation. He said that the Duke, although a young man, had proved his zeal for the interests of the Order, especially in the province of Cambridgeshire, where he had been mainly instrumental in establishing what would be one of the most distinguished and influential lodges in the Craft, the Isaac Newton Lodge; and he felt assured that he would be equally energetic and successful in the government of this great and influential Province.

Dr. OLIVER then rose and said:—My Lord Duke, you are about to be inaugurated into a position of honour, responsibility, and usefulness; and by the exercise of talent and assiduity, the Province will have just reason to congratulate itself on your appointment to the high office of its G.M. It is an honour out of the reach of ordinary Masons, but an honour which any brother, whatever be his rank in life, might legitimately covet. It will be needless to suggest that you have a noble career before you; and by the appointment of an intelligent Deputy, well versed in the recondite mysteries of the Craft, to superintend the details, and an efficient staff of subordinate officers, the Province will be in no danger of losing the high reputation it once possessed of being second to none. In my long experience as a Mason, extending over more than 60 years, I have ever observed that the appointment of a new Chief—and R.W. Sir, you are the fifth under whom I have acted in this Province—formed an era in Masonry either for good or evil,—that the order usually progressed or retrograded in proportion with his activity or lukewarmness; for to remain stationary is scarcely within the limits of possibility. This is an age of progress, and Freemasonry, in common with all other social institutions, has a right to expect that the advent of a new ruler will conduce essentially to the advantage of its members. It sometimes unfortunately happens that honours are accepted without any

regard to the duties and responsibilities which are attached to the station. In such a case Freemasonry in that province can scarcely be expected to prosper; but R.W. Sir, the Freemasons of Lincolnshire have sound reasons for anticipating that your reign will be distinguished by those courteous acts and judicious principles which proceed from high rank, coupled with a mild and amiable disposition, and cannot fail to promote the benefit, to increase the influence, and ensure the prosperity of the Institution. Your advent amongst us, I am proud to say, is received with exultation, and will be celebrated this day with the joyful honours of Masonry; and I do not entertain the slightest doubt that the order will increase and flourish abundantly under the genial and beneficial rule of a nobleman whose united tact and ability will, undoubtedly, secure for himself the honourable title of a Master in Israel, and for the order the universal approbation even of those who have not had the good fortune to be enrolled amongst the number of its members.

Bro. R. HALL, the Prov. G. Sec. then recited the ancient charges of this order, to which his Grace signified his assent in the usual way, and he subsequently took the obligation which was impressively delivered.

In order to avoid the obvious inconvenience of requesting brethren of the various degrees to withdraw, his Grace, accompanied by Dr. Oliver and the Masters of Lodges, retired into another room for the purpose of being installed and invested. After a brief absence they returned in procession, and his Grace was inducted into the chair by Dr. Oliver, and was formally proclaimed Prov. G.M. for Lincolnshire by Bro. Greenwood, Prov. G.M.C.

His Grace the DUKE OF ST. ALBANS, Prov. G.M., then returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and expressed his determination to promote the interests of Masonry throughout the provinces as far as his ability permitted. After thanking the brethren for their large attendance, he appointed his officers as follows:—R. S. Harvey, D. Prov. G.M.; Major Hopkins, Prov. S.G.W.; J. U. S. Smith, Prov. J.G.W.; Dr. Small, Prov. S.G.D.; R. Dyer, Prov. J.G.D.; Rev. E. R. Larken, Prov. G. Chap.; G. H. Shipley, Prov. G. Treas.; R. C. Moore, Prov. G.R.; R. Hall, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Fowler, Prov. G.S. Wks.; W. Greenwood, Prov. G.D.C.; G. Pennell, A. Prov. G.D.C.; G. Waghorn, Prov. G.S.B.; A. L. Keller, Prov. G.O.; J. Norton, Prov. G.P.; H. Cotton, Prov. G.T.; J. Shuttleworth, J. Nickolls, A. Wordrew, W. Clegg, S. Shaw, and J. Howard, Prov. G. Stewards.

Bro. R. S. HARVEY, the V.W. D. Prov. G.M., in a speech of some length, moved, and it was unanimously resolved, "That the officers and members of this Prov. G. Lodge being desirous of recording their deep sense of the beneficent character and public and private virtues of the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, the late Prov. G.M.; the earnest zeal with which he uniformly advocated the cause of Freemasonry; the enlightened benevolence which induced that constant patronage and support which he extended to all Masonic charities; the anxious desire which he ever displayed to promote the interest and to increase the influence of Masonry in the Province; and the courtesies and attention to all classes; which derived additional value from the rank and position he occupied in the county, and which were never withheld from any deserving object; do hereby express their opinion that the exertions of the late Earl, both as Prov. G.M. for Lincolnshire and D. Prov. G.M. of the whole English Craft, were eminently successful in advancing the interests of Masonry, in promoting the extension of its charities (to all of which he was a munificent contributor), and in increasing the popularity and respect for the Order confided to his care."—"That the above resolution be entered in the minutes, and a copy forwarded to the Dowager Countess of Yarborough and the present Earl."

After the Masters and brethren had been introduced to his Grace, the Grand Lodge was closed, and the Prov. G. officers retired. The officers of the Witham Lodge then closed their Lodge in due form.

Amongst the brethren present at the installation were the following!—

T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M., Cambridgeshire; Geo. Oliver, P.D. Prov. G.M., Lincolnshire; F. Cook, P. Prov. G.S.W., Lincolnshire; F. L. Hopkins, Prov. S.G.W., Lincolnshire; E. R. Larken, Prov. G. Chap., Lincolnshire; Richard Hall, Prov. G.S., Lincolnshire; W. Greenwood, Prov. G.D.C., Lincolnshire; Joseph Shuttleworth, Prov. G.S., Lincolnshire; G. Wright, Prov. G. Chaplain, Derbyshire; Jno. Gamble, Prov. G.S.W., Derbyshire; John Comyn, Prov. J.G.W., Notts.; M. Voules, Prov. G.S.,

Notts.; J. C. Nixon, Prov. G.S., Notts.; Jas. Sollery, P. Prov. G.S.W., Notts.; Thomas W. Robinson, Prov. G.S.W., Notts.; Thomas Banks, Prov. G.S.W., Notts.; B. S. Simpson, P. Prov. G.S.W., Durham; E. F. Broadbent, P. Prov. G.T., Lincoln; Jno. Nickolls, Prov. G.S., Lincolnshire; Thomas Wood, P. Prov. J.G.W., Lincolnshire; D. Mackinder, Prov. G.S.W., Lincolnshire; F. J. Jeremie, P. Prov. G. Chaplain for Guernsey; A. L. Keller, Prov. G.O., Lincolnshire; W. H. Bailes, P. Prov. S.G.W., West Yorkshire; D. Jackson, P. Prov. A.D.C., Lincolnshire; G. D. Pennell, A. Prov. G.D.C., Lincolnshire; C. Pocklington, P. Prov. S.G.D., Lincolnshire; Dr. Roberts, P. Prov. J.G.W., Lincolnshire; Jas. Fowler, Prov. G.S.W., Lincolnshire; H. Cotton, Prov. G.T., Lincolnshire; H. W. Hutton, P. Prov. G., Supt. Works, Oxford; R. S. Harvey, D. Prov. G.M., Lincolnshire; G. H. Shipley, Prov. G.T., Lincolnshire; W. Clegg, Prov. G.S., Lincolnshire; H. Goddard, P. Prov. G.S., Lincolnshire; G. Waghorn, Prov. G.S.B., Lincolnshire; Thomas Heffernan, P. Prov. G.S., Lincolnshire; Wm. Gandy, P. Prov. G.O., Lincolnshire; Robt. C. Moore, Prov. G.R., Lincolnshire; Thomas Thimbleby, P. Prov. G.S., Lincolnshire; T. Small, Prov. S.G.D., Lincolnshire; S. Shaw, Prov. G.S., Lincolnshire; J. Nicholson, P. Prov. G.D.C., Lincolnshire; William Johnson, Prov. G.T., East Yorkshire; H. V. Close, W.M., Lodge of Hårmony, Boston; C. Rawlinson, W.M., Witham Lodge, Lincoln; E. Rainey, W.M., Shakespeare Lodge, Spilsby; Thos. Burwell, W.M., Yarborough, Gainsborough; Jno. Nickolls, W.M., St. Botolph's Lodge, Sleaford; Ed. Jackson, W.M., Franklin, Boston; W. J. Whalley, W.M., Pelham Pillar Lodge, Grimsby; Jas. Fowler, W.M., Lindsey Lodge, Louth; H. C. Barnett, W.M., Commercial Lodge, Nottingham.

At the conclusion of the business of the installation, the brethren adjourned to

THE BANQUET,

which took place in the City Assembly-rooms, at half-past three o'clock. The large room was well filled, about 190 brethren being present. His Grace the Duke of St. Albans, as the R.W. Prov. G.M., presided, and he was supported by R. S. Harvey, D. Prov. G.M. T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire; Major Hopkins, Prov. G.S.W.; F. Cooke, P. Prov. G.W.; —Simpson, Prov. G.W. for Durham; the Rev. F. J. Jeremie, P. Prov. G., Chap. for Guernsey; the Rev. E. R. Larken, Prov. G. Chap. for Lincolnshire; the G.W. and G. Chap. for Derbyshire, and J. Bramley-Moore, Esq., M.P. The repast, which was provided by Bro. Thornton, of the Saracen's Head Hotel, was of a most sumptuous description.

Grace having been said by the Rev. E. R. Larken, full justice was done to the good things provided, and afterwards thanks were returned to the Great Architect of the Universe for all his blessings. During dinner his Grace took wine with the brethren of the various lodges.

The Prov. G.M. then gave "The Queen and the Craft,"—a toast always drunk first at Masonic meetings.

The Prov. G.M. then gave "The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," in a brief speech.

The Prov. G.M. in giving "The Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers," said that all four services might co-exist and flourish without in the least degree subtracting from each other's value and importance. The memorable exploits of the first-named service, originated in the time of William III., were so well-known and so highly appreciated that he need not allude to them at length, but he might on this occasion be permitted to say that in the army there were many Masons, and that the great Duke of Wellington was a member of the Fraternity. As to the navy, it appeared that ships of war were likely to be remodelled—put on an iron footing, he might almost say (laughter)—but be that as it might, he had no doubt that England would be able, not only to hold her own, as in times past, but to maintain her well-earned supremacy on the seas. The militia—an institution so entirely English—was worthy of the highest commendation. It was of the greatest value, and at one time, was England's only defence on land. Of the volunteers, many regiments of which he was happy to see existed in this county, he could not speak too highly. He was not present at the review which took place at Brighton, on Easter Monday, but he had been struck with the remark of the French Ambassador, who witnessed it, and who said that had he not been a Frenchman, he should have most heartily cheered them on that occasion. (Hear, hear.)

The toast was responded to by Captain Jenkins, of Nottingham, on behalf of the Army and Navy, by Dr. Ferneley, R.S.L.M., for the Militia, and by Major Hopkins for the Volunteers.

Dr. FERNELEY, in the course of his speech, observed that when on service in the Crimea, he found that he was almost the only one, amongst the officers with whom he messed, that was not a Mason, and having formed a high opinion of the Order, he had taken care to get initiated the first opportunity, and he had never regretted having done so.

Major HOPKINS felt it a great honour that the volunteers were associated in a toast with the other three services. He regarded the reviews of the volunteers which had taken place as conclusive that large numbers of them might be concentrated on a particular spot in a short space of time, and that they were able to bear the fatigue and to execute the movements which might possibly be required of them. (Hear.)

The Prov. G.M. next gave "The Bishop and Clergy," and in doing so expressed his regret that there were not more clergymen connected with the order, as he regarded it as pre-eminently a Christian institution. (Hear, hear.) He could not but express, however, at the same time, his deep sympathy with the ministers of the Church, who discharged duties of a most onerous and responsible nature. He was also pleased to find that the order numbered amongst its brethren many eminent clergymen, one of whom—a most eminent Mason, and one who enjoyed the esteem of all the brethren—they had seen occupying the most honourable position in the Grand Lodge that day. (Cheers.)

The Rev. E. R. LARKEN responded to the toast, observing that he had no doubt the good wishes of the brethren were extended to the clergy generally, though his name alone had been mentioned in connection with the toast. He must admit that there were not so many clergymen amongst the brethren as was desirable, but that, he thought, was owing to their not having so good an opportunity of attending lodge as laymen. There were, however, many Masons amongst the clergy, and one in Lincolnshire—alluded to by the R.W. the Prov. G.M.—had rendered signal service to the order. (Cheers.) The presence amongst them of so eminent a man afforded evidence of the value of the Order, and if there was one institution more than another which deserved the support of the clergy, it was that of Masonry, which had for its object "Glory to the Most High, and good-will to men." (Hear.)

The Prov. G.M. then gave "The M.W. the G.M. of England, and the Officers of the Grand Lodge," which was drunk with full Masonic honours.

Bro. R. S. HARVEY, Prov. G.M., gave "The R.W. Prov. G.M., his Grace the Duke of St. Albans," and in doing so congratulated his Grace on his being raised the representative of Her Majesty, and on his being raised to the chair in Grand Lodge that day as the representative in Lincolnshire of Grand Master of the Freemasons in England. The D. Prov. G.M. then referred to the progress of Masonry from early times down to the present day, alluding to the fact that kings had not deemed it derogatory to their dignity to mingle with Masons and to take part in their ceremonies, and in modern times he might mention the illustrious Duke of Sussex, who was Grand Master for many years; the late Earl of Yarborough, whose death they were all now regretting; Earl Howe, the Prov. G.M. for Leicestershire; the Marquis of Hartington, Prov. G.M. for Derbyshire; the Duke of Newcastle, Prov. G.M. for Nottinghamshire; and the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Prov. G.M. for Yorkshire; and now they had that day another nobleman, of illustrious descent, taking upon himself the duties of Prov. G.M. for Lincolnshire; and who, if he aspired to hold a similar position amongst the brethren as his predecessor had held, would receive their most cordial congratulations. His Grace had been chosen by the Earl of Zetland to preside over the province, and if the choice had rested with the brethren themselves, they could not have made one more satisfactory to themselves. (Hear, hear.) He was commencing his presidency at an early age, and might long preside over the province, and no doubt he would be called upon to take the chair at many Masonic ceremonies. He might always count upon the assistance of his officers, and never would he be more cordially received, let him go into what province he might, than he had been that day. He (Mr. Harvey) would take that opportunity of thanking his Grace for the high honour conferred on him in appointing him his deputy. It would be his duty to carry into effect the wishes of his Grace with regard to Masonry in the province over which he trusted his Grace would long live to preside. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Prov. G.M., in returning thanks for the handsome way in which Mr. Harvey had proposed his health, and for the very cordial reception accorded to it by the brethren, observed that

he could only repeat what he had stated in the fore part of the day—that he hoped he should be able to forward, in every way, the interests of Masonry in Lincolnshire. His only regret in taking the office was that it had become vacant through the death of one who was so truly and deservedly loved throughout the county. He begged to thank those who had honoured him by their presence that day, and he assured them that he should always look forward to their future meetings like one who was returning home. (Cheers.) The province was not so thickly populated as some neighbouring provinces, but still it was increasing, and he hoped it would continue to do in Masonry, as well as in other respects, under his administration. (Applause.) He returned thanks to the provincial officers for their assistance that day, and more especially to the V.W. the D. Prov. G.M. (R. S. Harvey), the Prov. G. Secretary (R. Hall), and the P.M. Ceremonies (W. Greenwood), and also to the other officers for their kind co-operation. In conclusion his Grace proposed "The Health of Bro. Harvey, the V.W. D. Prov. G.M., and the Prov. G. Officers for Lincoln," remarking that Bro. Harvey, as a Mason, and as a citizen and a magistrate, enjoyed the high esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. (Applause.)

The D. Prov. G.M. briefly responded.

The Rev. E. R. LARKEN then proposed that the brethren should drink to the memory of the late Master, the Earl of Yarborough, in solemn silence, at the same time speaking of his lordship's many virtues, and of his embodying in his everyday life and intercourse with others the three leading principles of Masonry—brotherly love, relief, and truth. His main object was to relieve the distressed, and he always experienced regret when an opportunity of doing so was not afforded him.

Bro. R. S. HARVEY then proposed "The Health of Bro. the Rev. Dr. Oliver, P. Prov. D.G.M. for Lincolnshire,"—a toast which devolved upon him in consequence of the Rev. G. Coltman being prevented from attending, owing to a death in his family. In proposing the toast of that venerable and eminent brother, they would perhaps permit him to glance at the progressive steps by which he had risen to his present high position as a Mason. Dr. Oliver was initiated in St. Peter's Lodge, Peterborough, in 1801; was made a Royal Arch Mason in the Rodney Lodge, Hull, in 1813; was made Prov. G.S. in 1816; Prov. G. Chaplain in the same year; D. Prov. G.M. in 1833; honorary D.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (U.S.) in 1840; was elected W.M. eleven times; was D. Prov. G.M. for ten years; had been a member and honorary member of the Witham Lodge twenty years; and was also honorary member of twenty lodges in different parts of the world. He was also the author of several Masonic works. He published, in 1820, *The Antiquities of Freemasonry*, which was followed in 1826 by *The Star in the East*, and *Signs and Symbols*, to which was added that most interesting work *The History of Initiations*. So great a light in Masonry could not be too much shown, and as a proof of the high appreciation in which Dr. Oliver was held by Masons, a very handsome testimonial was presented to him by the brethren. And now, in his 80th year, they had seen him presiding in Grand Lodge that day, and discharging the duty of installing his Grace, their new Prov. G.M., in a manner most dignified and efficient, and their only regret was that his great age did not permit of his being present with them at the banquet. He did not think he had ever seen Dr. Oliver in better spirits, or more energetic, and he was sure he was deserving of their thanks, if it was only for his valuable services rendered to Masonry that day. [The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and with full Masonic honours.]

Bro. J. SHUTTLEWORTH, Prov. G.S., then proposed "The Health of Bro. T. H. Hall, the Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire," remarking that he had a peculiar pleasure in doing so, though he had not the honour of being personally acquainted with him. He had never met with a brother who had discharged his duty more ably than the Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire had done that morning in acting as sponsor to his Grace the Duke of St. Albans. The brethren would, he was sure, drink the toast most heartily, and he hoped those connected with the province of Lincolnshire would become more intimately acquainted with the Prov. G.M. of the neighbouring province of Cambridgeshire. (Applause.)

Bro. T. A. HALL, Prov. G.M. concluded in acknowledging the compliment, observed that his post that day had been one of duty and of pleasure—the duty he regretted he had not more ably discharged, but nothing but necessity could have compelled him to forego the pleasure. He should have very much regretted not witnessing the completion of that which he had

begun, for he had had the honour about a year ago to install his Grace W.M. of the Sir Isaac Newton Lodge, Cambridge, and he was now proud to see him placed in one of the highest positions in Masonry it was possible to attain, and of his being a scion of his own province. He had also had a wish to be acquainted with the brethren of the province of Lincolnshire, for they were near neighbours, and though it sometimes happened that the nearest neighbours were not the best friends, yet he trusted that their intercourse might be frequent. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. Dr. MACKINDER, P. Prov. Supt. Works, proposed in a speech of considerable length, "the Visiting Brethren from other Lodges."

Bro. J. BRAMLEY-MOORE, M.P., in responding, alluded to Masonry abroad, and to its utility, of which he related a striking instance.

Bro. T. H. HALL, Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire, next proposed "Prosperity to Masonry in the Province of Lincolnshire."

Bro. W. CLEGG, Prov. G.S., in responding, referred to the late 12th Prov. G.M. for the province, of whom it might be said "that he spoke no slander; no, nor listened to it," and who had "worn the white flower of a blameless life" through that long tract of years that he had been known to them. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. the Rev. E. LARKEN then prosed "The Committee of Management," to which

Bro. R. HALL, Prov. G. Sec., briefly responded.

Bro. E. F. BROADBENT proposed "The Ladies," which was responded to by Bro. Payne.

The toast list having been exhausted, the proceedings terminated.

THE BALL

took place at the county Assembly-rooms, the brethren appearing in full Masonic costume. Of course the chief object of interest was the Prov. G.M., the Duke of St. Albans, who appeared to enjoy himself thoroughly. Dancing was kept up with spirit, until a somewhat early hour, to the delightful strains of the band of the Royal North Lincoln Militia.

INDIA.

LOCAL.

The following members of the District Grand Lodge are about to proceed to Europe:—W. Bro. H. Fraser, Prov. P.G. Superintendent of Works. W. Bro. A. M. Dowleans (in charge of the Indian Contributions to the London Exhibition), Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. W. Bro. J. Martin, Prov. G. Standard Bearer. W. Bro. J. G. Bowerman, Prov. G. Steward.

Bro. Major E. K. O. Gilbert, having left Dinapore, being now on the staff of Gen. St. G. Showers, C.B., the lodge at that station has been placed in abeyance.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO THE QUEEN.

The following "humble address of condolence from the Freemasons of the Province of Bengal" is to be submitted to the Queen:—

GRACIOUS MADAM,—The Fraternity of Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Bengal crave permission to submit for your Majesty's favorable consideration this humble address of condolence, praying that it may please the Almighty to afford present help and comfort under the great calamity which has recently befallen, not only your Majesty individually, but the whole British nation. And we beg your Majesty to believe, that though so far removed from your august presence, the Freemasons of Bengal feel a deep love and most loyal sense of duty and sympathy towards your most gracious Majesty and all the royal family of England.

"Signed on behalf of Freemasons of Bengal by the nine following Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge, your Majesty's most dutiful and humble servants.

A Henry E. Boileau, Major-General, Prov. G.M.
 Jas. Ramsay, Major-General, P. Prov. G.M.
 William Burlton, Col., P. Prov. G.M.
 John Jacob Louis Hoff, D. Prov. G.M.
 Octavius P. L. Watson, P.D. Prov. G.M.
 Henry Howe, P.D. Prov. G.M.
 Frederick Jennings, Prov. S.G.W.
 Hugh David Sandeman, Prov. J & W.
 William Hall Hoff, Prov. G. Sec."

The above has been engrossed on vellum, and sent, with the signatures, (except those of Bros. Ramsay and Burlton), to the Prov. G.M., for transmission to England. Printed copies of the same will be sent in duplicate to the lodges, for the signatures of their members.

LODGE INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE (No. 126).—This lodge met on the 7th February. Several visitors were present among them, the Master and Past Master of Courage, the Master and some members of Excelsior, the Master and Wardens and some members of St. Luke, and the Master and Past Master of St. David. Bro. L. A. Cohen, an American citizen, raised to the 3rd degree by Bro. John W. Brown, honorary Pats Master. The lodge met again on the 21st February, when Bro. W. H. Abbott, Master of Excelsior, was elected by acclamation a joining member of this, his mother lodge. Dr. Frank Powell, S.W., presented the lodge with columns for the three pedestals and the moveable jewels. Bro. John Martin, the immediate Past Master, expressed his desire to be placed on the absent list, as it was his intention to proceed to England in one of the steamers in March; he expected to be absent for about 18 months. The announcement was received with regret, as Bro. Martin has always evinced a lively interest in the welfare of the lodge. It is a striking evidence of the fluctuating nature of Indian society, that there is not a member now on the rolls of the lodge who belonged to it when Bro. Martin was initiated at the close of 1855, save one of the Past Masters, Bro. Wm. Judge, who has just returned from Darjeeling.

LODGE EXCELSIOR (No. 1127).—This lodge met on the 18th February, for the purpose of passing Bro. Nuthall and initiating Mr. George Landseer; and on the 4th of March, for the purpose of electing two brethren (W. G. Bishop, of Lodge 715. and H. B. Chalmers, of Lodge 823) to membership, of initiating Messrs. E. C. Buck and E. W. Barron, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Mr. E. A. Flinders, of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and of passing Bros. Ralli and Lord. Bro. Landseer (the well-known artist who accompanied the Governor-General's camp in 1860-61) is about to proceed to Kupoorthulla after taking his 3rd degree.

CALCUTTA.—Chapter Hope (No. 126).—A convocation of this chapter was held on the 6th March. M.E.C. Frederick Jennings presided, supported by V.E.C. John W. Brown, H. The Third Principal, V.E.C. John Martin, who is about to leave by the outgoing steamer, was unable to attend. The following brethren, having been accepted by ballot, were exalted; C. T. Davis, Master of Lodge No. 126; W. T. Lindsay and Captain the Hon. J. H. Fraser, of Lodge No. 715; J. Bennett, Master of Lodge No. 284; B. S. B. Parlyby; James Lyall, who was made in the Darjeeling Lodge; and Major F. W. Ripley, of Arracan. The lectures were delivered by the First Principal and the Second Principal. E. Comp. W. Pittar (Barrister-at-Law) of the Glasgow Chapter (No. 50), was proposed as a joining member by V.E.C. John W. Brown, seconded by the Principal Z.

CHAPTER HOLY ZION (No. 551).—This Chapter met on the 20th February. As this was the first regular convocation held since the chapter was reorganized, M.E.C. J. M. Harris presided, and exalted W. Bro. Evans, Master of the Lodge Marine, and Bro. Hales of the same lodge. V.E.C. W. H. Hoff was proposed a joining member; on which the M.E.C. Harris remarked that a Companion so well known as the Prov. Grand Scribe E. might be elected by acclamation. These words of the M.E.C. Harris received a hearty response and the election of our esteemed Comp. Hoff was declared complete by a show of hands. E. Comp. Wybrow, of Chapter Hope (No. 126), was proposed a joining member. This proposition was directed to be set out in the precepts convening the next convocation of the chapter. For the assistance afforded by M.E.C. Dr. John Smith, of the Scotch Chapter working in Dhurrumtollah, and by V.E.C. John Wm. Brown, 2nd Principal of Chapter Hope (No. 126), at an emergent meeting holden the other day, a vote of thanks was proposed and carried. The latter companion having also been specially invited to the present convocation, to give the lecture of the 2nd Principal, received a separate vote of thanks. There appeared to be a very good feeling among the E. Companions.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE OF BENGAL.

This conclave was held at the Freemasons' Hall, in Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th March 1862, present V.E. Sir Knights Hugh D. Sandeman, Prov. G. Commander; J. G. Llewellyn, Dep. P.G. Commander; F. F. Mazucheli, D.D., P.G. Prelate; O.

P. L. Watson, P. Prov. G. Prelate; J. B. Roberts, 1st. P.G. Captain; J. W. Browne, P.G. Treas., as 2nd P.G. Capt.; A. M. Dowleas, P.G. Chancellor; C. Palmer, M.D., as P.G. Almoner; H. Frasher, as P.G. Expert; H. T. Prinsep, as P.G. Capt. of the Lines; F. Jennings, 2nd P.G. Herald; D. J. Daniel, P.G. Equerry.

The Provincial Grand Conclave was opened in due and ancient form. The poor box was presented to the Sir Knights by the Provincial Grand Almoner, while the Provincial Grand Prelate read appropriate sentences from the holy Scriptures. The minutes of the last meeting were duly and regularly confirmed.

The Provincial Grand Commander made the following appointments for the ensuing year:—E. Sir Knights F. F. Fazuchelli, D.D., Prov. G. Prelate; W. E. Ball, 1st Prov. G. Capt.; W. H. Abbott, 2nd Prov. G. Capt.; J. W. Browne, Prov. G. Chancellor; F. Jennings, Prov. G. Registrar; J. W. Browne, Prov. G. Treas.; H. Fraser, Prov. G. Expert; G. Stone, 1st Prov. G. Standard Bearer; H. L. Oertel, 2nd Prov. G. Standard Bearer; C. Palmer, M.D., Prov. G. Almoner; W. B. Collins, Prov. G. Captain of the Lines; H. T. Prinsep, C.S., Prov. G. Sword Bearer; W. Bourne, C.E., 1st Prov. G. Herald; G. Hutchinson, 2nd Prov. G. Herald; D. J. Daniel, and W. Claxton, Prov. G. Equeries.

The Provincial Grand Commander reported to the Sir Knights present on the present position of Knight Templar Freemasonry in Bengal. The Order was progressing steady and favourably. There had been ten candidates installed during the year, viz:—Sepulchre, 6, and St. Augustine, 4. One joining member had also been added to the Encampment of St. Augustine.

He regretted to say that he had received no returns from the Encampment of St. John at Simla, nor was he in a position to say whether it was even working. By this delay on the part of the Eminent Commander, the Sir Knights who may have been installed in St. John's Encampment during the year will have to wait a whole twelvemonth for their certificates from England, and the Provincial Grand Commander regretted further, that he was precluded from asking any of the Sir Knights belonging to that Encampment to participate in Provincial Grand Honours, simply because, owing to no returns having been received, he was not in a position to say what Sir Knights, whose names appeared in the returns for 1860, were still subscribing members to the Encampment.

The Provincial Grand Commander observed that at the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Conclave the Sir Knights were apprised of the decease of their Supreme Grand Master, Colonel C. K. Kemneys-Tynte; it was now his duty to inform them that Sir Knight William Stuart, of Aldenham Abbey, in the county of Herts, had been elected by the unanimous voice of the Knights of the Order assembled in Grand Conclave in London, to fill the exalted and dignified position which had thus fallen vacant, and that he had been enthroned as Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master accordingly in due and ancient form. The Provincial Grand Commander deemed it a matter of congratulation to all Sir Knights that so eminent a brother should have been elected to rule over them, and felt no hesitation in expressing his conviction that the Order will prosper and flourish under his presidency, which had commenced auspiciously both by a considerable increase in numerical strength, and by other circumstances which had materially added to the stability and Masonic importance of the degree.

After some business of purely local interest the Provincial Grand Commander informed the brethren that a sum of £7 12s. was due to the Grand Conclave in England on account of fees for Subscription, Registry, and Certificates: the Provincial Grand Treasurer was instructed to remit that sum accordingly to the Grand Chancellor in England, together with a copy of the muster roll.

There being no other work before the Prov. Grand Conclave, it was closed, according to due and ancient form.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE.

On March the 7th, a Masonic banquet, given on the occasion of a presentation to Bro. John Thomas Smith, R.W. Prov. G.M. of the Irish Constitution in Victoria, took place, at the Protestant Hall, and passed off with considerable success. Bro. McClure, P. Dep. Prov. G.M., occupied the chair, and Bro. Hyman, Prov. G.S.W., and Bro. Rose, Prov. G.J.W., officiated

as vice-chairmen. The room was handsomely decorated with Masonic insignia, and was well filled with visitors, about one hundred of whom were present. An unusual feature in Masonic proceedings was the attendance of ladies, a large number of whom were admitted to the gallery. The usual toasts were proposed by the chairman, and were warily received. Bro. Standish, R.W. Prov. G.M., responded to the toast of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England, and Bro. Hoines was to have responded to that of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland; but unfortunately he was prevented from attending. The chairman in proposing the toast of the evening, "Bro. John T. Smith, Prov. G.M. of the I.C.," feelingly alluded to the services rendered to the Craft by Bro. Smith, during a period of eighteen or twenty years—from the time of the introduction of Masonry into the colony. His own experience enabled him to speak of numerous instances where Bro. Smith's kindness of heart had displayed itself—in fact, Bro. Smith had never spared time nor money in the cause, nor missed an opportunity of relieving a brother Mason, when relief was required. A movement set on foot to recognize Bro. Smith's services had been warmly carried out, so that it had become his pleasing duty to present him, in the presence of many brethren of English, Scotch, Irish, French Lodges, with a testimonial subscribed for by nearly every Lodge in the colony. The chairman read an address beautifully engrossed on vellum, and then, amid warm cheering, presented and invested Bro. Smith with "the jewel and chain the honourable badges of his office." The decoration or "jewel" is a square and compass conjoined with a "star of glory" in the centre, the whole encircled by a quarter with the inscription "Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria." The jewel is of solid gold, and the star is a garnet. The chain from which the jewel depends consists of the letters G.L.I.C. (Grand Lodge of the Irish Constitutions) conjoined alternately and connected by a shield, upon which is engraved the square and the compass over a green shamrock leaf. The chain is a *fac simile* of the one worn by the Duke of Leinster as Grand Master of Ireland. The principal passage of the address was as follows:—"At a meeting of the lodge, held at the Ulster Arms Hotel, Spring-street, Melbourne, on Monday, the 23rd of December, 1861, it was proposed by the Very Worshipful Bro. Julius Hyman, Prov. G.S.W., and seconded by the Very Worshipful Bro. John Octavius Rose, Prov. G.J.W., and unanimously resolved, "That the best thanks of this lodge be, and hereby are, presented to Bro. John Thomas Smith, R.W. Prov. G.M. for Victoria, for the very valuable services he has rendered in the formation and support of the Masonic lodges under his jurisdiction, for his great zeal as a Mason, and his kindness and courtesy on all occasions; and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him by the R.W. Dep. Prov. G.M. Bro. Richard McClure, in the name and on behalf of the Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, officers, and brothers of the various lodges of ancient, free, and accepted Masons under the Irish constitution in Victoria; signed by the Provincial Grand Officers and bearing the seal of Provincial Grand Lodge." Bro. Smith, in reply, acknowledged the high and gratifying honours conferred, and observed that the distinction bestowed upon him—Masonic and otherwise—would perhaps have rendered him over-proud, but that they had been wisely mingled with other events not so gratifying. Among Masons he had reason to be proud of his position, for he was the first man initiated in Victoria under the English constitution, the first Master of an Irish lodge under the Irish constitution, the first Provincial Grand Officer under the Scotch constitution, and the first Principal Officer under the Irish constitution. If anything could add to those honours, and he felt it did, it was the mark of approbation bestowed upon him that evening. He deprecated the warmth of the eulogy passed upon him by the chairman, and said that whatever he had done, he wished it had been more. Connected as he had been, for twenty years with one of the public bodies of the city, he had often been placed in difficult positions. However, he hoped his brother Masons would recognize the peculiarity of his case, and hold him justified in the course he had adopted, of not replying to the attacks made upon him, but bearing all with patience. As chief magistrate of the city, he had deemed it but right to take this course, in order that he might discharge his duties with an unprejudiced mind. Doubtless a little gossiping slander in the newspaper was very effective with the masses, and had often told against him; but, on the other hand, the marks of respect and esteem he had received from the Masonic body and the citizens generally were numerous and gratifying. In concluding his remarks he

reiterated his warm thanks for the unexpected honour done him on that occasion. In the course of the evening a large number of toasts were honoured, and the company did not separate until a late hour. The service rendered by Bro. Horsley, Past Grand Organist of the Grand Lodge of England, at the piano materially assisted to enliven the proceedings.

TURKEY.

SMYRNA.—On the 15th April, the new Masonic Rooms at the English Club, Frank-street, and the German Lodge (No. 1198), were consecrated by the V.W. Bro. Hyde, D. Prov. G.M., and the District Grand Lodge. The Homer Lodge (No. 1108) having been opened, the District Grand Lodge of Turkey entered in procession, Bro. Hyde Clark acting as Prov. G.M. of Constantinople, in the absence of Bro. Sir H. Bulwer, W. Bro. Lawrie, G.S.W., as Prov. G.M.; W. Bro. Paterson, Prov. G.S.D., as Prov. G.S.W.; and Bro. Edwin Soly, Prov. G.S.D., as Prov. G.S.W., &c. Bro. Clarke proceeded with the full ceremony of convocation and installation, the music having been arranged by Bro. Matthew Cooke, and executed by Bro. Malpassuto, acting Prov. G.O., W. Bro. Cramer was duly installed as W.M. of 1198 and saluted. Having taken the chair of his lodge, several honorary members were then elected, including R.W. Bro. Sir H. Bulwer, Prov. G.M.; W. Bro. John Havers, an active partizan of the restoration of Masonry in Turkey, Bro. Matthew Cooke, Bro. H. G. Warren, and Bro. W. Smith, in consideration of the services they had rendered to the Order in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. A procession of the visitors, of Lodges 1198 and 1108, with their banners, and of the District Grand Lodge, closed the consecration proceedings, and the members adjourned to a District Grand Lodge banquet, served in the banquetting hall, and to which upwards of forty brethren sat down. V.W. Bro. Hyde Clarke presided, and a collection was made in behalf of the Girls' School. In proposing the health of the D. Prov. G.M., W. Bro. Paterson, W.M. 1108, dwelt upon the obligations they were under to him for founding the two lodges in Smyrna, the Bulwer Lodge in Constantinople, the District Grand Lodge, and for establishing their lodges in a building so handsome and convenient. A handsome portrait of the D. Prov. G.M., by Bro. Svobode has, on behalf of the Lodge (No. 1108), been placed in the lodge-room.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND CONCLAVE.

The half-yearly meeting of Grand Conclave was held in the Temple at Freemasons Hall, Great Queen Street, on Friday the 9th inst. Present: The M.E. and S.G.M. Sir Knt. Stuart; V.H. and E.D.G.M. Sir Knt. Col. G. A. Vernon; Rev. J. Huysly, Prov. G. Com. Devon; W. C. Cruttenden, Prov. G. Com. Cheshire; C. J. Vigne, Prov. G. Com. Dorset; H. J. Vernon, Prov. G. Com. Worcestershire; Dr. Hinxman, Prov. G. Com. Kent; H. A. Bowyer, Prov. G. Com. Oxfordshire; Samuel Bryant, Prov. G. Com. Gloucester and Bristol; George Francis, Prov. G. Com. Herts. Grand Officers: Hon. W. H. North, G. Sub. Prior; Rev. Edward Moore, G. Prelate; H. H. Burchell Herne, 1st G. Capt.; H. W. Spratt, 2nd G. Capt.; J. H. Law, G. Chancellor; H. M. Shuttleworth, G. V. Chancellor; and Almoner; Lieut.-Col. H. Clerk, G. Registrar; J. N. Tomkins, G. Treas.; W. Blenkin, G. Chamberlain; D. H. Stone, 1st G. Expert; J. W. Figg, 1st G. Standard-Bearer; W. J. Meymott, G. Dir. of Cers.; C. J. Bannister, 1st G. Aide-de-Camp; W. C. Hood, M.D., 1st G. Herald; Matthew Cooke, G. Org.; J. M. Thearle, G. Banner-Bearer. The following Sir Knuts. were also present:—G. M. Ward, Plains of Rama; E. Pierpoint, Jacques de Molay; Thos. Coombs, All Souls; Wm. Masefield, Richard de Vernon; W. Bristow, ditto; G. Wooley, Faith and Fidelity; George Harcourt, M.D. and H. Sparks, St. Georges; M. Gumbleton, Glasgow Priory; Brackstone Baker, Faith and Fidelity; W. Guibelei, St. Georges; W. O. Thompson, Cœur de Lion; Richard Spencer, St. Georges; R. J. Spiers, Cœur de Lion; R. Bell, Frederick of Unity; H. J. Thompson, Mount Calvary; Capt. R. Boyle, Kemys Tynte; J. J. Richards, Frederick of Unity; M. Layton, John Goodyear, W. Barringer and H. C. Finch, Stuart; C. Beaumont, and J. Wright,

Frederick of Unity; R. R. Nelson, Salamanca, and John Barker, Royal Kent.

The Grand Conclave was opened in accordance with the ancient usages of the Order. The muster roll called over. The minutes of the previous Grand Conclave read and confirmed.

The report of the committee of Grand Conclave for 1861-62, as follows, was adopted:—

“Your Committee, in presenting this, their annual report, have the satisfaction of stating to the Grand Conclave that the progress of the Order, under the government of the present Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, continues to advance most satisfactorily. The Baldwin Encampment of Bristol, and the other encampments affiliated to it, have at length tendered their adherence in a manner which has, in the opinion of the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, obviated the objections felt by himself and his predecessor to the admission of these Encampments under the banner of the Grand Conclave; and the Committee feel certain every member of the Order will rejoice that Knights, so well qualified as the members of those Encampments to fulfil the requirements of Templar Masonry, may now be welcomed by them as integral parts of the same body, and allied to them by the ties of Christian Masonic Fraternity.

“The experiment of holding a second meeting in the month of December succeeded, your committee think, as well as could have been anticipated on the first occasion; and they see no reason to doubt that in future years, as it becomes better known, many Encampments, both in London and the Provinces, will make arrangements to attend, and cement closer the bonds of Union with their brethren in Templar Masonry.

“The Grand Treasurer's accounts have been duly audited, and a balance of £298 5s. 6d. appear in favour of the Grand Conclave, in addition to the further sum of £100 invested in the purchase of an Exchequer Bill, making, with those formerly purchased, £400 on such securities, deposited with Willis and Co., the bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

The balance in the hands of the Grand Almoner amounts to £39 7s.

The arrangements made in the office and duties of the Grand Vice-Chancellor, continue to work most satisfactorily; and your Committee believe that, owing in a great degree to the zeal and accuracy of Sir Knight Shuttleworth, is to be attributed the present prosperous condition of the Order.

“(Signed) J. H. Law, Grand Chancellor.”

The following Sir Knuts. were then appointed, invested, and installed as the Grand Officers for the present year:—

M.E. and S.G.M.....	Sir Knt. William Stuart.
V.H. and E.D.G.M.	Col. G. A. Vernon.
Grand Seneschal.....	Earl of Carnarvon.
Grand Prior.....	G. Harcourt, M.D.
Grand Sub-Prior.....	Capt. Boyle.
Grand Prelate.....	Rev. Edw. Moore.
First Grand Captain	W. H. Spratt.
Second Grand Captain	Capt. A. H. King.
Grand Chancellor	J. H. Law.
Grand Vice-Chancellor	M. H. Shuttleworth.
Grand Registrar.....	D. H. Stone.
Grand Treasurer.....	J. N. Tomkins.
Grand Chamberlain	R. Woof.
Grand Hospitaller	Capt. W. Fisher.
G. Constable or Mareschal.....	Col. Wilson.
Grand Provost	W. O. Thompson.
First Grand Expert.....	S. E. Taylor.
Second Grand Expert.....	R. Bell.
First G. Standard Bearer	J. Goodyear.
Second G. Standard Bearer ..	W. Howell.
Grand Almoner	M. H. Shuttleworth.
Grand Dir. of Cers.....	W. J. Meymott.
Asst. G. Dir. of Cers.	W. White, jun.
First Grand Aide-de-Camp.....	Hon. F. Walpole.
Second Grand Aide-de-Camp...	J. H. Thompson.
First G. Captain of Lines	J. M. Vaud.
Second G. Captain of Lines ...	W. Bristow.
Grand Sword Bearer	T. Coombes.
First Grand Herald.....	Count Nicholson.
Second Grand Herald.....	J. Hutchinson.
Grand Supt. of Works	J. M. C. Drake.
Grand Organist	Matthew Cooke.
Grand Banner Bearer.....	J. M. Thearle.
Grand Equerry	Frater G. Smith.

The Sir Knights upon the General and Sub-Committees were appointed, and the Almoner proceeded to collect the alms, which amounted to £6 11s.

A distressed Sir Knight was ordered to be relieved by the G. Almoner, and a revision of the statutes of the Order was referred to a Sub-Committee. The Grand Conclave was then closed, and the M.E. and S.G.M., attended by his officers, left the Temple in procession, and after having disrobed, the Sir Knights proceeded to the Banquet.

The Sir Knights then adjourned to the banquet, which was provided by the Supreme Grand Master Sir Knight Stuart.

The dinner, which was elegantly served, having been concluded,

The GRAND MASTER said that since they last met, their Sovereign had met with a sad bereavement, which all must deeply regret. Trusting that her health might not suffer by the affliction, he gave them "The Queen and Knights Templary."

The GRAND MASTER next gave "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales," trusting that he would early follow the example of his grand father and his uncle, and become a Knight Templar.

Sir Knt. VERNON, D.G. Master, had a toast to propose, which required little or no recommendation, for the excellent qualities and amiability of their friend was well known to the whole of the Sir Knights. When the Grand Mastership became vacant by the death of their late excellent ruler Sir Knt. Col. Tynte, Sir Knt. Stewart had been proposed to succeed him, and on his election was efficiently installed by the senior Prov. G. Com. Sir Knt. the Rev. J. Hvyshé. He had been unanimously chosen, and having accepted the office, it must be a matter of congratulation to the whole Craft, that they had obtained so excellent a chief to preside over them. He had now to congratulate the Grand Master and the members of the Order that all differences between Knights Templars had ceased, and that the whole of the encampments had been brought under one head. He could not forget that their thanks were due to two or three Knights for that result, which had been brought about with true fraternal feeling; more especially to Sir Knt. Pryor, who had grappled with the difficulties in detail, and supported the dignity of Grand Conclave, and also to the Grand Vice-Chancellor, to whose courtesy and tact, much was due in putting a stop to the unhappy differences which had existed between them. He would now ask them to drink to the health of their excellent Supreme Grand Master, wishing him every prosperity and happiness to him and his.

The M.E. GRAND MASTER returned thanks for the kind manner in which the toast had been proposed and responded to. He was much delighted that the questions between the Baldwin Encampment and themselves had been happily settled, and he trusted that they would in future live in harmony with each other. The Grand Master then gave "The D. Grand Master and the other Grand Officers."

Sir Knt. Col. G. A. VERNON, D.G.M., responded, and stated that it always gave the Grand Officers great pleasure to do their duty and endeavour to co-operate with the Grand Master in promoting the prosperity of the Order, and they might be sure that nothing would emanate from that worthy Sir Knight that was not for its good. He begged to return them his best thanks for the compliments paid to him, and trusted some others of the Grand Officers would do the same.

Sir Knt. the Rev. J. W. Moore also briefly acknowledged the toast.

Sir Knt. VERNON then proposed a toast which he felt was at all times due from the Grand Conclave. It was to return their thanks to the Sir Knight for the admirable and efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties of Treasurer, Vice-Chancellor, and Director of Ceremonies—acknowledging the past, and, if possible, stimulating them to further exertions in the future.

The toast having been acknowledged,

Sir Knt. HARCOURT said he believed that he owed it to his position that he had been selected by the Supreme G. Master to propose the next toast. If the government of society depended on an observance of its laws and regulations, so did the good government of their Order depend on an observance of its landmarks and the paying of a due obedience to authority. They had early in the evening drunk to the health of the Supreme Grand Commander, and he was now going to ask them to drink the health of the Provincial Grand Commanders, on whose efficiency the prosperity and good government of Knights Templary must mainly depend. He was sure the Prov. G. Commanders would do their utmost to second the efforts of the Supreme Grand Master for the good of the Order. He believed that

they would ever be mindful of the landmarks of the Order, and that by their wisdom and labours it would not only maintain its position, but advance in the estimation of the Craft. He begged to give "the Prov. G. Masters of England and Wales," coupling with it the name of Sir Knt. Hvyshé, who, on a recent occasion, had performed the important ceremony of installing their Supreme Grand Master.

Sir Knt. Prov. G. Commander of Devon returned thanks for the honour confirmed upon him. There were a great many Grand Commanders, but only three were present. He had himself come up a distance of 200 miles to show his interest in the order, and should have to return the same distance. He considered himself bound to the full performance of the duties he had undertaken, and should always use his best exertions for the prosperity of the order.

The Grand Master next gave Kight Templarism in Scotland and Ireland, with their Grand Masters the Dukes of Athol and Leinster.

Sir Knight VERNON then proposed in highly complimentary terms the Press and Sir Knts. Cooke and Warren.

Sir Knight COOKE acknowledged the compliments, but denied that there were any landmarks in Templar Masonry to observe. Theirs was not an old order, but merely the representatives of the chivalry of the middle ages and they were therefore without a traditional history or landmarks.

Sir Knight WARREN also briefly replied, and the Sir Knights separated at an early hour.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—*The Cabbell Encampment.*—This encampment, under the command of the Honble. Frederick Walpole, E.C., was held on Wednesday the 7th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall and Assembly Rooms, St. Stephens. Sir Knts. Nathaniel Mucklethwait, 1st Captain; L. E. Strange, 2nd Captain; G. E. Simpson, Prelate; H. Underwood, 1st Herald; G. W. Minns, 2nd Herald; D. Penrice, Standard Bearer; A. F. Morgan, Expert; Joseph Marshall, Almoner and Treasurer; H. J. Mason, Captain of Lines; James Durken, Organist; and other Sir Knts. were present. After the ordinary business had been transacted, Comps. H. F. Day and James Woods, were installed Sir Knights of the Order, by the Eminent Commander. The initiation, we need not say, was beautifully and impressively performed. On this occasion all the lectures were given *in extenso*. We doubt not that this encampment, under the management of the officers, will maintain the high character it has attained. The large and splendid room in which the conclave was held had a very imposing appearance; the new banners and standard were raised, all the Sir Knights in new clothing, the furniture and regalia are also new. All the arrangements were under the superintendence of the Almoner and Captain of Lines, Sir Knts. Marshal and Mason. The next encampment is fixed for Friday, 23rd inst., at 8 o'clock, to install two Comps. as Sir Knights of the Order. The encampment was then closed in solemn prayer.

MARK MASONRY.

SOUTHWARK LODGE (No. 11, S.C.)—This flourishing and select lodge held an emergency meeting at Bro. Stevens's, Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, on Wednesday, May 7th. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather there was not such a full attendance as we usually see at this lodge. In the unavoidable absence of the R.W.M., Bro. R. Slade (who was detained through his professional duties) Bro. E. N. Levy, P.M., by the kind courtesy of the Warden, took the chair. There were six candidates expected for advancement, but only one was in attendance. Bro. E. N. Levy, assisted by his officers, Bros. J. W. Weir, P.M., S.W.; F. Walters, J.W.; H. A. Colington, J.O.; Dr. Dixon P.M., Con.; C. Stahr, J.D.; R. White, I.K., in an able and efficient manner, advanced Bro. Laing, J.W. 53, to the ancient and honourable degree of Mark Master Mason. Bro. Dr. Dixon gave the legend of this degree in his usual fluent and impressive manner, as also the working tools. The beauty of the ceremony was greatly enhanced by the several officers filling up the places of those that were absent; thus Bro. J. W. Weir was S.W. and S.O.; Bro. Walters, J.W., acted as M.O.; and the veteran Dr. Dixon was Con.,

S.D., and D.M.—in fact he was the most useful officer in the lodge. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that at last this Mark Lodge intends to show its appreciation of Bro. Dr. Dixon's talents, energy, and perseverance in founding, establishing, and bringing the lodge to its present prosperity by presenting him with some token (such as a jewel, &c.) as a mark of their esteem. And as this token will be given by the individual subscriptions of the members of the lodge, and not taken from the lodge fund (a common occurrence in many lodges) it will be a greater testimony of the genuine esteem of the brethren. After the business was ended, the brethren sat down to a cold collation served up in Bro. Stevens's well-known excellent manner. The brethren separated, after spending a few hours. There were no visitors. The R.W.M. informed the brethren the lodge would not meet again until next September.

Obituary.

BRO. THE REVEREND JOSEPH WOLFF, D.D. AND LL.D.

We have to record the demise of one of the most celebrated men of our own time, Bro. the Reverend Joseph Wolff, D.D., and LL.D. The subject of the following memoir was the son of a Jewish Rabbi at Weilersbach, near Bamberg, in Bavaria, and was born in 1795. Being of a studious turn of mind he made himself early acquainted with Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and, whilst a Jew, studied at Halle, Weimar, and Bamberg. He was converted to Christianity through his acquaintance with Frederick Leopold, Count of Stolberg, and Bishop Sailer, and was baptized by Zalda, abbot of the Benedictines of Emaus, at Prague, in 1812. In 1813 he commenced the study of Arabic, Syriac and Chaldean, and in that, and the following, year attended theological lectures in Vienna, having as fellow students and friends, Professor Jahn, (afterwards a well known writer on Biblical Archaeology), Frederick von Schlegel, the poet Werner, and Hofbauer, the general of the Redemptorists. From 1814 to 1816 Dr. Wolff was, by the patronage of Prince Dalberg, enabled to pursue his studies at the university Tübingen, which were chiefly directed to the Oriental languages, more particularly Arabic and Persian, as well as Ecclesiastical History and Biblical Exegesis under the celebrated Stendell, Schaurer, and Flatt. In 1816 he left Tübingen and visited, amongst others, Zschokke, Madame Krudner, and Pestalozzi in Switzerland; he also spent some months with Count Truchsess and Madame de Staël-Holstein, at Turin, delivering lectures in their circle on the poetry of the Bible. In the same year he went to Rome and was introduced to Pope Pius VIII, Cardinals Litta, Cacciapiati, Gonsalvi, Ostini, and the Ambassador Niebuhr, the historian.

Dr. Wolff was first received as a pupil of the Collegio Romano, and then of the Collegio Propaganda Fidei, of both of which he was one of the alumni from 1816 to 1818, but his sentiments having been declared erroneous he was expelled from Rome, in the latter year, and returned to Vienna where, after advising about his scruples with Schlegel, Dr. Veit, and Hofbauer, he was prevailed upon to enter the monastery of the Redemptorists at Val-Saint, near Fribourg, but not having been able to convince himself of the truth of Romanism, as taught there, he left Val-Saint and came to London to his friend the late Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P. for Surrey, and placed himself, for the study of Oriental languages under Dr. Lee, and for Theology under the Rev. C. Simeon, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Dr. Wolff shortly after commenced his travels for the purpose of preaching the gospel to Jews, Mahometans, and Pagans, and of making researches among the Eastern Christians, thus preparing the way to missionary labours for the conversion of the Jews and Gentiles, from 1821 to 1826, in Egypt, Mount Horeb, and Mount Sinai, where he was the first missionary who gave copies of the entire Bible to the monks and Bedouins. From thence he went to Jerusalem where, he was the first missionary that preached Christianity to the Jews in that city. He afterwards went to Aleppo and Cyprus, from the latter of which places he sent Greek boys to England to be educated, and continued his travels in Mesopotamia, Persia, Tiflis, the Crimea, where he visited the Caraites, near Bakhtshiserai, preaching to the German colonists as well as to Russians, Mahometans and Jews at Karasu, Simpheropol,

Sebastopol, Kertch, and from thence to Odessa, Constantinople, Adrianople, Brousa, Smyrna, Ireland, England, and Scotland.

In 1826 he was introduced to Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, and was married to her in 1827. Shortly after his marriage he and his wife went to Jerusalem, and, on his return, leaving her at Malta from 1831 to 1834, he proceeded to search for the lost ten tribes in Alexandria, Anatolia, Constantinople, Armeirca, and Khorossaun, in which latter place he was made a slave, tied to a horse's tail, and fortunately ransomed by Abbas Mirzs, who enabled him to pursue his journey to Bokhara, Balkh, Cabool, Lahore, and Cashmere, and was received with great distinction by the late Runjeet Singh, Lord William Bentinck, &c. Dr. Wolff then travelled by land from Loodiana to Calcutta, preaching, in his progress, at more than 130 stations. From Calcutta he journeyed to Masulapatan and Secandar-Abad, and was seized by the cholera near Madras. On his recovery he left for Pondicherry, visited the successful mission in Tinnevelly, Goa, Bombay, Egypt, joined his wife in Malta. In 1836 he undertook a journey to Abyssinia, Jeddah, Sanaa, in Yemen, where he visited the Rechabites and Wahabites, and from thence to Bombay and the United States of America, where he was made Doctor of Theology. On his return to Europe he was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Dromore, in Ireland, and received the degree of LL.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he became a curate in Yorkshire. He also made a second journey to Bokhara, impelled thereto by his philanthropy, in order, if possible, to effect the liberation of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, the particulars of which are fully detailed in his works. On his arrival in England, he was presented to the Vicarage of Isle-Brewers, near Taunton, in Somersetshire, which he continued to hold until his decease.

Dr. Wolff was married twice—first, to Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, sister of the Earl of Orford. He was left a widower in 1859, but was married again last autumn. His son, Mr. Dummond Wolff, is private Secretary to Mr. Disraeli. Dr. Wolff was the author of several works, the most recent of which—his *Autobiography*—has just passed into a new edition. The simple truthfulness of the conscious egotist in the narration of his various experiences makes the book delightful reading. Notwithstanding his age and greatly impaired health, it was with difficulty he was persuaded last year from again visiting the East as a missionary. His zeal was unquenchable to the last.

Dr. Wolff departed this life at his Vicarage of Isle-Brewers on the 2nd of the present month, aged 66.

Bro. Dr. Wolff was initiated in the Lodge of Brotherly Love (No. 412), at Yeovil, Somersetshire, in 1846.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Professor Sterndale Bennett's Ode, composed for the opening of the Great Exhibition, under the composer's direction, and Auber's Grand March, written for the same occasion, will be given at Mr. W. G. Cousins's Grand Orchestral Concert, Thursday evening, June 5th.

Mr. William Brough has added another to his already long list of triumphs in burlesque, by his new composition of that kind, "Prince Amabei; or, the Fairy Roses," just produced at the St. James's Theatre. To say that it fulfils all the purposes of a good burlesque, that it affords opportunity for a great deal of harmless merriment; pretty, saucy, acting; brilliant and picturesque costumes; and artistic scenery, is to say all that need be said, were it not that Mr. Brough's burlesque has been made the means of introducing to the London public two young actresses, by name Carry and Sara Nelson—two very pretty and clever young ladies, the former with an excellent gift of singing.

Mr. Mark Lemon has resumed his lectures "About London," after a tour in the provinces, which is reported to have been successful. He has made many additions to his entertainment, which are calculated to increase its power as a vehicle for instruction and amusement.

The *Musical World* thus speaks of the forthcoming Handel Festival to be held at the Crystal Palace the last week in June. "The Handel Commemorations—as we anticipated in noticing the very remarkable performances at the Crystal Palace—have ultimately and justifiably resolved themselves into the "Handel Triennial Festival." The "Commemorations" of 1784 and 1834 at Westminster Abbey, revived, and, it must be admitted, far

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The *Gazette* announces from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, that though her Majesty will hold no levees this year, yet she will grant letters of certification to her Ministers abroad to any lady who is going abroad, and who would have been presented had any levees been held. In that case the application must be backed by a lady who has herself been presented, and stating that the applicant would have been presented had that ceremony not been in abeyance for this year. The applications thus strengthened will be submitted for the Queen's approval.—It is with much pleasure we announce that the health of the King of the Belgians continues to improve, and promises to be soon established. His Majesty's eldest son, the Duke of Brabant, returned to Brussels on Sunday night. The health of his Royal Highness has much improved by his journey.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords on Thursday 8th inst., the business was unimportant.—On Friday Lord Derby obtained a select Committee "to inquire into the injury resulting from noxious vapours in certain manufacturing processes, and into the law relating thereto."—On Monday Lords Shaftesbury took up the cause of the suffering operatives of Lancashire, and urged the Government to relax the labour test. Lords Shaftesbury, Granville, and Derby bore warm testimony to the noble endurance of our suffering population, and to the generous and liberal conduct of the great body of the employers of the county. The Register of Voters Bill was read a second time.—On Tuesday the bill providing for the abolition of the oaths relating to the Church of England, at present required to be taken by persons holding municipal and other civil offices, was thrown out by a majority of 32.—In the House of Commons, May 8th, on the motion for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Sir S. Northcote made an elaborate survey of our financial position, which he considered most unsatisfactory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicated his views as to the public expenditure and his financial policy generally, at great length; and was followed by Mr. Disraeli, who attacked not only Mr. Gladstone's management of the national exchequer, but also the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. Disraeli was in his turn answered by Lord Palmerston, who accused the right hon gentleman as bidding for support from any section of the house, meanly to become a member of a new administration, without regard either to principle or the honor of the country.—On Friday Sir H. Willoughby gave notice of certain amendments on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. After a long discussion on the case of the naval captains on the Reserved List,—which has been taken up with so much energy by Sir John Hay—Mr. Cowper explained that it was intended to add another wing to the miserable inconvenient Record Office; but as Parliament has not yet voted the money, nothing has been yet done beyond the preparation of the plans. Mr. Algernon Egerton addressed several questions to Mr. Villiers respecting the working of the Poor Law in the cotton manufacturing districts; and also asked whether it was true that the Indian import duties had been reduced. The hon. gentleman made a lengthened statement on the condition of Lancashire and Cheshire, a subject which was also dealt with by Mr. E. Potter. Sir C. Wood said he had no doubt that the telegram from India would be confirmed by the official despatches; and Mr. Villiers, the President of the Poor-law Board, replied, to the other and more important questions addressed to the Government by the member for South Lancashire. The right hon. gentleman stated that from the returns the distress, has apparently been stagnant, or has not increased as it was doing a short time since; and, as far as the number of persons receiving relief can be judged by the returns, their numbers have rather fallen short than increased." He did not, however, wish to underrate the serious character of the crisis; there was, undoubtedly, much suffering and privation, and he could see no prospect of an early improvement. At the same time, he thought that the Poor Law as it stood, aided by private charity, would prove equal to the emergency, and he explained away what he considered to be grievous misapprehensions on this point. It was, however, his intention to send down a Commissioner, who would make special inquiries on the spot. The discussion was continued by Mr. Bright, Mr. Hibbert, and other members without any result.—On Monday the House went into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to Mr. Ball's motion for the omission of the clause requiring a license for private brewing, and conceded a drawback of 7s. per cwt. on Kentish (? English) hops in stock on the 15th of April. A strong opposition was offered to the clause relating to the granting of licenses for the sale of liquors at fairs and on other special occasions, but, on a division, the Government obtained a majority. Mr. Gladstone introduced an amendment placing the granting of these licenses in the hands of the magistrates, and limiting the time for

surpassed in grandeur by those of 1857 and 1859 at Sydenham, naturally led to this result. There is no reason whatever why London should not hold a musical festival once in three years just as well as Birmingham and the rest; and although the performances must necessarily take place at Sydenham—which possesses the only building vast enough for such a purpose within reasonable distance of the capital—the Handel Triennial Festival will constitute a great London music-meeting to all intents and purposes, inasmuch as people from the country and from abroad are likely, as a matter of expediency in the majority of instances, to make London their home during the festival; while the flower of the performers, vocal and instrumental, to say nothing of the bulk and intelligence of the active management, can only be supplied from the same exhaustless source. The proportions of the London festival, compared with those of the Birmingham, will fairly represent the difference in magnitude, wealth, and population between the capital of England and the commercial emporium of the "Black Country."

Sig. Verdi's *Cantata*, we are informed by the *Musical World*, is about to be produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, with full band and chorus, under the superintendence of the composer. The solo parts, originally intended for Sig. Tambrlik, have been altered for Mlle. Titiens by Sig. Verdi. The public will therefore, be afforded an opportunity of forming an opinion of a work the rejection of which from the programme of the Inauguration of the International Exhibition has created so much sympathy.

Herr Henri Herz has arrived in London. Among the foreign manufacturers who exhibit pianofortes at the International Exhibition he is one of the most eminent.

Herr Davidoff, the celebrated Russian violoncellist, will arrive in London in time to perform at the next Philharmonic Concert.

Mr. Charles D'Albert, the popular and well-known composer of dance-music, has quite recovered from his late severe illness.

Sig. Ronconi is still very ill, at Granada. It is stated that he has undergone a successful operation for the stone. Whether this be true or not, his reappearance among us will be hailed with universal satisfaction.

Mr. Elliot Galer is about to open the New Royalty Theatre as an Operetta House. He will have the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton and Miss Fanny Reeves. This little theatre is especially suited to the production of light operatic works, and as Mr. Galer has had considerable experience, there are reasonable hopes of success.

We learn from a new paper (devoted to theatrical and musical matter, and entitled *The Theatrical Times and Musical Critic: a Record of Metropolitan, Provincial, Australian, and American Theatricals and Music, and General Amusement Guide*), that M. Fechter has taken the Lyceum Theatre after December next, when Mr. Falconer's term expires. Some complaint is made about M. Fechter having taken it "over Mr. Falconer's head," and Mr. Arnold is scolded because "Mr. Falconer had not the slightest intimation of the affair until after the document between the contracting parties was signed, sealed, and delivered." The same authority informs us that M. Fechter has engaged Mr. Edmund Yates as his stage manager. It is rumoured that, on leaving the Lyceum Theatre, Mr. Falconer will take Drury Lane Theatre.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—During the approaching season, it is expected that many illustrious foreigners will honour the Metropolis with their presence; conspicuous among whom will be the French Monarch and the Empress. As usual during such royal visits, the establishments of the principal London tradesmen will be inspected; but we doubt whether so much gratification will be experienced at any, as will be, even by their critical taste, at the magnificent emporium, No. 154, Regent-street, where Messrs. T. A. Simpson and Co. seem to have taxed all the efforts of art and talent to produce perfection. Combining the most valuable materials, with the most graceful creations of artistic skill, they have collected an assemblage of wares, that, to quote the nursery ballad, is indeed fit "to set before a king." There is therefore little doubt but that several of Messrs. Simpsons' *chefs d'œuvres* will hereafter find a treasured home in many Continental palaces; unless our own English nobility and gentry, who daily visit 154, Regent-street, be first in the field, and obtain a prior right to the possession of the much-admired articles of utility and elegance with which this establishment abounds.

which they are to be available. Several other clauses were considered, and the remaining orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned.—On Tuesday notice was given that Mr. Stansfeld will shortly move a resolution in favour of a reduction of the national expenditure: that, in a few days, Mr. Berkeley will bring forward his annual motion on the ballot; and that Mr. White will, on an early day, call attention to the present state of our relations with China. Mr. F. Peel stated, in reply to Mr. W. Martin, that the Government had under consideration the propriety of compensating postmasters for the additional labour imposed upon them by the establishment of Post-office Savings Banks. Lord Palmerston contradicted the report that a literary pension had been conferred upon Mr. G. L. Banks, who had, however, received a grant of £50 from the Royal Bounty. Mr. Layard, in reply to a question from Mr. Darby Griffith, stated that Her Majesty's Government had received no explanation from the Government of France with reference to Prince Napoleon's visit to Naples; and Lord Palmerston informed Lord Robert Montagu that it was not intended to propose a permanent Commission of Works. Mr. Arxton obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the construction of tramways on turnpike and other roads,—it being understood that the measure should be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Hubbard's resolution, affirming the necessity of a re-adjustment of the income tax, was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and on a division, was negatived by a majority of 37.—On Wednesday the house was occupied the whole afternoon with the discussion of the Church-rates Abolition Bill. The second reading of the bill was moved by Sir J. Trevelyan, who said that ample opportunities had been given for the proposal of any scheme of compromise in regard to church-rates. No such scheme had, however, been brought forward, and he contended that this was evidence that the only solution of the difficulty was the adoption of his bill. Those who opposed church-rates simply sought to remove an anachronism, and they ought to receive the support of the House. Mr. Buxton supported the bill, but thought that the time was approaching when a compromise might be agreed upon. Mr. S. Estcourt said this question had not been dealt with by Parliament in a business-like manner. The subject ought to have been taken up by Government. There would then have been some likelihood of getting a permanent settlement of the question. In order to promote such a settlement, they ought to lay down a resolution which should be the basis on which to ground further proceedings. Such a resolution he proposed to move as an amendment on the motion for the second reading of the bill. It was—"That it is unjust and inexpedient to abolish the ancient customary right exercised from time immemorial by the ratepayers of every parish in England to raise by rate amongst themselves the sums required for the repair of their church, until some other provision shall have been made by Parliament for the discharge of those obligations to which by custom or statute the churchwardens on the part of the parish are liable." After a long discussion Sir John Trevelyan having spoken in reply, the House divided, when the second reading of the bill was lost by 287 votes to 286. A second division then took place on the amendment, which was carried by 288 votes to 271—the announcement of of the numbers being greeted with great cheering.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The deaths in London in the week that ended on Saturday were 1249; they were less than they had been in many previous weeks. The average number of deaths as derived from the returns of corresponding weeks in ten previous years (corrected) is 1,224. The mortality therefore, still exhibits an excess over the estimated amount; but in the present instance the excess is not considerable. The births in the week exceeded the deaths registered in the same time by 697.—The *Money Market Review* has "some reason to believe" that a very important change in the Government is about to take place. This is no less than the substitution of Lord Canning for Sir Charles Wood as the India Office.—Lord Russell delivered a speech on the subject of education at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Society, on Monday. The noble Earl expressed no opinion on the merits or demerits of the "revised code," but he pointed that the existing system of grants failed to reach a large number of schools which stand in need of assistance. He could not assent to the proposal to raise local rates for the support of such schools; "you must still look," he said, "to the national funds as an assistance to local efforts and voluntary subscription, and it remains the greatest task that Government can perform to extend the benefits of education to the people of this country." A national system on the Prussian principle was, he considered, impossible in England; "for this is a free country, and education must partake of the civil and religious character of the nation."—The *Globe* confirms the statement that Col. Bentinck, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, is to be placed on half pay. This, in all probability, will not be the only change which the Duke of Cambridge may see fit to make in this regiment, in consequence of the scandalous revelations made during the sittings of the recent court-martial.—The text of the treaty between England and the United States for the better suppression of the slave trade has been published in the American journals. Its stipulations provide that cruisers of either country, expressly authorised under the treaty, may, within certain limits, search British or American vessels suspected to be slavers, and may detain them and send them to be tried by mixed commissions sitting at Sierra Leone, Capetown, and New York.—

Mr. William Fairbairn, in a lecture at the Royal Institution, London, on Friday night, admitted that Sir William Armstrong had fairly beaten the iron-plate commission with his 300-pounder. The Commissioners will, however, he said, try again, though Sir William threatened to keep ahead of them with ordnance more powerful than we have yet seen tested. Mr. Fairbairn thinks it has now become a question "whether we must not be content, as before, to have ships that are penetrable by shot," and he regrets the suspension of the works at Spithead, "since under no circumstances would ships be made so invulnerable as to resist the combined effects of the powerful ordnance that might be brought to bear upon them from well-constructed forts." Orders have been issued for the immediate commencement of the *Enterprise*, the sloop of war designed by E. J. Reed. This vessel, which will be constructed on an entirely new principle, will measure only 1,000 tons burden, but her armament will consist of 100-pounder Armstrong guns, and the *Times* states that her power of attack will be greater in proportion to her tonnage than even that of the new "rams," the *Defence* and *Resistance*.—A large extent of the fen country is threatened with a most serious disaster. All attempts to check an inundation apprehended on the bursting of the Middle Level Sea Sluice, near Lynn, have hitherto proved unsuccessful, and an immense tract of country is now under water. Much anxiety is felt in the district, and the farmers are removing their stock and other property to places of safety, under the impression that the flood must make still further progress.—A serious accident occurred on Friday, the 9th inst., on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. At Ospringe, near Faversham, several carriages belonging to a passenger train broke loose, ran off the line, and were precipitated down an embankment. Three of the passengers were killed, while two others sustained dangerous injuries. The cause of this melancholy occurrence does not appear to be known.—An Englishman, named Miller, has been charged before the Lord Mayor with being concerned in the recent forgery of Russian notes, and after undergoing an examination, was remanded. When the former prisoners were tried, all the parts of a Russian bank-note were found engraved on copper, except the ornamental border; that missing portion of the forgery turned up, being found on the prisoner Miller.—At the Central Criminal Court, Charles Pinkstone, a young clerk, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for forgery; and Thomas Walters, for stealing a watch, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.—The body of Mr. John Simmons, master of a vessel called the *Fox*, has been found in the Grand Surrey Canal, under circumstances which lead to the suspicion that he has been robbed and then murdered.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, M. De Persigny will speedily visit London, ostensibly on private business, but really for the purpose of conferring with the English Cabinet respecting the state of affairs in America.—Letters from Rome state that General Goyon had informed the Pope of his recall. His departure was fixed for the 18th. Sir J. Hudson, the British Minister, before his departure for Naples, had a long conference with Cardinal Antonelli. People who profess to have conversed with our diplomatist talk of a probable solution of the Roman question within two months.—A grand review took place on Wednesday at the Champ de Mars, Paris, in presence of the Emperor of the French and the King of Holland. The Emperor and the King were on horseback, accompanied by Marshal Randon Minister of War. The military manoeuvres are described as having been admirably executed, but it rained very hard during the greater part of the time, and therefore the concourse of spectators was comparatively small. According to our correspondent, the rain washed the enthusiasm out of almost everybody present.

AMERICA.—The *City of New York*, which has arrived at Queenstown, brings news from New York to the 3rd inst. The surrender of New Orleans to the Federals is fully confirmed. The Mayor of the city does not appear to have delivered it up with a very good grace. Fort Macon had surrendered. General Beauregard is reported to have retired to Memphis, where a great battle between his forces and those of General Halleck was imminent.—It was thought probable that General Lovell, with the Confederate troops which he had carried off from New Orleans, would proceed to Corinth in order to join General Beauregard, who was known to have previously received strong reinforcements. Part of the Confederate flotilla from New Orleans was reported to have already ascended the Mississippi to Fort Wright, and to have there attacked Commodore Foote's Federal gunboats, which were engaged in shelling the Confederate works.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X.—A Past Grand Steward is certainly a Past Grand Officer; but it is barren honour giving neither rank nor precedence. You do not, therefore, rank with the P. Grand Officers.

OMEGA.—We have not forgotten the subject.

Several communications are unavoidably postponed, owing to the late hour at which we received them, and the pressure on our columns.