

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

SYMBOLISM OF COLOUR.

"Formæ dignitas coloris bonitate tuenda est."

Cicero de Officiis, i. 36.

WHEN the Almighty fiat went forth on the first day of creation, "Let the earth bring forth grass, and the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so"—the glorious purpose could scarcely be said to be perfected till the following day, when the fourth command was promulgated, by which the beauteous creation of plants and trees, herbs, and all the pompous panoply of nature then starting into being would be apparent to man for whom all this gorgeousness of creation was preparing; for on that day passed first the creative word: "Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and for years. And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth: and it was so."

Then and not before was accomplished the purpose of Jehovah, to gladden the lord of all this mighty preparation, who was soon to enter into the full fruition of his being, by the perception and enjoyment of all the grand and beautiful in nature; then was his eye opened to the cerulean vault of heaven, to the green carpet of the earth, studded with all the countless varied hues that the refraction of the new born sun produced; the rich umbrageous woods filled with the beauteous and contrasted hues of an infinite feathered multitude, exhibiting at every move a new prismatic change. This consummation was perfected as soon as the glorious luminary of day appeared above the horizon; then was granted to man the gracious boon of colour.

To estimate more fully this most precious gift of heaven, let us only for a moment figure our world and all creation deprived of the prismatic action of the solar rays, and contemplate the appearance of every object on which we could cast our eyesight, veiled in one uniform unvaried tint; a case almost within the description of Virgil's Cyclops, taken objectively:—

"Monstrum informe ingens cui lumen ademptum."

It is of no consequence what single tint we propose in which to cloud all nature; any one unvaried would be equally objectionable; red would weary the eyesight, and tend to weaken, if it did not induce blindness; brown or black would afflict the mind, and induce melancholy; even the more subdued tints of green or blue would ultimately wear down the soul by monotonous insipidity and unvarying tameness. With such an habitation its human denizen would attain the same frame of mind which Virgil (*Æn. iv. 450*) attributes from different causes to Dido when *Æneas* fled:—

"Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
Mortem orat; tædet cœli convexa tueri."

Sir Isaac Newton says in his "Opticks":—"If the sun's light consisted but of one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world; nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflexions or refractions; and by consequence that the variety of colours depends upon the composition of light."

From such a triste and miserable abode, such an unchanging and wearisome existence, we are kindly saved by the diversity of the solar rays and the variety of colour, which, however, could scarcely have been perceived before mankind made use of this diversity; and it seems but reasonable that mankind should early in the natural distinction of colours have sought corresponding tokens of the different relations of life, of thought and action. This was but a necessary consequence of the permanence, the variety and the beauty of the physical objects around them. By degrees to every tint an unchanging idea was attached, and which may have been fostered by the ideas which some of the ancients entertained of the nature of colour. Plato considered

all colour as a flame issuing from the coloured substances, a reflex of the rays of his supreme god—the sun. The stoic Zeno called it the contour and boundary of matter; and Aristotle said it was some property by which alone bodies became visible; here evidently defining a cause by a consequence. As, however, the opinion of Plato seems to have been, if not so acknowledged, at least the received general theory of the ancient and eastern world, we cannot wonder that a due appreciation of colour became soon an object of religious usage, and that particular colours were soon appropriated and restricted to particular divinities. The language of colours became thus intimately allied to the heathen dispensations in China, in Egypt, in Greece, and in Rome. Even in the remote clime of Iceland, where nature is divested of half her beauty, the darker and cloudy hues were introduced into its creed; and in the middle ages the missals, the encrusted walls of their churches, the encaustic paintings, and the glorious windows "dim with religious light," each told its story of mythic lore in the various tints it exhibited. The conventional colours these displayed were of most ancient usage, and of the most venerable observance. We may trace many of their contrasts and much of their splendour and beauty to the liturgical precepts of the *Zendavesta*; to the *Brahminical* rituals of the *Vedas*. The reproduction of the polychromic figures and temples from most of the countries we have named, enshrined in their new crystal repository at Sydenham, that literally

— "doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs and peep about,"

bears witness to the truth of our assertion: there in a microcosm, "a narrow world," is collected full evidence of the truth of the constant and unvaried symbolism of colour.

In Egypt, that land of priestcraft and intelligence, the robe of Isis was of every hue which the natural objects of the country afforded. Osiris, the puissant god, was the luminary, the sun by which alone she, as variegated nature, shone. The chromic orthodoxy of Egypt was kept up by the strictest injunctions. Synesius tells us that their laws prohibited the workers of metals and their stonemasons from forming figures of their divinities, for fear of a departure from established forms and tints. At Rome the monopoly of the imperial purple to the family of the emperor is inculcated as late as the Justinian code; and it is well known that in China the minute gradations of rank to the present date are carefully denoted by the colour of the garment; and in that celestial empire, possibly, the study of precedence and authority may be there as curious and ridiculous as the labours of our heralds in their multiplied tints and blazons. The Chinese code gives three hundred bastinadoes and three years of banishment to any one unlucky or daring enough to encroach unauthorizably upon the sacred figures of the green dragon or the yellow phoenix.

Turner's "Embassy to Thibet" (p. 314,) gives us a similar fixity and meaning for colour in Thibet, neighbouring and much dependent upon China:—

"The priests were habited in long robes of yellow cloth with a conical cap of the same colour, having flaps to draw down and cover the ears. I notice this particularity in the colour of their dress, as it is a distinction adopted to mark one of the two religious sects that divide almost the whole of Tartary to the eastern limits of this country. The other colour is red, and the tribes are known as belonging to the red or yellow cap. The former differs principally, as I understand, from the sectaries of the yellow in admitting the marriage of their priests. But the latter are considered as the most orthodox, as well as possessed of by far the greatest influence. The Emperor of China is decidedly a votary of this sect, and he has sanctified his preference of the yellow colour by a sumptuary law, which limits it to the service of religion and the imperial use."

This may however have been a later innovation of the now dominant Mantchew Tartars who entered China in 1643, or we find, in Staunton's account of the embassy thither,

descriptions of the interiors of their temples and palaces, and paintings frequently mentioned as vermilion, and notices of red ornaments in them. The envelope for the royal drinking cup of gold, after being licked clean by the imperial tongue, is a piece of red silk.

The symbolism or the perpetuity of colour was not confined to the narrow bounds of the eastern hemisphere: the same deference to particular colours was given by Aztecs and Toltecks (the most ancient inhabitants we read of for Central America) as in the Old World, and though many curious traces of mutual knowledge are gradually opening betwixt the New and the Old World, this deference to colour seems but a common feeling implanted in every human being whose organs of sight are perfect. In Mexico, the favourite, the sacred, and the regal colour seems to have been green.

Prescott ("Conquest of Mexico," vol. ii., p. 50), tells us "It was not long before he (the King of Texuco) appeared borne in a palanquin litter richly decorated with plates of gold and precious stones, having pillars curiously wrought supporting a canopy of green plumes, a favourite colour with the Aztec princes;" and at p. 63, of Montezuma's dress at his interview with Cortez it is said, "Both the cloak and sandals were sprinkled with pearls and precious stones, amongst which the emerald and the chalihivit, a green stone of a higher estimation than any other amongst the Aztecs, were conspicuous. On his head he wore no other ornament than a panache of plumes of the royal green which floated down his back; the badge of military (priestly?), rather than of regal rank." We have queried this former epithet, for we find (vol. i.) the idol of the Huscals had its head-dress also of green feathers; and further, that this sacred colour extended its influence to the feathered tribe in which it preponderated, for at p. 101, Prescott, speaking of the aviary of Montezuma, tells of "the endless parrots with their rainbow hues, the royal green predominant."

The practical Peruvians put the different shades of colour to a very useful purpose. Their *quipos* served them for many adaptations of a note book or a chronicle, and a similar practice had extended far across the Pacific, as Prince Lee Boo endeavoured on his journey from the Friendly Islands of his father to make similar coloured threads serve for a journal of his passage, till nearing England the multitude of events and fresh ideas made him throw up the imperfect records in despair.

Mahomet felt the influence of antiquity and Egyptian neighbourhood, and perpetuated its reverence of colours and the endurance of their meaning to his followers by which, amongst others, the symbolism of flowers has been established over a large portion of the civilized world. He has given it in the Koran (Bees chap. xvi.) as a precept received from heaven, "that colours are the principal distinctions of objects." His Moslem followers were ready disciples, and extended the meaning by willing expounders of this creed. The seclusion of the harem, the beauty of their eastern floral wealth, led his votaries easily and fully to a floral language precise and well understood. The billets doux in a bouquet, well defined and conventional, though apparently innocent, are often the channels of a deep intrigue.

It was however impossible that objects so constantly in view and so pleasing should not have had their votaries and meaning far more extended than the realms of the Moslem. Neale and Webb, in an introduction to a translation to a portion of Durand's Work on the Ceremonies, &c., of the Catholic Church, tell us, (p. 47), when speaking of the symbolism of flowers:—

"This is a species of symbolism which has prevailed among

* That green has become the sacred colour of Islamism may have been the mere accident of Mahomet's robe being of that colour, preserved as a sacred emblem. It now probably floats side by side with the red *oriflamme* of France, sent from France as a sign of victory and an entreaty of conversion to Clovis.

all nations, and which our devout ancestors were not slow in stamping with the impress of religion. Witness, for example, the herb trinity, now generally called heart's ease, the passion flower, and *lachryma Christi*. In the present day, who knows not that the rose is the symbol for beauty, the violet for modesty, the sunflower for faithfulness,* the forget-me-not for remembrance, the pansy for thought, the cypress for woe, the yew for true heartedness, the everlasting for immortality."

We adduce this meagre list of symbols at present as a sample, but trust to be able in time to give a larger and more expressive catalogue from the Catholic Calendar; a church which has always endeavoured to ally its tenets and practice with natural objects and a popular perceptiveness.

Some of these congruities are palpable enough; the pansy, for thought, can only arise through the French *penser*, which is forced; the forget-me-not is not so thoroughly popularized as its German prototype the *vergiss-mein-nicht*; and the heart's ease has received from Shakespeare an interpretation in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" not very favourable to the weaker sex, to which the flower usually is attributed; for with him the heart is changed to one only of its passions, and we will trust, for the honour of the female sex, that ease is not always idleness—so that his full interpretation of love and idleness for heart's ease is not invariably true. But to these symbolical meanings we must revert again when the different classes of natural objects have to be noticed.

To return, however, to the chronic symbolism of classic antiquity, we may remark that much of it is lost to us from the almost entire destruction of their monuments. In the fifteenth century not more than six ancient statues were known, and if with these ancients each colour had its symbolical meaning or was a fixed attribution, we can now only learn so from occasional notices in their writings that have reached us. We may, however, at least conjecture, much as it may militate against our æsthetical feelings, that most of the plastic *chef d'œuvres* of their chisels received the aid of colour. It requires only a visit to the Elgin marbles in the British Museum to find traces of a coating of pigment, which the exposure of more than two milliaris has rubbed from the prominent portions—it requires, therefore, a close scrutiny of the crannies of the figures before this is discovered; but so firmly was Mr. Owen Jones persuaded of the fact that, in his classic restorations at Sydenham, polychromy is plentifully used.

Another difficulty, however, in settling the symbolical meanings of the ancient pigments arises from the great doubt which hangs over the particular name of the tint of any given pigment. These ancients themselves were most loose in their use of the terms descriptive of the various colours. On this head, Spence, the author of the "Polymetis," is undeniable authority. He says, p. 167,—

"I believe there is no one thing in the whole language of the Romans that we are more at a loss about than their names of colours. It appears evidently enough that *cœruleus* was used by them for some dark colour."

One might bring a number of instances to prove this.

"Sæpe videmus
Ipsius in vultu varios errare colores;
Cœruleus pluviam denunciat."—*Georg* i. 451.

And

"Tum mihi cœruleus supra caput astitit imber
Noctem hiememque ferens et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Æn. iii. 195."

Spence might have supported his proposition also from Ovid (*Fasti*, iv. 420), when describing the rape of Proserpine, Pluto's horses are noted as *cœrulei*.

"Hanc videt et visam patruus velociter aufert
Regnaque cœruleis in sua portat equis."

Equally uncertain are we as to the use or tint of *purpureus*. I again quote Spence, p. 183,—

"What idea the Romans meant by the word *purpureus* is not

* "So the sunflower turns on his god when he sets,
The same look that he gave when he rose."—MOORE.

at all settled with us. They use that epithet of fire, of swans, of snow, so that *nicei* and *purpurei* may not differ so much as they seem."

"Gemma purpureis cum juga demet equis." Ovid, *Fast.* ii. 72.

And

"Carmina sanguinea deducunt cornua luna." *Ibid.* ii. 24.

"Et revocent niveos solis euntis equos."

So in Virgil (*Georg.* iii., 82, 83) it is difficult to assign a satisfactory tint to this passage, giving the quality of horses from their colours:—

"Honesti
Spadices glaucique : color deterrimus albis
Et gilvo."

Glaucus seems generally only to mean shining, and may have been, in a very remote sense, akin to the German term *Gluck* (luck).

Gilvus is a honey colour, answering to the modern yellow, German *gelb* or *gelb*, and the same well known metathesis of *f* and *b* would give the best significance for *flavus* in the German *blau*, our blue; nor should I object to a derivation of *cœruleus* from the German *gar*, *car*, *kur*, and *helle*, bright: *gar* representing, in that language, anything special or particularly perfect. That Spence was in part of this opinion, may be deduced from his note on "*cœruleus fibris*" (*Æn.* vii. 64), and "*crinem cœruleum*," (Ovid); and Virgil:—

"——— Eum tenuis glauco velabat amictu
Carbosus."—*Æn.* viii. 24.

when he says—

"I imagine *cœruleus* signifies a darkish or sea green colour here, though it may in general signify any colour that the sea is of, and that varies according to the objects that reflect light upon it. Near the shore it is always tinged with the predominant colour of the shore, and is generally more or less green; far out at sea it is of whatever colour the clouds happen to be of, so that *cœruleus* is a very vague and indeterminate expression.

"The meaning of the word *glaucus* is almost as uncertain. One of the best vocabularies we have for the Latin tongue (Ainsworth), says it signifies grey blue, sky coloured, azure sea green, or a bright fiery red."

But it may have only applied to a brilliancy in all the particular instances which seems proved by Lervin's explanation of the word in the passage above from the *Georgics*, by its resembling cats' eyes—*felineis oculis*.

Not only is this uncertainty of colour inherent in themselves, that is subjectively, but even the eye objectively (as in the other senses) is unable to satisfy itself that the impressions on it from the same objects are the same as those made upon any other individual, but as the relative change remains permanent and consistent throughout, the difficulty, though incapable of proof as of alteration, certainly adds to the general uncertainty of polychromy.

With regard, however, to its symbolism, we can hardly suppose that in the clear atmosphere and pure air of Greece and Italy, where nature's nicest and most delicate tints had fullest play, and where every hue of field or forest, the gaudy colouring of the feathered tribe, were so precisely noticed, and where the play of the shot colours of the dolphin, the tunny, and other denizens of their clear waters gave the splendour and variety of a kaleidoscope to each bay and inlet of their shores—we can hardly suppose, I say, that here the beauty of variety in colour should have passed unheeded, or its symbolism not have arisen.

Englishmen, as we have already pointed out, have at the present day peculiar opportunities, and almost a mission, to judge and determine on the symbolism of colour and on the appositeness of polychromy in the examples offered in the new glass palace at Sydenham. We have there what are declared to be correct, though reduced copies, of Assyrian, Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, British, Gothic, Spanish, Mahomedan, Renaissance, and Italian colouring down to our own time, in the production of the industrial courts and the lining of the palace itself. It is to be lamented that we have them not placed in a chronological series;

so that a visitor or student might commence with the earliest link, and so pass on from the old Palace of Ninus, in the order we have indicated, to the more extended field of Egyptian gaiety and to a more pronounced and extended chromic field. The Grecian use of polychromy may be said to be successfully asserted as material aid to the chisel in the tints which Mr. Owen Jones has so harmoniously bestowed on the frieze of the Parthenon, and which he may possibly carry out on the *chef's d'œuvres* of Phidias, Minerva's glorious tympanum.

At Rome, in the arabesques of the baths of Titus, we find every variety of tint employed with such freedom and richness of invention that Raffaele did not disdain to become their copyist in the loggias of the Vatican; and how much Gothic architecture is improved and harmonized by the introduction of the strongest tints, the mediæval courts of England, Germany, and France bear ample testimony, and in the number of the colours and their brilliancy how much the round and pointed arch and their corresponding styles are heightened and sublimed by the use of pigments. It was not without ample consideration and experience that our forefathers encrusted the walls of their cathedrals and parish churches with the storied history of the Saviour and the Saints in richest hue, the backgrounds inlaid or diapered with vivid mosaics or overlaid with resplendent gold; and thus the temples showed by their solemn pomp advantageously as the abode and dwelling place of the Most Highest, and placed in an obvious light the distinction between a common house and the habitation of the Lord. The legendary lore on the walls around, their moral precepts though

"Spell'd by th' unlettered Muse,
The place of fame and eulogy supply,
And many a holy text around she strews,
Teaching the rural moralist to die."

This useful, this æsthetical practice was buried in the age of whitewash and uniformity, and all in religion was thereby rendered gloomy, meaningless, and dull.

The idea, however, of the beautiful and significant in colour could not be banished from the minds of the people or the designs of the artist, and polychromy, ejected from our churches, took refuge in the palaces. The Renaissance Court has its finest examples of colour from the halls of princes, from the ducal edifices, or the vestibules of the *nobili*. The *cinque cento* period, when art had lost the solemnity and awe of the cloister, necessarily wandered into the grotesque and gay; it degenerated successively in England into the Elizabethan and the austere Puritanical.

A certain internal relation, however, of the several periods we have traced is still observable, and a certain preponderance of four colours—red, blue, yellow, and black—with an occasional variation of green (as we shall show subsequently, from our own popular mythology), pervades all. In the earliest Assyrian we have the first rudiments of polychromy and the infancy of art, in which the rude pigments employed were such as the surrounding soils afforded—ochres and earths, deep red, brown, and yellow, with intense blue blacks; and the contrasts are also sombre and in keeping with the majestic grandeur of their architecture—dull red on buff, or blue on red and red on blue alternately. These colours and their contrasts are so suitable to the stiffness of the sculpture that they seem but the completion of form; brighter tints or more delicate oppositions would be totally out of place.

The Egyptians, to whom a knowledge of the metallic oxides seems to have been familiar, add more enlivening tints to the ochres of the Assyrians, though still the influence of the austere Nubian and their own sunburnt tint controlled their introduction and use. The same agreement, however, of form and colour is here which we have found in the courts of Nineveh—the opacity of tint there is quite in keeping with their formal treatment of form; whilst in

the Egyptian Court we meet a transparent lightness of decoration which gives to its ponderous sculpture an appearance at once gay and brilliant. The temperament of the children of Misraim seems to have been dreamy and spiritual; that of the Assyrian, like their colours, was more earthy and coarse; and in the latter their broad staring effects of colour correspond to the comparative clumsiness of their contours.

We have now seen how small so far the sum of colours introduced into these buildings; but properly blended and heightened they were not incapable of the most gorgeous effects. The Alhambra court with all its splendour is but the result of the three heraldic tints, azure, gules, and gold (*or*) and the sacred colours prescribed by the Almighty to the Israelites are similar, if we take purple and scarlet as its subtints to represent red. Thus Exodus, xxviii. 6:—"And they shall make the ephod of gold, of blue, and of purple and scarlet, and of fine twined linen with cunning work."

The same injunction is repeated, Exodus xxxv. 25, for the garments of the priests—and xxxvi. 8; xxxix. 5, 24, 29, for the curtains of the tabernacle.

It is these three tints which appear solely according to the authority of Mr. Owen Jones in the decoration of his Grecian temples, and no doubt it was ascribable to the influence of Grecian art, that these are the colours which Mr. Digby Wyatt, on the authority of the Pompeian discoveries, uses exclusively in the reproduction of the Pompeian court; though occasionally the Etruscan influence of light greens and purples are discernible, but rarely.

A triplicity of tint seems, however, to have formed a standard of symbolism through all ages; so that even the Catholic church restricts the use by its priests in their sacred vestments to this number solely, though white is added, and, being called a colour, makes the number of ritual colours four, as we learn from Durandus, iii. 18:—

"Quatuor sunt principales colores quibus secundum proprietates dierum sacras vestes ecclesie distinguit, albis, rubeus, niger, viridis—nam in legalibus indumentis (under the old law) quatuor colores induisse leguntur, byssus, purpura, jacinthus, et coccus."

Their symbolism is distinctly marked by their prescribed use for particular masses.

White vestments are used on the festivals of holy confessors and virgins which be not martyrs, on account of their integrity and innocence. Jovinus Torrentius, in his hymn on the Innocents, sings beautifully, "De puero Jesu" (p. 63, editio Amstelod. 1576, 12mo.), and their beauty must be an apology for a lengthened extract:—

"Vos proter omnes, lingua quem fari nequit
Fuso professos sanguine
Ergo supremi parte cœli lactea
Quâ lucidum fulget via
Quâ picta dulci stillat ura nectare
Quâ nectar exhalent rosæ.
Herous ante et ante auctos purpura
Cœlestis aulae principes,
Læti coronis luditis et insignium
Mixti puellarum choris
Sacrum canentes itis agnum candido
Quacunq; præcedat pede,
At gaudet ille, gaudet innocens sua
Qui morte mortem vicerit:
Victorq; clausi ruperit seras poli
Potente cunctis regia
Qui mitis aut ut agnus aut blandus puer
Sine fraude vitam auxerint."

For the above reasons white vestments are used in the festivals of the angels; at the Nativity to the Epiphany, with the exception of the three intervening martyrdoms of St. Stephen, the holy Innocents, and Thomas à Becket. White is indispensable at the Purification of the Virgin, and on Easter Sunday, but more especially at Pentecost, which thence received and has retained, the name of *Whit* or *White* Sunday. The Romans used the same colour during their sacrifices to their superior gods. Cicero (*De Legibus*, ii.)

says: "Color albus præcipue decorus Deo est, tum in cæteris, tum maxime in textili."

Scarlet vestments are used on the festivals of the apostles, evangelists, and martyrs, on account of the blood of their passion which they shed for Christ. "Some use red from the vigil of Pentecost to Trinity Sunday inclusively, on account of the fervour of the Holy Ghost, for there appeared unto them divers tongues of fire."

Black has a rare and solemn license for its use on Good Friday, when every ornament of the sacred edifice is shrouded in black, and the paintings veiled with sable. It is also used on days of abstinence and affliction, and whenever the Roman pontiff walks in procession barefooted. For the Innocents it is a question whether black be most suitable to the mournful occasion, or red, in sympathy with these earliest martyrs; though, as regards themselves, the white, as above, remains the most apposite and symbolical of their innocence. A curious reason is given for the use of black in masses of requiem and from Septuagesima to Easter as commemorative of the expression, Canticles i. 5: "My spouse saith, I am black, but comely."

Green seems the residuary colour which is used when the church has none other of the above three specially appointed, and is not, therefore, mentioned, or at least rarely, in the common Roman Catholic almanacs of the present time; but the reason assigned is curious and scarcely defensible, because green is an intermediate colour between black, white and red, and we are curious to know if our painters acknowledge it as such. A very corrupt passage of Durand gives some relations of other colours to the foregoing, which are hardly cognizable—"Ad hos quatuor colores ceteri referuntur, scilicet ad rubeum colorem coccineus, ad nigrum violaceus qui aliter coccus vocatur: ad album byssineus: ad viridem croceus quanquam nonnulli rosas ad martyros crocum ad confessores et lilium ad vergines referunt." In the Roman Catholic Almanack for 1846 the purple is frequently indicated as the colour for the days marked *Ferie*.

THE SAVANS IN SCOTLAND.

The proceedings of the British Association were brought to a close at Aberdeen last week, after a very interesting series of papers had been read and discussed. The Prince Consort, who has attended several of the sittings, conveyed the Queen's commands to the members of the society to partake of her majesty's hospitality at Balmoral—a requisition which was obeyed by two hundred gentlemen.

During the congress the association has devoted several grants of money to the investigation of scientific subjects. The following is a list of the investigators chosen, the topics they are to treat, and the sums of money they are to receive towards their expenses:—To the Kew Observatory, £500; to Prof. Sullivan, "Solubility of Salts," £30; to Prof. Voelcker, "Constituents of Manures," £25; to Mr. A. Gages, "Chemico-Mechanical Analysis of Rocks," £25; to Dr. A. Smith, "Scientific Evidence in Courts of Law," £10; to R. Mallet, "Earthquake Waves," £25; to Rev. Dr. Anderson, "Excavations in Yellow Sandstone of Dura Den," £20; to Sir R. I. Murchison, "Fossils in Upper Silurian Rocks, Lesmahago," £15; to R. M. Andrew, "General Dredging," £50; to Dr. Ogilvie, "Dredging North and East Coasts of Scotland," £25; to Prof. Kinahan, "Dredging in Dublin Bay," £15; to Dr. Daubeny, "Growth of Plants," £10; to Prof. Allman, "Report on Hydroid Zoophytes," £10; to Dr. Wilson, "Colour Blindness," £10; to Admiral Moorsom, "Steam Vessels' Performance," £150; and to Prof. J. Thomson, "Discharge of Water," £10; making altogether a total of £930.

The business of the session having come to a conclusion, the assembled philosophers on Thursday posted over to Balmoral, to pay their loyal respects to their sovereign. The invitation was originally limited to the members of the

general committee of the association, it was afterwards extended to life members of the association, to gentlemen who had read papers during the late meeting of the body, and to the officers of sections—precaution being, however, taken by the executive of the association that the entire number to whom invitations were issued should not exceed two hundred. It is not believed that this limitation was at the command or even the desire of her majesty or his royal highness the Prince Consort. It is supposed to have been the act of the council of the learned society to which this distinguished honour was paid, who apprehended that at so short a notice sufficient posting accommodation could not be had to convey more than two hundred from Banchory, where the Deeside Railway ends, to Balmoral, a distance of thirty-three miles. This was, however, a mistake. A larger number might have been carried down on similar terms to those charged by the association for the conveyance of the members to whom they had distributed invitations. At all events, parties might have gone by the ordinary public conveyances, or by vehicles hired on their own account; and there can be no doubt that the limitation and the mode of distribution fixed upon by the council gave rise to much discontent amongst the general body of members. The gates of Balmoral were thrown open with royal hospitality on the occasion, and all who entered, even the most humble, were regaled with right royal abundance.

At two o'clock a splendid breakfast was partaken of by the guests, and shortly afterwards her majesty accompanied by her husband and children joined the party; and gave the signal for the commencement of the Highland games which she had ordered for the amusement of her visitors. The scene was a very striking one, the presence of three Highland clans contributing not a little to the picturesque and feudal character of the assemblage—these were the Duff Highlanders under their chief the Earl of Fife, the Farquharsons, commanded by Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, and the Forbes clan under Sir Charles of that ilk. The athletic games which have been so laudably revived and patronized by the sovereign of late years were never shown to greater advantage, and tossing the caber, putting the stone, throwing the hammer, sword play, dancing, *et hoc genus omne* were performed with enormous gusto and as much to the satisfaction of the guests as the exhibitors.

At half-past five the Queen left the company, which was the signal for the party to break up after a most delightful day; the weather was somewhat showery but that meteorological phase appeared to be generally accepted as a necessary adjunct to the Highland scenery, and umbrellas were treated with the contempt which they deserved. After sundry refreshings by the way, the wandering men of learning arrived safely at Aberdeen at one o'clock in the morning, and thus ended the congress of the British Association for 1859.

Among the numerous valuable contributions which were read before the association there are two of a particularly interesting character which we have transferred to our own columns. These are Sir Charles Lyell's view of the present state of geological science and Mr. Laurence Oliphant's observations on the island of Japan.

Oxford and Manchester contend for the honour of entertaining the British Association next year. Oxford is the chosen, with the preferential reservation in favour of the Lancashire city for next year. Lord Wrottesley is to be the President. The following will assist him as Vice-Presidents: The Chancellor of the University of Oxford; the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford; the Duke of Marlborough; the Earl of Rosse; the Bishop of Oxford; the Dean of Christ Church; C. Daubeny, Esq., M.D.; H. W. Ackland, Esq., M.D.; W. F. Dinkins, Esq. Major General Sabine has withdrawn from the office of Secretary. Prof. Walker has been elected General Secretary. It is pro-

posed to hold the session next year nearly three months earlier—that is, in June instead of September.

SIR CHARLES LYELL ON GEOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

No subject has lately excited more curiosity and general interest among geologists and the public than the question of the antiquity of the human race; whether or no we have sufficient evidence to prove the former co-existence of man with certain extinct mammalia, in caves or in the superficial deposits commonly called drift or "diluvium." For the last quarter of a century, the occasional occurrence, in various parts of Europe, of the bones of man or the works of his hands, in cave-breccias and stalactites associated with the remains of the extinct hyæna, bear, elephant, or rhinoceros, have given rise to a suspicion that the date of man must be carried further back than we had heretofore imagined. On the other hand, extreme reluctance was naturally felt on the part of scientific reasoners to admit the validity of such evidence, seeing that so many caves have been inhabited by a succession of tenants, and have been selected by man, as a place not only of domicile, but of sepulture, while some caves have also served as the channels through which the waters of flooded rivers have flowed, so that the remains of living beings which have peopled the district at more than one era may have subsequently been mingled in such caverns and confounded together in one and the same deposit.

The facts, however, recently brought to light during the systematic investigation, as reported on by Falconer, of the Brixham Cave, must, I think, have prepared you to admit that scepticism in regard to the cave evidence in favour of the antiquity of man had previously been pushed to an extreme. To escape from what I now consider was a legitimate deduction from the facts already accumulated, we were obliged to resort to hypotheses requiring great changes in the relative levels and drainage of valleys; and, in short, the whole physical geography of the respective regions where the caves are situated—changes that would alone imply a remote antiquity for the human fossil remains, and make it probable that man was old enough to have co-existed, at least, with the Siberian mammoth.

But, in the course of the last fifteen years, another class of proofs have been advanced in France in confirmation of man's antiquity, into two of which I have personally examined in the course of the present summer, and to which I shall now briefly advert. First, so long ago as the year 1844, M. Aymard, an eminent palæontologist and antiquary, published an account of the discovery in the volcanic district of Central France, of portions of two human skeletons (the skulls, teeth, and bones), imbedded in a volcanic breccia, found in the mountain of Denise, in the environs of Le Puy en Velay, a breccia anterior in date to one, at least, of the latest eruptions of that volcanic mountain. On the opposite side of the same hill, the remains of a large number of mammalia, most of them of extinct species, have been detected in *tuffaceous strata*, believed, and I think correctly, to be of the same age. The authenticity of the human fossils was from the first disputed by several geologists, but admitted by the majority of those who visited Le Puy and saw, with their own eyes, the original specimen now in the museum of that town. Among others, M. Pictet, so well known to you by his excellent work on Palæontology, declared after his visit to the spot his adhesion to the opinions previously expressed by Aymard.

My friend, Mr. Scrope, in the second edition of his *Volcanoes of Central France*, lately published, also adopted the same conclusion, although after accompanying me this year to Le Puy, he has seen reason to modify his views. The result of our joint examination—a result which, I believe, essentially coincides with that arrived at by MM. Hébert and Lartet, names well known to science, who have also this year gone into this inquiry on the spot—may thus be stated. We are by no means prepared to maintain that the specimen in the museum at Le Puy (which unfortunately was never seen *in situ* by any scientific observer) is a fabrication. On the contrary, we incline to believe that the human fossils in this and some other specimens from the same hill, were really imbedded by natural causes in their present matrix. But the rock in which they are entombed consists of two parts, one of which is a compact, and for the most part thinly laminated stone, into which none of the human bones penetrate; the other containing the bones is a lighter and much more porous stone, without lamination, to which we could find nothing similar in the mountain of Denise, although both M. Hébert and I made several excavations on the alleged site of the fossils. M. Hébert therefore suggested to me that this more porous stone, which resembles in colour and mineral composition, though not in structure, parts of the genuine old breccia of Denise, may be made up of the older

rock broken up and afterwards redeposited, or as the French say *remané*, and, therefore, of much newer date—an hypothesis which well deserves consideration; but I feel that we are, at present, so ignorant of the precise circumstances and position under which these celebrated human fossils were found, that I ought not to waste time in speculating on their probable mode of interment, but simply state that, in my opinion, they afford no demonstration of man having witnessed the last volcanic eruptions of central France. The skulls, according to the judgment of the most competent osteologists who have yet seen them, do not seem to depart in a marked manner from the modern European, or Caucasian, type, and the human bones are in a fresher state than those of the *Elephas meridionalis* and other quadrupeds found in any breccia of Denise which can be referred to the period even of the latest volcanic eruptions. But, while I have thus failed to obtain satisfactory evidence in favour of the remote origin assigned to the human fossils of Le Puy, I am fully prepared to corroborate the conclusions which have been recently laid before the Royal Society by Mr. Prestwich, in regard to the age of the flint implements associated in undisturbed gravel, in the north of France, with the bones of elephants, at Abbeville and Amiens. These were first noticed at Abbeville, and their true geological position assigned to them by M. Boucher de Perthes, in 1849, in his "Antiquités Celtiques," while those of Amiens were afterwards described in 1855, by the late Dr. Rigollot.

For a clear statement of the facts I may refer you to the abstract of Mr. Prestwich's memoir in the Proceedings of the Royal Society for 1859, and have only to add that I have myself obtained abundance of flint implements (some of which are laid upon the table) during a short visit to Amiens and Abbeville. Two of the worked flints of Amiens were discovered in the gravel pits of St. Achel—*one at the depth of ten, and the other of seventeen feet below the surface, at the time of my visit; and M. Georges Pouchet, of Rouen, author of a work on the Races of Man, who has since visited the spot, has extracted with his own hands one of these implements, as Messrs. Prestwich and Flower had done before him. The stratified gravel resting immediately on the chalk in which these rudely fashioned instruments are buried, belongs to the post pliocene period, all the freshwater and land shells which accompany them being of existing species.*

The great number of the fossil instruments which have been likened to hatchets, spear heads, and wedges, is truly wonderful. More than a thousand of them have already been met with in the last ten years, in the valley of the Somme, in an area fifteen miles in length. I infer that a tribe of savages, to whom the use of iron was unknown, made a long sojourn in this region; and I am reminded of a large Indian mound which I saw in St. Simond's island, in Georgia—a mound ten acres in area, and having an average height of five feet, chiefly composed of cast-away oyster shells, throughout which arrow heads, stone axes, and Indian pottery are dispersed. If the neighbouring river, the Alatomaha, or the sea which is at hand, should invade, sweep away, and stratify the contents of this mound, it might produce a very analogous accumulation of human implements, unmingled perhaps with human bones. Although the accompanying shells are of living species, I believe the antiquity of the Abbeville and Amiens flint instruments to be great indeed if compared to the times of history or tradition. I consider the gravel to be of fluvial origin; but I could detect nothing in the structure of its several parts indicating cataclysmal action, nothing that might not be due to such river-floods as we have witnessed in Scotland during the last half century. It must have required a long period for the wearing down of the chalk which supplied the broken flints for the formation of so much gravel at various heights, sometimes one hundred feet above the present level of the Somme, for the deposition of fine sediment, including entire shells, both terrestrial and aquatic, and also for the denudation which the entire mass of stratified drift has undergone, portions having been swept away, so that what remains of it often terminates abruptly in old river cliffs, besides being covered by a newer unstratified drift. To explain these changes, I should infer considerable oscillations in the level of the land in that part of France—slow movements of upheaval and subsidence, deranging, but not wholly displacing, the course of the ancient rivers. Lastly, the disappearance of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other genera of quadrupeds now foreign to Europe implies, in like manner, a vast lapse of ages separating the era in which the fossil implements were framed and that of the invasion of Gaul by the Romans.

Among the problems of high theoretical interest which the recent progress of geology and natural history has brought into notice, no one is more prominent, and, at the same time, more obscure, than that relating to the origin of species. On this

difficult and mysterious subject a work will very shortly appear, by Mr. Charles Darwin, the result of twenty years of observation and experiments in zoology, botany, and geology, by which he has been led to the conclusion that those powers of nature which give rise to races and permanent varieties in animals and plants are the same as those which, in much longer periods, produce species, and, in a still longer series of ages, give rise to differences of generic rank. He appears to me to have succeeded, by his investigations and reasonings, to have thrown a flood of light on many classes of phenomena connected with the affinities, geographical distribution, and geological succession of organic beings, for which no other hypothesis has been able, or has even attempted, to account.

Among the communications sent in to this section, I have received from Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, one confirming the discovery which he and I formerly announced of a land shell, or pupa, in the coal formation of Nova Scotia. When we contemplate the vast series of formations intervening between the tertiary and carboniferous strata, all destitute of air breathing mollusca—at least of the terrestrial class—such a discovery affords an important illustration of the extreme defectiveness of our geological records. It has always appeared to me that the advocates of progressive development have too much overlooked the imperfection of these records, and that, consequently, a large part of the generalizations in which they have indulged in regard to the first appearance of the different classes of animals, especially of air breathers, will have to be modified or abandoned. Nevertheless, that the doctrine of progressive development may contain in it the germs of a true theory, I am far from denying. The consideration of this question will come before you when the age of the white sandstone of Elgin is discussed—a rock hitherto referred to the old red, or Devonian formation, but now ascertained to contain several reptilian forms, of so high an organization as to raise a doubt in the minds of many geologists whether so old a place in the series can correctly be assigned to it.

MR. LAURENCE OLIPIANT ON JAPAN.

The three ports of the empire visited by the Mission, and which fell more immediately under our observation, were Nagasaki, situated in the Island of Kinsin; Sowiuda, a port opened by Commodore Perry on the Promontory of Idsa; and Yedo, the capital city of the empire. Of these, Nagasaki is the one with which we have been for the longest period familiar. In former times it was a fishing village, situated in the principality of Omura; it is now an imperial demesne, and the most flourishing port in the empire. It owes its origin to the establishment, at this advantageous point, of a Portuguese settlement in the year 1569, and its prosperity to the enlightened policy pursued by the Christian prince of Omura, in whose territory it was situated, while its transference to the Crown was the result of political intrigues on the part of the Portuguese settlers, in consequence of which the celebrated Tago Sama included it among the lands appertaining to the Crown.

Situated almost at the westernmost extremity of the empire, at the head of a deep landlocked harbour, and in convenient proximity to some of the wealthiest and most productive principalities in the empire, Nagasaki possesses great local advantages, and will doubtless continue an important commercial emporium, even when the trade of the empire at large is more fully developed and has found an outlet through other ports. The town is pleasantly situated on a belt of level ground which intervenes between the water and the swelling hills, forming an amphitheatre of great scenic beauty, their slopes terraced with rice fields; their valleys heavily timbered, and watered by gushing mountain streams; their projecting points crowned with temples or frowning with batteries; everywhere cottages buried in foliage reveal their existence by curling wreaths of blue smoke; in the creeks and inlets picturesque boats lie moored; sacred groves, approached by rock-cut steps, or pleasure gardens tastefully laid out, enchant the eye. The whole aspect of nature is such as cannot fail to produce a most favourable impression upon the mind of the stranger visiting Japan for the first time.

The city itself contains a population of about 50,000, and consists of between eighty and ninety streets, running at right angles to each other—broad enough to admit of the passage of wheeled vehicles, were any to be seen in them—and kept scrupulously clean. A canal intersects the city, spanned by thirty-five bridges, of which fifteen are handsomely constructed of stone. The Dutch factory is placed upon a small fan-shaped island about two hundred yards in length, and connected with the mainland by a bridge. Until recently, the members of the factory were confined exclusively to this limited area, and kept under a strict and rigid surveillance. The old régime is now, however, rapidly passing

away; and the history of their imprisonment, of the indignities to which they were exposed and the insults they suffered, has already become a matter of tradition.

The port of Hiogo is situated in the bay of Ohosaka, opposite to the celebrated city of that name, from which it is ten or twelve miles distant. The Japanese government have expended vast sums in their engineering efforts to improve its once dangerous anchorage. A breakwater, which was erected at a prodigious expense, and which cost the lives of numbers of workmen, has proved sufficient for the object for which it was designed. There is a tradition that a superstition existed in connection with this dyke, to the effect that it would never be finished, unless an individual could be found sufficiently patriotic to suffer himself to be buried in it. A Japanese Curtius was not long in forthcoming, to whom a debt of gratitude will be due in all time to come from every British ship that rides securely at her anchor behind the breakwater. Hiogo has now become the port of Ohosaka and Miaco, and will, in all probability, be the principal port of European trade in the empire. The city is described as equal in size to Nagasaki. When Kämpfer visited it, he found three hundred junks at anchor in its bay. The Dutch describe Ohosaka as a more attractive resort even than Yedo.

While this latter city may be regarded as the London of Japan, Ohosaka seems to be its Paris. Here are the most celebrated theatres, the most sumptuous tea-houses, the most extensive pleasure gardens. It is the abode of luxury and wealth, the favourite resort of fashionable Japanese, who come here to spend their time in gaiety and pleasure. Ohosaka is one of the five Imperial cities, and contains a vast population. It is situated on the left bank of the Jedogawa, a stream which rises in the Lake of Oity, situated a day and a half's journey in the interior. It is navigable for boats of large tonnage as far as Miaco, and is spanned by numerous handsome bridges. The port of Hiogo and city of Ohosaka will not be opened to Europeans until the 1st of January, 1863. The foreign residents will then be allowed to explore the country in any direction, for a distance of twenty-five miles, except towards Miaco, or, as it is more properly called, Kioto. They will not be allowed to approach nearer than twenty-five miles to this far-famed city.

Situated at the head of a bay, or rather gulf, so extensive that the opposite shores are not visible to each other, Yedo spreads itself on a continuous line of houses along its partially undulating, partially level margin, for a distance of about ten miles. Including suburbs, at its greatest width it is probably about seven miles across, but for a portion of the distance it narrows to a mere strip of houses. Any rough calculation of the population of so vast a city must necessarily be very vague and uncertain; but, after some experience of Chinese cities, two millions does not seem too high an estimate at which to place Yedo. In consequence of the great extent of the area occupied by the residences of the princes, there are quarters of the town in which the inhabitants are very sparse. The citadel, or residence of the temporal emperor, cannot be less than five or six miles in circumference, and yet it only contains about forty thousand souls. On the other hand, there are parts of the city in which the inhabitants seem almost as closely packed as they are in Chinese towns. The streets are broad and admirably drained, some of them are lined with peach and plum trees, and when these are in blossom must present a gay and lively appearance. Those which traverse the princes' quarter are for the most part as quiet and deserted as aristocratic thoroughfares generally are. Those which pass through the commercial and manufacturing quarters are densely crowded with passengers on foot, in chairs, and on horseback, while occasionally, but not often, an ox waggon rumbles and creaks along. The houses are only of two stories, sometimes built of freestone, sometimes sun burnt brick, and sometimes wood; the roofs are either tiles or shingles. The shops are completely open to the street; some of these are very extensive, the showrooms for the more expensive fabrics being upstairs, as with us. The eastern part of the city is built upon a level plain, watered by the Toda Gawa, which flows through this section of the town, and supplies with water the large moats which surround the citadel. It is spanned by the Nipon; has a wooden bridge of enormous length, celebrated as the Hyde Park Corner of Japan, as from it all distances throughout the empire are measured. Towards the western quarter of the city the country becomes more broken, swelling hills rise above the housetops richly clothed with foliage, from out the waving masses of which appear the upturned gables of a temple, or the many roofs of a pagoda.

It will be some satisfaction to foreigners to know that they are

not to be excluded for ever from this most interesting city. By the treaty concluded in it by Lord Elgin, on the 1st of January, 1862, British subjects shall be allowed to reside there, and it is not improbable that a great portion of the trade may ultimately be transferred to it from Kanagawa. There is plenty of water and a good anchorage at a distance of about a mile from the western suburb of Linagawa. The only other port which has been opened by the late treaty in the island of Nipon is the port of Nee-c-gata, situated upon its western coast. As this port has never yet been visited by Europeans, it is stipulated that if it be found inconvenient as a harbour, another shall be substituted for it, to be opened on the 1st of January, 1860.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONRY IN SUNDERLAND.

"A QUERIST" inquired through your columns (vol. vi., p. 1121), if the composer of the ode, "Bring me, ye Sacred Choir," used at the dedication of the Phoenix Hall, Sunderland, was William Shield, of musical notoriety? No answer having appeared, may I venture to repeat the question, and also beg the further information as to the authorship of the words?—H. W. MOORE.—[The William Shield was Shield the composer, one of the happiest dramatic musicians that this or any other country has produced. The author of the words was Tipping Brown, M.D., one of the Masonic notabilities of Sunderland. Whilst on this subject it may be interesting to some, if not all, of our readers to know something of the history of Masonry in Sunderland, and we shall therefore make no apology for extracting from George Garbutt's *Historical and Descriptive View of the Parishes of Monkwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth, and the Port and Borough of Sunderland*, which appeared in the year 1819, and being locally printed and published, is of very rare occurrence. There is, at p. 287, a heading specially devoted to "The Masonic Lodges," which is as follows:—

"The origin of Freemasonry is very ancient, some of its advocates carrying its antiquity to the time of the building of Solomon's temple. Its introduction into England has been fixed at the year 1764, when Benedict Biscopius brought from the continent, to assist in the erection and decoration of the monastery of Monkwearmouth, 'painters, glaziers, freemasons, and singers,' and it appears that from that period many buildings were erected by men in companies, who are said to have called themselves free, because they were at liberty to work in any part of England."†

The account then goes over the history of the Lodge at York and its foundation, and coming down to the time of the Hanoverian dynasty, we are told that:—

"Freemasonry was established in Sunderland in the year 1755, when a constitution for that purpose was granted by the Marquis of Carnarvon. It is dated Oct. the 7th in that year, and is directed to James Smithson, Provincial, who constituted the Lodge, then No. 207, though now from different intermediate erasements, No. 146."‡ "The first officers we find on record are John Thornhill, Esq., Master; Jacob Trotter, S.W.; John Rowe, J.W.; and the first D.M. who carried on the business of the Craft for many years was George Ogilvie, a man from every account profoundly skilled in all the secrets and mysteries of Freemasonry. The Lodge was held at the house of Adam Turner, Church-street, and was soon composed of the most respectable characters of the town and neighbourhood. The Masters who succeeded were Dr. Isaac Brown; William Gooch, Esq., comptroller of the customs; Robert Inman, Esq.; and many others of equal importance.

"After many fluctuations, and some changes of place, the Lodge fell under the direction of Captain George Thompson, who held the chair seven years, and under whose auspices the number of members was sensibly and respectably augmented. He built an elegant hall for them, the first stone of which he laid with the accustomed ceremonies and honours, the brethren having accompanied him to the site of the building in solemn procession, and it being the anniversary of his majesty's accession, the loyal brethren, in honour of the day, gave to their Lodge for the first time 'a local habitation and a name,' calling it from hence the King George's Lodge. The building being finished in due time, was solemnly dedicated on the 16th of June, 1778. On that occasion the Grand Lodge of England favoured the brethren with the music performed at the dedication of the Freemasons' Hall, which was admirably supported on the present occurrence by the principal vocal and instrumental performers round the country. From the hall the brethren proceeded to the assembly room, where the presence of above one hundred and twenty ladies added elegance and interest to the scene.

* Garbutt quotes Lambarde as his authority for this statement.

† Vide Etymology of "Mason," in *Freemasons' Magazine*, present series, p. 149.

‡ Since 1819, when this was written, the number has undergone other changes, and it stands at present as No. 111, on the Grand Lodge register.

An animated oration was delivered by William Hutchinson, Esq., author of a *History of the County of Durham, &c.* A hundred and forty Masons dined together, and the whole was concluded with festivity tempered with moderation.

"At the close of the year 1781, Capt. Thompson resigned the chair, and received a unanimous vote of thanks for the important services he had rendered the Lodge, and Tipping Brown, M.D., was chosen Master in his stead. Dr. Brown held the chair three years, and under his direction the Lodge flourished with increasing splendour and advantage. On the 19th of November, 1783, however, after having held a Master's Lodge, the hall by some accident took fire, some of the furniture, papers, &c., were saved, but much was lost and injured, particularly some valuable paintings, and the hall was entirely destroyed.

"The meetings were then held at one of the principal inns, where a subscription was entered into, ground purchased, and on the 5th of August, 1784, Dr. Brown laid the first stone of the Phoenix Lodge, attended by a numerous and splendid assemblage of Freemasons, who, clothed in the different jewels of their offices and orders, had accompanied him for that purpose. The architect was the late Mr. John Bonner, who, in the space of twelve months, completed one of the most beautiful edifices in England for Masonic purposes. On Tuesday, April 5th, 1785, the ceremony of the dedication took place, and was one of the most brilliant meetings Freemasonry had ever witnessed in this part of the kingdom. The following ode, written for the occasion by Dr. Brown, and set to music by Wm. Shield, Esq., was performed with the whole musical strength of Durham Cathedral and the surrounding neighbourhood. [Then follows the ode our correspondent inquires about, printed at full length]. On this occasion an oratorio was given in the church, and a masterly and suitable oration was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Hall, Chaplain to the Lodge; after which a sumptuous dinner was provided for one hundred and seventy-six of the brethren who attended, and the day was finished with conviviality and temperance.

"From that time down to the present day this Lodge has continued to meet in this elegant hall, the interior of which has lately been decorated and embellished in a tasteful and scientific style. The business of the Craft, carried on under the superintendence of several respectable gentlemen as Masters,* has been conducted with attention and diligence. Phoenix Lodge, No 146, meets every first and third Wednesday: present officers—Thomas Wilson, W.M.; William Nicholson, S.W.; John Lindsay, J.W.; David Hopper, P.M.; Thomas Thompson, Tyler; William Stephenson, Sec.; James Turnbull, S.D.; Thomas Noton, J.D.; Peter Augustus Galot, Org."

THE SEA CAPTAINS' LODGE.

"Soon after the formation of the first Lodge, in the year 1755, the number of brethren having rapidly increased, several gentlemen agreed to establish themselves under a separate constitution, and this, on their petition, was granted by the Marquis of Carnarvon, his warrant bearing date January 14th, 1757. They were established by the style and title of the 'Sea Captains' Lodge,' by John Thornhill, Master of the old Lodge, and his assistant officers. Their first Master was William Scolly, and the Wardens were Joseph Greenwell and Micah Wardell.

"From its commencement this Lodge has held an even course of industry and reputation—not much disturbed by accident nor made prominent by external variety. The early meetings seem to have been well attended, numbers were initiated, and the Masonic business (chiefly conducted by Mr. William Allison) appears to have been carried on with dignity and intelligence.

"In the contemplation of all institutions which are to be carried into effect by the energy of human powers, we, in general, find the establishment owing much of its success to the influence of circumstances which have arisen without preparation, or to the efforts of individuals, who have—perhaps by accident—taken a lead in the direction of the society. To the exertions of one who held the chair for many years is the Sea Captains' Lodge beholden for a long series of prosperity and good government. The person alluded to is the late John Biss, Esq., who fortunately was chosen Master in the year 1765, and continued in that office until the year 1784. During his administration Masonry was cultivated with ardour and diligence, order was enforced, conviviality was enjoyed, and the finances of the Lodge advanced to such a pitch of affluence as to supply, in the most ample manner, the conveniences or decorations of the institution, or be ready to answer the more interesting calls of general charity.

"From the period of his resignation the Lodges were not so well attended; and although a few faithful brethren preserved 'the sacred fire,' yet it must be acknowledged that Masonry, for a time, felt a very sensible depression. It was, however, destined that, as the energy of one man had brought the society into a state of reputation and prosperity, and as his loss had occasioned languor, and almost dissolution, so the exertions of another valuable individual should raise the drooping spirits, restore the accustomed vigour, and infuse life and spirit into all future proceedings.

"In the year 1791 the late Michael Scarth, Esq., became a member of the Lodge. To a mind well informed and a sound judgment he joined

* Tipping Brown, M.D., 1785-86; Mr. William Fergusson, 1787-89; Tipping Brown, M.D., 1790-96; Mr. Thomas Wilson, 1797, 1802; Mr. William Eden, 1803-9; Mr. Thomas Wilson, 1810-13; Mr. Thomas Robson, 1814; Mr. Thomas Bonner, 1815-16; Mr. Thomas Wilson, 1817-18.

a facility of application and steady perseverance that would not easily abandon a design while any advantage could be procured to it, or, indeed, whilst the minutest part of it appeared unaccomplished. As soon as he was elected to an office, he resolved to use his influence and exertions to raise the Lodge to its former level. He commenced by improving the rules and by-laws of the society; for which purpose he visited the different Lodges in the neighbourhood, consulted their various regulations, and from them compiled and composed a code adapted to secure every fraternal and scientific purpose of the institution. His other exertions were equally judicious and beneficial; the Lodge flourished, and Masonry was promoted and respected.

"On the 27th of December, 1791, Rowland Burdon, Esq., at that period member of parliament for the County of Durham, was elected Master; the respectability of his name, and above all, the virtuous lustre of his character, gave new vigour and dignity to his proceedings.

"In 1792 the brethren showed a sense of the benefit they had received by appointing Mr. Scarth to be their Master. During his government Mr. Burdon laid the first stone of Wearmouth bridge. Mr. Scarth was honoured by the Provincial Grand Master with a blue apron; and in course of that year, he planned and brought into execution a charitable scheme of giving education to twelve poor children. The Lodge formed, and set apart, a fund for the purpose of supporting this institution which is at present under the superintendence of Mr. William Robinson, who has a very numerous and respectable school, and who was himself one of the first boys educated out of their fund; a striking proof of the utility of such establishments.

"The scientific and occult operations of the Craft are applied with skill, diligence, and respectful decorum, in this Lodge; in strict conformity to the mode promulgated by the United Grand Lodge in London. There is likewise a Royal Arch Chapter attached to it, the business of which is conducted with the utmost propriety. The Sea Captains' Lodge, No. 133, now known as the Palatine Lodge, No. 114, meeting at the Bridge Inn, Bishopwearmouth, meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month, at Mr. Forrest's, Queen's Head, Queen Street, in a very neat and compact room, built on purpose; except three months in the summer, when the members only meet once in each month. Present officers:—Thomas Hardy, W.M.; Pattinson Dixon, S.W.; Alexander Milne, J.W.; Christopher Hutchinson, Treas.; Rev. Birket Dawson, Chap.; Richard Wright, P.M.; John Lipton Hutton, Sec.; John Gibson, S.D.; John Armstrong, J.D.; Gowland Sumners, I.C.; — Addison, Tyler.

"In addition to the Phoenix and Sea Captains' Lodges, two others have subsequently been established, viz.—the St. John's Lodge, No. 118, now No. 91, which meets at the Lord Wellington, in the Low Street; present Master, Thomas Hobkirk, and the St. Paul's Lodge, No. 197,* which meets at the Fighting Cock Inn, Monkwearmouth. Present Master, William Tyzack."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Frequent absences and pressure of business have prevented my replying at an earlier date to the letter of Bro. Thorne of Margate, which appeared in your number of 16th July last.

The worthy brother complains that the "appeal," as he terms it, of the Rev. Bro. Lyall and myself in reference to the Masonic schools, was "too indiscriminately made," and he intimates that it ought not to have included the province of Kent. Bro. Thorne could hardly have had before him our first communication and subsequent report when he wrote his letter. What was the nature of the letter we addressed in the first instance to the provincial brethren? It was simply an inquiry to this effect—What, in your opinion, is the best machinery that could be adopted in the provinces, with a view to make the Masonic schools better known, and probably result in increasing their funds?

It seems to me that had Bro. Lyall and myself transmitted this letter of inquiry to the provinces generally, omitting the province of Kent, we should have acted towards this province with a discourtesy of which we trust we are incapable.

After carefully collating the replies that were received, we drew up and presented our report. That report was taken into consideration at a court of each school, specially summoned for the purpose, and at each court the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That the report be approved; and this court, being much impressed with the importance of uniform action on the part of the supporters of the institution throughout the country,

* This Lodge we believe to be extinct; it is not to be found in our present Calendar.

earnestly recommends the brethren of the provinces to adopt the suggestions offered on page 9 of the printed report."

The suggestions alluded to were these:—

1. "That each province be requested to form a committee, to be called 'The Provincial Committee of the Province of * * * *', for promoting the interests of the Masonic Schools' (or, if the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution should wish to be included, 'of the four Masonic Charities').
2. "That such committee do consist of a member of each Lodge in the province, to be annually elected or re-elected by the Lodge on the night of installation of W.M.
3. "That each Lodge be requested to transmit to the Secretary of each school (or charity) the name, title, and address of the brother so appointed.
4. "That the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, and Deputy Provincial Grand Master, be requested to take the offices of President and Vice-President of such committee.
5. "That the said provincial committee be requested to hold a general meeting at least once a year, and to present to the Provincial Grand Lodge a report showing the results of the labours of its members individually and collectively."

I venture to submit to the worthy Kentish brother who has complained of the proceedings of Bro. Lyall and myself, that there is nothing, either in our preliminary inquiries, or in the above suggestions, that would have warranted our specially excluding the province of Kent; and as there is strong reason to hope that the recommendation of the special courts to adopt this organization will, in a truly fraternal spirit, be very generally acceded to, I entertain an earnest hope, strengthened by the fact that the resolution above referred to was seconded by the very worthy Grand Master for the province, Bro. Purton Cooper, that the province of Kent will not form an exception.

I may add that, in accordance with a recommendation in our report, the annual statements of donations and subscriptions distributed at the anniversary festivals, and forwarded to the subscribers, will, in future, be arranged so as to show the district and provinces whence these contributions have been respectively received. Thus neither the province of Kent, nor any other province, will have ground for complaining that it does not receive its fair meed of credit for the support which its Lodges and brethren render to the schools.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,
Yours truly and fraternally,
JOHN SYMONDS.

3, Tugram-court, Bechurch-street, E.C.,
24th Sept., 1859.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—The report of the committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, dated 6th February, 1858, drew attention to the fact, that "many cases come before the committee recommended by long lists of Provincial Grand Officers and other influential brethren, none of whom, or their Lodges, subscribe to the institution."

Subsequently, the statistics given in a report from Bros. Symonds and Lyall showed how few in comparison of the provincial brethren, even of Provincial Grand Masters, Deputy Provincial Grand Masters, and others resplendent in provincial purple, subscribe to either of the schools; and that whilst the benefits of these establishments are extended to a larger number of country than of London children, the chief portion of the funds is derived from the liberality of the London brethren, the number of subscribers amongst the latter (as stated in the pamphlet now before me) apparently being "about six times greater than in all the provinces combined."

This remarkable disproportion has, I trust, been reduced by the impression which that report and those statistics must have produced in several of the provinces, but there can be no doubt it is still much greater than it ought to be, looking at the Masonic rank, social position, and notorious wealth of many of the provincial brethren who still abstain from subscribing to the schools.

I have been led into these remarks by an examination of the balloting papers for the October elections, wherein I find that the proportion of candidates is as follows:—

	London.	Country.	Total.
For the Girls School	3	6	9
„ Boys School	9	10	19
Say, for both schools...	12	16	28

The candidates from the provinces, and the children now in the schools from these same provinces, appear to be as follows:—

	Candidates for		Children now in	
	Girls School.	Boys School.	Girls School.	Boys School.
Cumberland	1	0	0	1
Devon	0	2	1	2
Durham	0	1	0	0
Essex	1	0	7	4
Kent	0	1	4	5
Lincolnshire	0	1	1	0
Monmouthshire	1	1	0	0
Northamptonshire & Huntingdonshire	1	1	0	1
Northumberland	0	1	0	0
Surrey	1	1	0	0
Sussex	0	1	0	1
West Yorkshire	1	0	4	1

These figures will have undergone some modification from elections since the date of the lists from which this statement is taken, but I have reason to think the proportions are not materially altered. Facts will, I believe, fully justify the assertion that none of these provinces, with the exception of Surrey and West Yorkshire, yet contribute to either of the schools as liberally as they ought.

The case of Devon is, to say the least of it, peculiar. Although the province has one child in the Girls and two in the Boys School (one of the latter elected only last April, and recommended by a goodly array of Past Prov. Grand Officers, not one of whom were subscribers), the Provincial Grand Lodge has deliberately rejected a motion to subscribe, and decided to expend its charity funds wholly within the province. Long may Devon enjoy the unenviable distinction of being the only province that profits, and seeks to profit, from the liberality of the Craft throughout the country, whilst keeping its own liberality entirely to itself.

Essex, it will be seen, has been remarkably prolific in candidates. The town of Colchester especially, which furnishes the one present candidate from this province, has four girls and four boys in the schools. Verily the Colchester brethren ought to be most liberal supporters of these two charities.

The province of Kent proudly boasts of having subscribed this year (out of the payment of 2s. per annum which each member makes to its own charity fund instead of to the General Fund of Benevolence) £30 to the charities of the Order. The subscriptions announced at the three festivals were, in round numbers, £6,000. Supposing that each child in the schools costs on the average £20 (and the cost certainly cannot be taken at less), the province benefits at this moment from the schools to the extent of not less than £180 per annum.

The province of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire sends a candidate for each school. The same names are on the card recommending each case, and include twelve brethren of great distinction in the province, of whom one only (the Prov. G.M.) is a subscriber to the Boys School, and not one supports the Girls School.

All these are startling facts, which I commend to the serious consideration of my brethren.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours faithfully and fraternally,
Sept. 26th, 1859. FRATER.

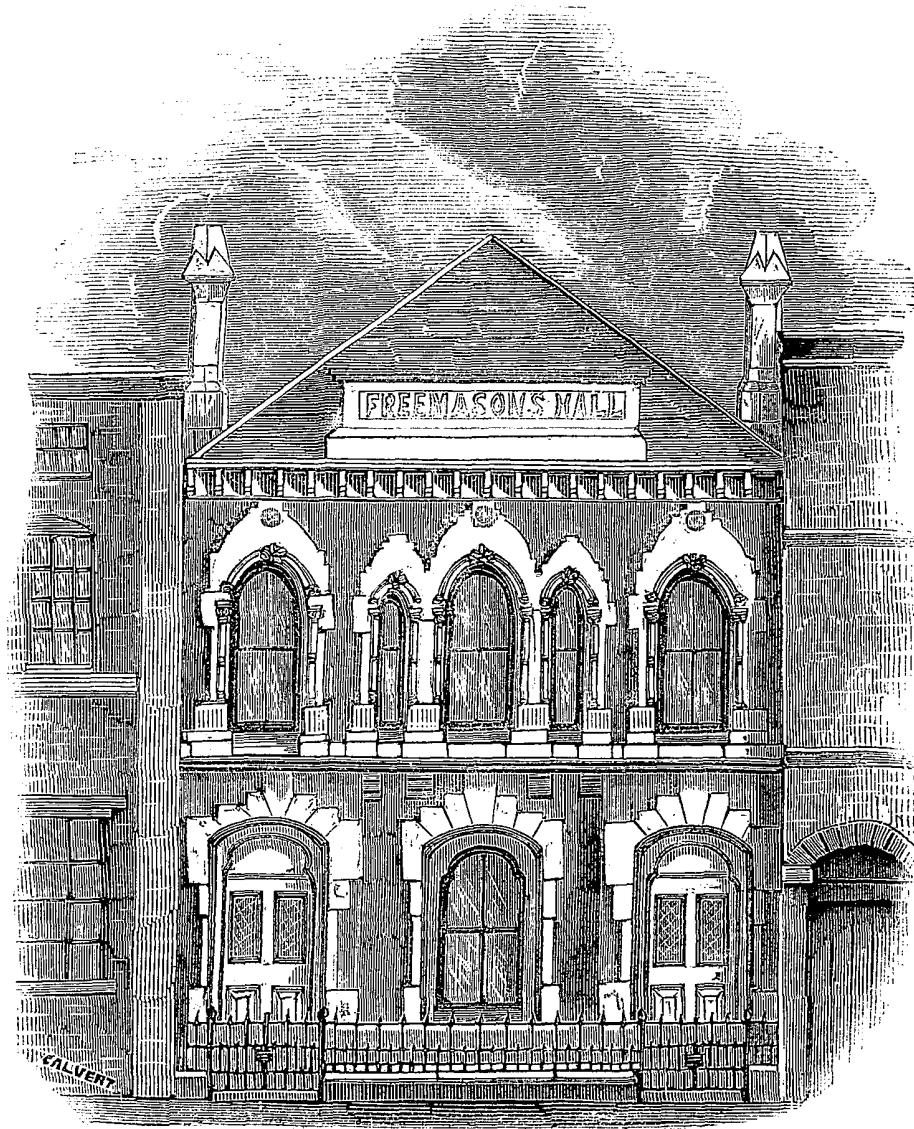
THE BLAZON OF EPISCOPACY.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—While I humbly kiss the rod, and thank any friendly critic in your columns for the detection of the errors of which I have been guilty, in respect of Bishop Stapledon's "bends," and the date of Bishop Parry's succession to the see of Rochester, may I be allowed to review my reviewer in one point, viz., the date of the decease of John Williams, Archbishop of York, which he assumes I am wrong in attributing to A.D. 1650, instead of 1660, when Archbishop Frewen was appointed. I claim as my authority the new edition of Le Neve's *Pastor*, by Mr. Hardy; upon reference to which, the date of Archbishop Williams's death is given as the 25th March, 1650, and is followed by the observation, "After his death, the see remained vacant ten years."

I am, Sir and Brother, yours most fraternally,
THE AUTHOR OF THE BLAZON OF EPISCOPACY.
Rectory, Sutton Coldfield, Sept. 21st, 1859.

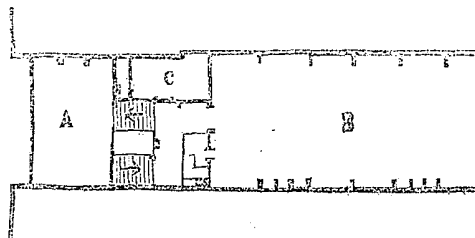
[The reviewer's knowledge of the life of the archbishop, by Hackett, at once satisfies him of the justice of our reverend brother's correction. The error was caused by being entirely absent from all works of reference at the time the notice was written.]



THE MASONIC HALL, LEICESTER.

A.—LIBRARY, 17 by 25.

C.—ANTE ROOM.



B.—LODGE ROOM, 60 25.

D.—PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE.

GROUND PLAN.

THE MASONIC HALL, LEICESTER.

THE building, which is to be devoted solely to Masonic purposes, consists of two floors, the upper and principal one affording a Lodge room, sixty feet by twenty-five feet, and twenty feet high, for ceremonies and Masonic balls, for which latter purpose an orchestral gallery is formed; also a dining room, twenty-four feet by seventeen feet; and other rooms necessary for the purposes of the Craft. The communication from the ground floor is by a spacious staircase, six feet wide, leading to an open landing, which forms the approach to the principal rooms. On the ground floor are the entrance, ante

room, kitchen, and residence for the Tyler. The front, as will be seen by our engraving, is of Italian character, and of red dressed brick, with Bath stone dressings and cornice. The polished alabaster shafts in the upper window jambs were kindly given by Bro. Broadbent, from his works near Leicester.

It is intended at a future period to convert the large area on the ground floor, under the hall, into a banqueting room, connecting it with the south east end of the hall by an ante room and staircase, to be erected on the vacant ground at the side of the building.

Literature.

REVIEWS.

Proverbs of All Nations, Compared, Explained, and Illustrated.
By WALTER B. KELLY. W. Kent and Co.

MR. KELLY tells us that British proverbs, for the most part, form the basis of this collection. They are arranged according to their import and affinity, and under each of them are grouped translations of their principal equivalents in other languages, the originals being generally appended in foot notes. By this means are formed natural families of proverbs, the several members of which acquire increased significance from the light they reflect on each other. At the same time a source of lively interest is opened for the reader, who is thus enabled to observe the manifold diversities of form which the same thought assumes, as expressed in different times, and by many distinct races of men; to trace the unity in variety, which pervades the oldest and most universal monuments of opinion and sentiment among mankind, and to verify for himself the truth of Lord Bacon's well known remark "that the genius, wit, and spirit of a nation, are discovered in its proverbs."

Mr. Kelly gives the following example of—

"CUSTOM. HABIT. USE.

"Use will make a man live in a lion's den.

"Custom is second nature.

"Cicero says nearly the same thing, and the thought has been happily amplified by Sydney Smith. 'There is no degree of disguise or distortion which human nature may not be made to assume from habit; it grows in every direction in which it is trained, and accommodates itself to every circumstance which caprice or design places in its way. It is a plant with such various aptitudes, and such opposite propensities, that it flourishes in a hothouse or in the open air; is terrestrial or aquatic, parasitical or independent; looks well in exposed situations, thrives in protected ones; can bear its own luxuriance, admits of amputation; succeeds in perfect liberty, and can be bent down into any forms of art; it is so flexible and ductile, so accommodating and vivacious, that of two methods of managing it—completely opposite—neither the one nor the other need be considered as mistaken and bad. Not that habit can give any new principle; but of those numerous principles which do exist in our nature it entirely determines the order and force.'

And he tells us the well known story about Tenterden steeple being the cause of the Goodwin Sands, but with this difference, that we really find that which seemed an utter absurdity to be a fact. He says:—

"After all, this is not so palpable a *non sequitur* as it appears, for, says Fuller, 'one story is good till another is told; and, though this be all whereupon this proverb is generally grounded, I met since with a supplement thereto: it is this. Time out of mind, money was constantly collected out of this county to fence the east banks thereof against the irruption of the sea, and such sums were deposited in the hands of the Bishop of Rochester; but because the sea had been quiet for many years without any encroaching, the bishop commuted this money to the building of a steeple and endowing a church at Tenterden. By this diversion of the collection for the maintenance of the banks, the sea afterwards broke in upon Goodwin Sands. And now the old man had told a rational tale had he found but the due favour to finish it; and thus, sometimes, that is causelessly accounted ignorance of the speaker which is nothing but impatience in the auditors, unwilling to attend to the end of the discourse.'

Our space being limited, we cannot go so far into the merits of this useful, painstaking, and amusing work, as we should desire, but we cordially recommend our readers to possess themselves of a copy, assuring them that an acquaintance with Mr. Kelly's *Proverbs of All Nations* will have its influence in adding a share to make them better and wiser men.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

THE sale of the Northwick collection of pictures was attended with so much uncertainty and doubt as to the final destination of the gems of the collection, on account of the number of purchasers on commission who were present, that the following ascertained facts as to some of these art treasures may not be unacceptable to some of our readers. Among the principal purchasers were the Duc d'Aumale, who secured several very choice examples, and among the rest the fine Perugino, "The Virgin and Child," for 350 guineas—the Dukes of Cleveland, Wellington, Newcastle, Hamilton, and Buccleuch, who each, through their agents, bought a number of valuable works—the Marquis of Hertford, Baron de Rothschild, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord de Lisle, Lord Lindsay, Lord de Saumarez, Sir T. Phillips, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Drax, Mr. Scott, Mr. J. E. Denison, Mr.

Baring, Mr. B. Owen, Mr. Holford, Mr. H. Butler, Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. Hardy, and other noble and distinguished collectors. The most extensive purchaser among the gentlemen alluded to above was Mr. Earl Drax, M.P., who is said to have bought upwards of one hundred pictures, several of them choice examples of the masters whose names they bear. They included, among a host of others, Claude's "Apollo and the Cumaean Sybil," 210 guineas; Sacchi's "Ascension of the Virgin," 200 guineas; Pinturicchio's "Nativity," 240 guineas; and A. del Sarto's "Charity," the figures life size, 210 guineas. Mr. J. Scott was the purchaser of Lingelbach's "Departure for the Chase," 105 guineas; B. Luini's "The Virgin gazing on the Infant Saviour," 200 guineas; "Girl with the Horn Book," by Schidone, 405 guineas; and the "St. John" of Carlo Dolce, for which he gave 2010 guineas, the highest price of any picture in the sale. The nobleman who bought most freely was the Marquis of Hertford, and among his purchases are included Gonzales Coque's "Group of Family Portraits," 300 guineas; J. B. Weenix's "View in the Garden of a Chateau," 350 guineas; Conegliano's "St. Catherine," 800 guineas; Giorgione's "Cupid Wounded by his own Arrow," 1250 guineas; Velasquez's "Boar Hunt," 310 guineas; and a number of others. The Marquis of Lansdowne has acquired, for 700 guineas, Giorgione's "Musical Party," one of the most charming pictures in the collection, and a few others. Lord Northwick was also a large purchaser, and has secured upwards of sixty of the choicest paintings, comprising Maclise's "Robin Hood and his Foresters," for 1305 guineas; "The Stoning of St. Stephen," by Garofalo, 1530 guineas; Frost's "Diana and her Nymphs surprised by Actæon," 675 guineas; Dauby's "Wood Nymph chanting her Hymn to the Rising Sun," 360 guineas; Redgrave's "Flight into Egypt," 350 guineas; Van Schendel's admired "Market Scene—Selling Poultry by Candlelight," 255 guineas; Rubens's large gallery picture of "The Lion Hunt," 300 guineas; G. Dow's "Portrait of Dr. Harvey," 120 guineas; Velasquez's "Lot and his Daughters," 140 guineas; and a number of others, including examples of Titian, Guido, Giorgione, Mabuse, Giotto, Vandyck, Pisoli, Albano, and other famous masters, ancient and modern. Five pictures only were purchased for the National Gallery, namely, G. de Treviso's "Virgin seated on a Throne, holding the Infant Saviour," 450 guineas; Giulio Romano's "Birth of Jupiter," 875 guineas; Moretto of Brescia's "Glorification of the Virgin," 550 guineas; G. Terburg's "Portrait of a Gentleman in Black," 65 guineas; and Masaccio's "Portrait of Himself," 103 guineas.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons announce the publication of a library edition of the novels of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, to consist of forty-three volumes at 5s. each. The first work to be issued is the *Caxtons*, which will be commenced in October. The volumes will be brought out once a month, and be printed in large readable type. Judging by the great popularity which Sir E. B. Lytton's late works have attained, a large sale may be predicted for this series.

The following circular has been addressed by Dr. Vaughan to the parents of boys now at Harrow:—"Dear Sir,—The end of this term will bring with it the completion of the fifteenth year of my head mastership. I have resolved, after much deliberation, to take that opportunity of relieving myself from the long pressure of those heavy duties and anxious responsibilities which are inseparable from such an office, even under the most favourable circumstances. With how much reluctance I form and announce such a resolution, it is needless for me to say. I have no doubt that the governors of the school will elect as my successor in this important charge some one in whose administration, aided by the exertions of my present able condutors, you will have reason to feel entire confidence. I earnestly hope that you will find yourself able to allow the education of your son to be completed where it has been begun. I shall ever retain a grateful remembrance of the confidence which you have reposed in me, and a lively interest in the continued welfare and prosperity of this beloved and honoured school. I remain, dear sir, your faithful servant, CHAS. J. VAUGHAN."

Mr. John Weale has compiled in a comprehensive and distinct form for reference, a list, with statistical memoranda, of the various valuable architectural and engineering works, and works on military or naval sciences, that he has published during the period of thirty-seven years he has been in business: the full title of each publication is given, the date and total cost of the undertaking, and whether at the cost of publisher or author—a very model memorial of a London publisher's enterprise and industry. It is a valuable list in itself; and if, as the compiler suggests, it could be followed by other publishers doing the same, we should have an admirable summary of what has been done in this country in respect of art.

The Berlin *Volkzeitung* denies the statement made by many German and English newspapers, of the library of Alexander von Humboldt having been sold to Lord Bloomfield, on account of the trustees of the British Museum. The paper adds, that several gentlemen are still busy making a catalogue of the library, which will not be finished before the end of December, the books turning out to be much more numerous than was at first believed.

The French provincial papers announce that the yacht built at Syra for Alexandre Dumas has arrived at Cette. She is a galliot of 73 tons, with raking masts. The crew is composed of six Greek sailors, under the command of Captain Podimatas. The yacht is called the Monte Christo. Literary circles in Paris have been not a little amused, and some scandalized, by the exposure of a *rose* resorted to by M. Alexandre Dumas in the late action brought against him by M. Merlieux. The reader is doubtless aware that when M. Dumas returned from Russia he published an amusing account of travels in the Caucasus, and that when this made its appearance M. Merlieux complained that he had made large draughts upon a book which he had published on the same subject. This soon became a subject of litigation, and M. Dumas gained a victory by convincing judge and jury that he was in no way indebted to M. Merlieux, but to a certain Captain Warner, "who," said he, "was my intimate friend; we lived, and hunted, and shot together for months in Circassia. He is a fine noble fellow, and has been aide-de-camp to Schamyl for thirty years. No man was more capable than he to give authentic accounts of Schamyl, for he never left his side during his many hairbreadth 'scapes and battles with the Muscovite." Upon this plea Dumas triumphed over Merlieux, who was condemned to pay the costs of his action. "People then began to ask (says the amusing correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*) Which Captain Warner? Could he be our old friend of long-range celebrity, served up to us as a *rechauffé* by Lord Talbot, his former inveterate patron? At last we discovered the captain in the person of a cataloguing clerk at the Public Library here, name D'Épingles, an humble scribe, who has never left his garret in Paris for any voyage farther than St. Cloud or Asnières. He thought the moment opportune—the public ripe for a book about Schamyl; so he wrote one, and being in want of a name, he borrowed that of our late projectile friend. This discovery has got wind in literary quarters in Paris, and has subjected Dumas to much ridicule; but let those laugh that win—he won his action by pleading his intimacy with this mythical personage, and he can have the double satisfaction of laughing in his sleeve at the judges whom he has duped, and at the public whom he has gulled."

The many English friends of Director Haidinger, of Vienna, will be pleased to learn that his imperial majesty has lately been pleased to confer on this distinguished mineralogist and geologist, the title of Court Counsellor (*Hof-rath*); a very high distinction in the Austrian official sphere, "on account of his able direction of the Imperial Geological Institute," as expressly announced in the imperial rescript. All votaries of science must rejoice at so well deserved a favour having been thus bestowed by the sovereign, and will regard it as a symptom of real interest for science gaining ground in the governmental circle of the Austrian empire.

Messrs. Hogg and Sons publish a reprint of Mr. Frank B. Goodrich's "Man upon the Sea," under the title of "The Sea and its Famous Sailors," following up their series of "Books for the Young;" also announces "Pictures of Heroes and Lessons from their Lives"—both with illustrations.

The prospectus of the forthcoming meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to be held at Bradford, on the 10th of October, and five following days, has been issued. The President for the year is Lord Shaftesbury; and the Vice Presidents are the Mayor of Bradford, Sir John Ramsden, Bart., M.P., the Bishop of Ripon, and F. Crossley, Esq., M.P.; the Presidents of Departments—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, "Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law;" the Right Hon. C. B. Adelerley, M.P., "Education;" Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., "Punishment and Reformation;" the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., "Public Health;" and Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., "Social Economy."

The botanical world have to deplore the loss of Professor Henfrey, of King's College, London, and member of several learned societies, who expired at Turnham Green on the 7th inst. Mr. Henfrey is extensively known for the excellent articles in the "Micrographic Dictionary," which he contributed in collaboration with Dr. Griffith, besides many interesting works on vegetable physiology.

Messrs. Constable and Co. announce a new and cheaper edition of Sir D.

Brewster's "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton;" second series of "Hours Subsecuræ;" and a "Monograph of Dura Den and its remarkable Fossil Fishes," by John Anderson, D.D.; also, by the same author, "The Course of Revelation."

The local journals speak highly of the exhibition of paintings now opened by the Worcester Society of Arts. More than four hundred works have been contributed by about a hundred and fifty artists, and among those most highly spoken of are (203) "Clapton, in the Vale of Portbury, with Portishead in the distance," by H. H. Lines; (165) "Market day in a Country Town: arrival of an Equestrian Troupe proclaimed by the Beadle," by G. B. O'Neill; (174) "Scene on the Coast of Devon," by H. Moore; (77) "Ben Ledi," a fine landscape, by E. Leader; and some good fruit pieces by W. Duffield. It is impossible to overrate the influence of these provincial exhibitions when as well managed as this appears to be, or to exaggerate the importance of their action in bringing together the artist and a public that is to be taught into buying.

Mr. Weale's well known rudimentary, educational, and classic series, will in future be published by Messrs. Lockwood and Co., of Stationers' Hall Court.

The *Publishers' Circular* says:—Mr. Thackeray's new monthly magazine will, it is decided, be published at the bold price of 1s., and a vigorous effort will be made to attain a success shadowed out to it by the great magazine of Messrs. Harpers, of New York, which, by a rare combination of good contributions from pen and pencil for 1s., circulates some 170,000 monthly.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* property was brought to the hammer the other day. A Jew bought the buildings for 161,500 rupees, but no bidder could be found for the paper, burdened as it is with an annuity of 500 rupees a month to Mr. S. Smith.

We have good authority for contradicting a paragraph which appeared in the columns of a contemporary, to the effect that the Duke of Devonshire had authorized four eminent Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries to make a formal examination of the Perkins-Collier folio. We are told that there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. His grace on leaving town simply handed over the folio to the care of his solicitor, with directions that it should be shown to Mr. Collier or any of his friends who were anxious to inspect it for the purpose of examining the margins with reference to the statements of Messrs. Hamilton and Maskelyne. Although not actually asserting it, our contemporary would, nevertheless, lead the literary public to suppose that a committee of examiners had been formally sanctioned by his grace; no such sanction has been given; nor we believe, has the Society of Antiquaries, as a body, delegated to any of its members the task of examining into the authenticity or otherwise of the corrections.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

WARRANTS have been granted by the M.W. Grand Master for the following new Lodges:—No. 1,096, Warden Lodge, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire; No. 1,097, St. John's Lodge, Maidenhead; No. 1,098, North Australia Lodge, North Brisbane, New South Wales; No. 1,099, Hanley Lodge, Dartmouth.

We greatly regret to hear that the contemplated banquet to Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Prov. G.M. of Norfolk, by the brethren of that province, has been postponed in consequence of the illness of the right worshipful brother, whose indisposition, however, though sufficiently serious to prevent his appearing in a hot and crowded room, does not, we are happy to say, involve any grave apprehensions.

A PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE for West Yorkshire is to be held at Huddersfield on the 5th inst., when the foundation stone of a new Mechanics' Institution is to be laid by the Right Hon. and R.W. Bro. the Earl of Ripon, Past S.G.W.

THE M.W. Grand Master has appointed to hold a Provincial Grand Lodge of the Province of Yorkshire, North and East, at Richmond, on the 6th instant.

THE Prov. Grand Lodge of Warwickshire is summoned for the 11th instant, at Sutton Coldfield, on which occasion the Warden Lodge, No. 1,096, is to be consecrated, the R.W. Bro. Col. Vernon, Prov. G.M. for Staffordshire, having consented to perform the ceremony. Amongst the notices of motion is one, to present £21 and an annual subscription of £5 5s. to the Warwickshire Reformatory Institution for Boys and the Alms-house Reformatory for Girls; and another, for presenting £52 10s. to

each of the Masonic schools, and to take such steps as shall secure a vice presidency to the Prov. Grand Master for ever. Divine service is to be performed at the parish church, and a collection made in behalf of the Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund.

THE consecration of the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge is appointed to take place at the Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on Thursday next, the 6th inst. The Right Hon. Earl Howe, G.C.B., the Prov. Grand Master, and his Prov. Grand Officers, will attend.

THE Robert Burns Chapter of Instruction will resume its meetings at Comp. Sheen's, Sussex Stores, Long Acre, on Wednesday next, the 5th inst., under the immediate direction of Comp. Sheen, and will continue to meet every Wednesday until June.

THE Strong Man Lodge of Instruction meets at Bro. Morbey's, Sun Tavern, Long Acre, for the first time this season, on Tuesday next, October 4th.

PROVINCIAL.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Lodge of Peace and Harmony* (No. 462).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, in Bugle-street, on Wednesday, Sept. 21st, Bro. A. Fletcher, W.M., presided, supported by Bros. Webb, P.M.; J. R. Stebbing, P.M.; W. Miles, P.M.; W. Bemister, P.M.; H. Clarke, S.W.; W. Smith, J.W.; Geo. W. Clarke, Sec., &c., &c. After the confirmation of the minutes, the ballot was taken for a candidate for initiation, who was declared duly elected. Bro. J. Collis, of No. 152, and Bro. Angus, of Lodge No. 387 (Ireland), were balloted for as joining members, and elected. The candidate having been duly prepared, was afterwards initiated, and Bro. Stebbing, P.M., delivered the charge. The quarterly communication was laid on the table for the inspection of the brethren. A letter from Bro. Farnfield, notifying the proposed festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution, was read, and the Secretary was requested to superintend the collection of subscriptions and donations prior to the meeting. Bro. G. W. Clarke called the attention of the brethren to the great desire that existed for some more convenient mode for provincial brethren to exercise their right of voting in Grand Lodge, particularly in the election of those Boards which controlled Masonic affairs in connection with Grand Lodge. He considered it needless to remind brethren how seldom it happened that any officer of that Lodge was enabled to attend Grand Lodge, and their case was that of the great majority of country Lodges. Hence the necessity arose for some new method in exercising their judgment and power in those matters, with which the best interests of the Craft were most nearly identified. He had cautiously considered the subject, and having done so, he had come to the conclusion that if voting papers were allowed to be used by those brethren who, possessing the right to vote, could not attend Grand Lodge, the great grievance and difficulty could be got over. Deprecating everything of a party spirit in this as in any other effort in Masonry, he pressed on the careful attention of his brethren the following resolution which he would propose—"That an earnest application be made to the Board of General Purposes, to take into consideration and recommend to Grand Lodge, such an amendment of the laws in relation to the election of the various Boards appointed by Grand Lodge, as will enable the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of all Lodges (being entitled to attend Grand Lodge), to vote, by proxy or by voting papers." Bro. Miles, P.M., the father of the Lodge, seconded the resolution, which, after a discussion in which Bros. H. Clarke, Webb, Passenger and Stebbing took part, was carried unanimously. Bro. H. Watts (of Freemantle) was passed to the second degree. Bro. J. R. Weston, of Lodge No. 152, was proposed as a joining member. A candidate for initiation was also proposed, and the Lodge was closed in harmony at twenty-five minutes past nine, P.M. The W.M. presided at the banquet, and with his usual felicity sustained peace and harmony among the brethren.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Twelve Brothers' Lodge*.—A meeting of the brethren was held at the Royal Hotel, on Thursday, the 22nd September, Bro. George Lungley presided as W.M. during the early portion of the proceedings. After the minutes of the preceding Lodge had been read, and the warrant of constitution also read, the brethren unanimously approved the nomination of Bro. J. R. Stebbing as W.M., and Bro. Lungley proceeded to install him in the chair accordingly. A letter was read from Bro. Dr. Norcott, who, through illness, was prevented from undertaking the duties of Senior Warden, to which he had been named in the warrant, and a vote of condolence was passed. The nomination of Bro. R. Parker was cordially approved, and a hope expressed that he would soon fill the W.M.'s chair. The ceremony of installation having been completed, the following appointments were made:—Bros. Capt. F. Woolley, S.W.; R. Parker, J.W.; C. Bromley (P.M.), S.D.; J. R. King (P.M.), J.D.; H. Clark (P.M.), I.G.; Geo. Lungley (W.M. No. 555), Tyler; G. W. Clarke (Prov. G. Sec.), Secretary. Bro. Dr. H. Clark was elected Treasurer. A communication from Bro. Farnfield, announcing the forthcoming festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution, in January, was read, and Bro. J. R. Stebbing, as W.M., informed the brethren that as the rules of the Twelve Brothers' Lodge required the Worshipful Master to act as Steward of one of the charities during his year of office,

he should be happy to do so in this case, and attend the January festival. He hoped to carry with him a handsome list of subscriptions and donations, and relied on the liberal aid of the brethren. This statement was received with acclamation, and the support of the brethren was promised in the laudable undertaking of the Worshipful Master. Bro. King, P.M., proposed, Bro. G. Lungley seconded, and it was resolved "That a representation be made to the Board of General Purposes of the great necessity that exists for the better representation of the provincial Lodges in Grand Lodge, and that it be suggested that the use of voting papers would be a means of enabling all brethren entitled to vote in Grand Lodge, to exercise that privilege in the election of the several Boards. An agreeable evening was spent by the brethren after the close of business, it being a rule in this Lodge to encourage conversational discussions on Masonic topics.

LANCASHIRE EAST.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—We have been requested to publish the following prayers delivered by Bro. the Rev. C. P. Nicholson, B.D., Prov. Grand Chaplain of East Lancashire, on the occasion of laying the foundation and cope stones of the Ashton-under-Lyne Infirmary, the former by the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, M.P., and the latter by Bro. Albert Hudson Royds, D. Prov. Grand Master. We should, however, have been better pleased had they been sent to us, with an account of the ceremony, at the time it took place:—

First Prayer.—Lord of all wisdom and might, thou didst lay the corner stone of nature; thou didst fashion the rude mass of matter; thou didst make the sea and the dry land; thy spirit disposed all things in order, and gave to them symmetry and beauty. When darkness enveloped the deep, thy word commanded the light. When thou framedst the worlds, when thou didst balance the universe, the arches of heaven rang with praise, "the sons of God shouted for joy." Gracious God, unerring Ruler of events, we would approach thee in deep humility, lively gratitude, and fervent praise. Look down upon us in mercy, from thy throne in the heaven of heavens. We are met together in thy name, trusting in thy care and love. Pour upon us the abundance of thy blessing: bring to a successful issue the undertaking thus begun. May this corner stone, the support and stay of the future building, be also an emblem of the benefits, constant and real, contemplated by the designed institution. May experience, skill, and kindness be brought to relieve the sickness, disease and anguish of suffering humanity, and may multitudes have cause for joy and thankfulness; Lord send forth thy light and truth to heal the disorders of our souls, strengthen us with might, raise up within us a building of righteousness, so that when our outer man decayeth and falleth into dust, our inward man, glorified and adorned by thy Spirit, may ascend to the grand temple above, to enjoy the brightness of thy countenance for ever and ever. So mote it be.

Second Prayer.—O God, our Creator and Preserver, we thank thee for all the mercies of the present life, and for the hope of glory which thou hast given us, in the world to come. Fill our hearts with joy, and our mouths with praise. Thou alone, the Master Builder of the universe, didst inspire the thought to found this institution, for the alleviation of the suffering, the restoration of the sick and infirm; may it prove a source of blessing to thousands; may thy providence raise up others to copy the example of its gracious benefactor. By deeds of mercy and charity may thy servants, whom thou hast prospered, prove the reality of their faith and the ardour of their love. Pour down thy blessing upon the architect engaged in the undertaking; fill him with knowledge and skill, vouchsafe thy care to the craftsmen, preserve them from all perils. Prosper the work of their hands upon them; yea, prosper thou their handy work, and to thy name be the glory and the praise. So mote it be.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire was held on Tuesday, the 20th of September, at the Music Hall, Kidderminster, Grand Lodge being opened at half-past twelve o'clock, by the R.W. Bro. Henry Charles Vernon, Prov. G.M., in ample form and with solemn prayer.

The Prov. Grand Master was accompanied by the V.W. Bros. Vigne, P. Prov. S.G.W. of Somerset; Dr. Burton, P. Prov. S.G.W. of Staffordshire; D. R. Shuttleworth, Grand Lodge Representative in Switzerland, &c. Apologies were read from the Prov. Grand Masters of Staffordshire and Oxfordshire. All the Lodges were represented by some of their Officers, and many private members were present by the permission of the Prov. Grand Master.

After the minutes were read and the statement of accounts, a Worcester brother objected to the audit of the accounts being made without an order for that purpose being first given by the Prov. Grand Lodge, and the names of the Auditors being sanctioned also by the Prov. Grand Lodge. The Prov. G.S.B. rose to order, and pointed out Rule 9 of the by-laws, which invests the Prov. Grand Master with the sole power of appointing the Auditors. This matter then dropped, and the accounts were duly passed.

The V.W. Bro. W. Masefield, having been reelected Treasurer, by ballot, the R.W. Prov. Grand Master invested the Officers as follows:—Bro. Barber, W.M. No. 772, Prov. S.G.W.; W. Bristow, P.M. No. 313, Prov. J.G.W.; the Rev. T. W. Herbert, P.M. No. 313, Prov. G. Chaplain; the Rev. S. Franklin, Assist. Prov. G. Chaplain; H. Hill, Prov. G. Reg.; W. Masefield, P.M. Nos. 730 and 313, Prov. C. Treas.; W.

Howells, P.M. Nos. 730 and 435, Prov. G. Sec.; B. Brooks, P.M. No. 824, Prov. S.G.D.; Jabez Jones, P.M. No. 772, Prov. J.G.D.; Geo. Horton, P.M. No. 838, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; J. Burton, S.W. No. 313; Prov. G.D.C.; W. Wigginton, S.W. No. 819, Assist. Prov. Dir. of Cers.; F. Saunders, W.M. No. 730, Prov. G.S.B.; I. Fitzgerald, P.M. No. 523, Prov. G. Org.; G. B. Bradley, W.M. No. 838, Prov. G. Purst., Prov. G. Tyler as before.

At intervals during the Lodge business, the Prov. G. Organist played many pieces upon the beautiful organ, to the especial delight of the brethren. The march, on the entrance of the Prov. Grand Master and his Officers, was peculiarly appropriate.

A procession having been formed, the brethren went to the parish church of St. Mary, where divine service was performed. The ministers who officiated in the liturgy were the Rev. T. L. Cloughton, the vicar, and the Rev. Bro. T. W. Herbert, Prov. G. Chaplain. The choral portion of the service was admirably gone through by a selection of the choirs of St. Mary's and St. George's, and reflected great credit upon the Prov. Grand Organist, who is likewise their choir master. The responses were Tallis's, and the "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" Ebdon's in C. The anthem was Kent's "Blessed be thou."

The V.W. Assistant Prov. Grand Chaplain, Bro. Franklin, preached from 1 Corinthians xiii. 13: "And now abideth faith, hope, and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity." We present the conclusion of the rev. brother's very admirable discourse, as follows:—"St. Paul, in language purely Masonic, says 'Charity never faileth; but whether there be prophecies they shall fail; whether there be tongues they shall cease; whether there be knowledge it shall vanish away.' These gifts to the church are transient, and adapted to an imperfect state, because they would be useless in a state of beatitude and light. Even faith and hope, though essential to every one during his mortal pilgrimage, will have no place in the realms of bliss. 'Now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face.' We shall no longer want the evidence of faith. The first step, being past, will be for ever done away. Then we shall possess the things we now long for. We shall not need the support of hope. Thus the second step will finally vanish. But when faith and hope shall have had their perfect consummation, charity will still remain. The third step penetrates the highest heavens, and can never be destroyed. And when the darkness of death is passed, and we are admitted into the Grand Lodge above, the region of eternal light, the bright beams of charity will brighten our souls, and we shall make one glorious company with angels and archangels, and the whole company of the just made perfect. One mind and one voice will animate that heavenly society, and that mind and that voice will celebrate the praises of undying love. All will unite in perfect harmony to adore Him who sits upon the throne. Mutually rejoicing in each other's happiness, there will be no hearts to relieve—no distress to commiserate—no tears to wipe away. This, then, is the system of charity that is taught in a Freemason's Lodge. Is it necessary to inquire whether you feel proud of a science from which such purity flows—from which such blessings are conveyed? Deprived of charity, pleasure with all its allurements—learning with all its privileges—wealth with all its splendour of enjoyment—authority with all its painted pomp—are but a solemn mockery. Though we may profess the gift of prophecy; though we may understand all mysteries and all knowledge—though by faith we could remove mountains—though we bestow all our goods to feed the poor, and give our bodies to be burned, yet if our hearts be not impressed and influenced with this heavenly charity, all these possessions, brilliant and imposing as they are, are nothing. In conclusion, let me urge upon you the duty—nay the privilege of cultivating not only in tyled Lodges, but in our commerce with the world, this most excellent grace. Let us, from the genuine principle of heavenly charity, practise mutual forbearance, and reciprocate a constant interchange of kindness and affection. If Freemasonry be a beneficial institution (as it undoubtedly is) let its fruits appear in the virtuous discharge of all the social duties of life; for the third degree points to a day of solemn responsibility, when the transient concerns of time shall have passed away; when the world and all its allurements shall have vanished like a morning dream; and sanctity of soul will alone enable us to endure the presence of the glorious Shekinah of God. As Masons, let us use the present world without abusing our fraternal privileges; for if all our time be expended in the requirement of worldly knowledge, or in the gaiety of worldly pleasure, to the neglect of that which is priceless and eternal, we shall be fatally convinced at that awful period when the ever blessed Lodge above shall be opened never to be closed; when the last arrow of the mighty conqueror Death shall have been expended, and his bow for ever broken, that St. Paul uttered the words of eternal truth when he said—'Though I speak with the tongues of men and angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.'

The collection after the sermon amounted to £6. It is almost needless to say that the Kidderminster folks mustered in great strength both in the church and in the street leading from the Music Hall thereto. A natural remark was, "Where can all the children possibly come from?" The number visible being actually astonishing.

On the return of the brethren to the Music Hall, the Prov. Grand Master announced the amount of the collection, and it was unanimously resolved to give the same to the Ragged Schools founded by the vicar, the Rev. T. L. Cloughton. Thanks were afterwards voted to him for the use of his church and for his assistance in the reading desk; to the

Rev. Bro. Herbert, Prov. G. Chaplain, for his services; and to the Rev. Bro. Franklin, Asst. Prov. G. Chaplain, for his excellent sermon.

The V.W. Bro. H. M. Wainwright, P. Prov. S.G.W., then brought forward the following motion, of which he had given notice in the circular convening the Prov. Grand Lodge:—"That fifty guineas be voted out of the funds of the Prov. Grand Lodge to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, thereby creating the Prov. Grand Master a vice-president and governor for life." In introducing this motion, Bro. Wainwright enlarged upon our duties in connexion with furthering educational efforts, and upon the excellence of the two Masonic institutions established for that purpose. He trespassed then upon their time, he said, in consequence of an organized opposition to this movement by the Worcestershire brethren, several of whom had come over on purpose to support an amendment to his resolution.

A Worcester brother (W.M. of No. 772) called the P. Prov. S.G.W. to order, and stated that they had not come over solely for that purpose.

Bro. Wainwright then proceeded to comment upon certain resolutions passed by the Lodge Semper Fidelis, No. 772, and forwarded to the Prov. G. Sec. to lay before the Prov. G. Lodge. These resolutions were condemnatory of the propositions, and asserted that the donation would be a dangerous precedent to establish. The V.W. Bro. J. Jones, Prov. J.G.D., and W.M. of No. 772, again rose to order, and protested against any comment being made before those resolutions came before the meeting, and after some discussion the Prov. Grand Master resolved that they should not then be read. Bro. Wainwright then commented upon them hypothetically, and closed a long and able address by formally proposing the resolution.

The V.W. Bro. James Fitzgerald, Prov. Grand Organist, briefly seconded it.

The V.W. Bro. J. Jones, Prov. S.G.D., then addressed the Prov. Grand Lodge, stating that he attended as W.M. of No. 772, to move an amendment to the resolution proposed by Bro. Wainwright; previous to doing which he requested the permission of the Prov. G.M. to have the communication from the Secretary of No. 772 read to the Prov. G. Lodge.

This was ultimately acceded to by the Prov. G.M., who remarked at its close that the mode of addressing the communication, "Dear Sir and Brother," would have done from the Secretary of No. 772 to the Secretary of any other private Lodge—but that the Prov. G. Sec. should in courtesy have been styled "V.W. Sir and Brother." The communication was to the effect that the grant would prove mischievous in its character by establishing a very awkward precedent, and that it was not dictated by pure charity, inasmuch as an avowed object was the honouring the Prov. G.M. by making him a vice president. It would also stop the flow of private charity.

The W.M., No. 772, disclaimed any personal feeling in the matter, and hoped that his acting thus from principle would not be construed into a want of respect to the R.W. the Prov. G.M. He concluded by moving, "That this Lodge do proceed with the other business of the day."

A P.M. of No. 772, whose name we did not ascertain, seconded the amendment, which was opposed by Bro. C. F. G. Clark, P. Prov. J.G.D., who thought that the money ought to be invested at once for some charitable purpose, and not kept locked up in the coffers of the Prov. Grand Lodge.

The P.M. of No. 772 replied, and stated that when a new Prov. G.M. should be appointed he would think himself slighted and hardly used if he was not made a vice president also—consequently a second fifty guineas to each of the above schools would be looked for and required. He deprecated also the annual payment for insurance.

Bro. Clutterbuck, P.M. of No. 772, also contended against the grant being made, and said that it was a fallacy to vote the money and pay an annual premium besides. Why not let the amount of the annual premium be put by every year until it reached the sum required? If the resolution had said nothing about the vice presidency, however, he should not have objected.

Bro. Wigginton, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers., thought that the successor of the present highly respected Prov. Grand Master should be made a vice president, and therefore the grant would form a precedent for the Prov. Grand Lodge in future days; but this he said should not be regretted, and as to its being a burden upon the funds of the Prov. Grand Lodge, the brethren should bear in mind that the one hundred guineas alone was sunk; at the death of Bro. Vernon, the Prov. Grand Lodge would receive from the insurance company the £100, upon which they now paid premiums, and this £100, with only £5 additional burden upon the Prov. Grand Lodge, would secure for his successor the same honours and privileges. This would be the case in perpetuity for a trifling annual payment of £4.

The V.W. Bro. Herbert, Prov. G. Chaplain, highly approved of the resolution, and entered his protest against any delay in benefiting the funds of the charity. He also endorsed the statement of the Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers. as to the freedom of the Prov. Grand Lodge funds from the incubus named.

The V.W. Bro. Barber, Prov. S.G.W., said that he should oppose the grant on account of the insurance policy, the keeping up of which he contended was a malappropriation of the Lodge money.

The Prov. Grand Master ultimately put the amendment to the meeting, when there appeared for it five (all brethren of No. 772), and against it twenty-seven. On the original motion being put, twenty-five voted for, and five against; the grant was therefore declared carried.

After some further but unimportant business was disposed of, the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, and with solemn prayer. The brethren afterwards adjourned to banquet, when about fifty sat down to do justice to the fare provided for them in the Corn Exchange, by the worthy host of the Black Horse, Bro. Yeates. Some of the brethren went to dine at the Lion Hotel, which was most disrespectful to the Prov. Grand Master; besides being very unfair to Bro. Yeates, who was instructed to provide for eighty gentlemen. After the dinner at the Corn Exchange, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and heartily responded to. Some capital songs were sung, and a very pleasant evening was spent, the brethren separating about nine.

DUDLEY.—*Vernon Lodge* (No. 819).—The installation meeting of this Lodge and festival of St. John the Baptist took place on Wednesday, the 21st of September, at the Old Town Hall, Dudley. Lodge was opened at four o'clock, by the Worshipful Master, the V.W. Bro. Hollier (Mayor), P.M., No. 313, and the Past Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies, assisted by his officers. The minutes of the previous Lodge having been read and confirmed, the V.W. Bro. the Rev. E. A. Gwynne, P.M. No. 435, and the Provincial Grand Chaplain for Staffordshire (Chaplain to No. 819) proceeded to install Bro. B. B. Smith as the Worshipful Master for the ensuing year; the ceremony being very correctly and impressively performed. The Worshipful Master then invested his officers as follows:—Bro. W. Wigginton, Prov. Asst. Dir. of Cers., S.W.; Thos. Wright, J.W.; Rev. E. A. Gwynne, M.A., Chaplain; Geo. Burn Lowe, Treas.; E. Poole, Sec.; J. C. Westley, S.D.; H. Peart, J.D.; G. H. Deeley, P.M. Nos. 838 and 819, and P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, M.C.; J. Prince, I.G.; and James Leff, Tyler. Some other business having been disposed of, Lodge was closed with solemn prayer. The brethren afterwards dined at Bro. G. H. Deeley's, P.M. Nos. 838 and 819, and P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, where brotherly love and harmony prevailed. Among the visitors were Bros. W. Sheppard, W.M., No. 313, W. Thompson, R. Light, Dr. Davison, S.W., No. 730, C. Russell, and G. H. Wilkinson.

MARK MASONRY.

PROVINCIAL.

HARTLEPOOL.—*Eclectic Lodge of Mark Masters* (No. 39).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, on Friday, the 23rd of September, Bro. Hammarbom, W.M., presiding, supported by Bros. Tate and Hudson, S. and J. Wardens, Bro. David Cunningham (editor of the *Stockton and Hartlepool Mercury*) having been balloted for and accepted, was duly advanced to this honourable degree; another brother was also accepted, but absence from home prevented his attendance. The next business was the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following brethren were unanimously re-elected for the year 1860:—H. A. Hammarbom, W.M.; T. P. Tate, F.S.S., Treas., and J. Mowbray, Tyler. The installation of the W.M. and investiture of the other officers will not take place before January. No other business being before the Lodge, it was closed in peace and harmony at the usual hour.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

IRISH MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL.

The pupils of this admirable institution were on Friday last most hospitably entertained by Bro. Henry B. Hafield, one of the governors of the school, at his country seat, near Carrickmines. The children were met at the station, Harcourt-road, by Bros. H. B. Hafield, S. B. Oldham, J. Whittington, J. Hill, J. Drummond, H. Vere White, &c. On their arrival at Carrickmines, they walked to the hospitable residence of Bro. Hafield, when, after a substantial and comfortable dinner, the worthy host proposed "The Health of her Majesty the Queen." The National Anthem was sung in a most effective manner by the children. Bro. Whittington then proposed "The health of Bro. Hafield and his amiable family," which was warmly responded to. Thanks having been returned by Bro. H. V. White, and a hymn sung by the pupils, the whole party adjourned to enjoy the beauties of the lovely country by which they were surrounded, and, after a delightful day, returned to town by the six o'clock train, highly gratified by the delightful day they had spent.—*Daily Express*.

COLONIAL.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE TOWN.—*British Lodge* (No. 419).—On the 24th June, the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, the Lodge was opened at eleven A.M., for the purpose of initiating several gentlemen; and at high noon precisely, Bro. Rowe, W.M., inducted Bro. M. T. King to the chair, and installed him in the office of W.M. for the ensuing Masonic year, Bro. King having been chosen by the brethren to fill that office. The new Master then invested his officers, and afterwards proceeded in procession round the grounds of the Lodge. The brethren adjourned from the Lodge to the Masonic Hotel to dinner; the greatest harmony prevailed

and the brethren separated with peace, love, and harmony, at high twelve. The following were the appointments made by the W.M.:—Bros. S. Smithers, S.W.; G. McClear, J.W.; Solomon, S.D.; Doidge, J.D.; Sharpe, I.G.; Koller, Sec.; Russell, Treas.; Rowe, P.M.; Gungel, Tyler.

MASONIC BALL OF THE BRITISH LODGE.

The recall by the Derby ministry of Governor Sir George Grey, the able and popular viceroy of this flourishing colony, has been perhaps one of the most unpopular acts which have ever emanated from Downing-street. Irrespective of his public capacity (of which, as a Masonic organ, we are not called upon to speak), Sir George has won golden opinions from his brethren of the ancient Craft, and the Cape Masons have not been behindhand in testifying their esteem and regret for his loss.

On Thursday, the 21st of July, upon the occasion of a Masonic ball given by the British Lodge (No. 419), the governor and his lady were present, and a most agreeable evening was spent within the walls of the Commercial Exchange at Cape Town, which, upon this occasion, was given up to the votaries of pleasure; the discourse in that area usually devoted to exchange and par, hides, tallow, and Constantia, being of unwonted vanities and most unmercantile tendency—crinoline, scandal, picnics and races, were the topics of the evening, Mercury and Plutus being fain to make way for Venus and Terpsichore.

The Masons of the British Lodge are justly proud of their hall, and the Commercial Exchange never looked grander; the splendid Masonic emblems were ranged round the walls with excellent taste, and conveyed a sense of mystery and beauty.

Sir George Grey is one of the brotherhood, and he was attended on this evening by all the leading officials and gentry of the town and vicinity.

The British Lodge was founded in 1811; it numbers one hundred and twenty members; and its operations are carried out with far greater spirit than are those of any other Masonic Lodge in the city, or indeed in the colony. The very large amount of British shipping which now arrives in Table Bay brings a vast number of British Masons to the colony, and the number of members is thereby increasing very fast indeed. The jubilee of the Lodge is to be celebrated in 1861, two years from this time, when, in all likelihood, it will be one of the largest Lodges in any British colony.

The arrangements of the ball committee were perfect. The band of the 59th regiment and the quadrille band were in the orchestra, and the music was excellent. A very splendid supper was provided, and at the supper table, Captain Hill, civil commissioner, presided. Sir George Grey, who was suffering from indisposition, was compelled to leave before his health was proposed, and thanks for his excellency were returned by the Attorney-General in the following words:—"Bro. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, under ordinary circumstances, I should certainly not feel myself at liberty to respond to the call that has been so unexpectedly made upon me. During the twenty years I have now held office in this colony, under six successive governors, who have come and passed away, I have made it a rule, which admitted of no exception, that, during what may be called the governor's tenure of office, his legal adviser should be silent in his praise. But there are exceptions to every rule, and the same feeling which has induced me to lay down that rule, and to maintain perfect silence with respect to other governors will now allow me to say with regard to the praise of the present governor—if I have ever expressed regret at the loss of governors who have left—I should express the same feeling with tenfold intensity with regard to governors who are recalled. Ladies and gentlemen, a meeting of this kind, assembled for a charitable purpose and the enjoyment of harmless pleasure, is no place for political discussions and the introduction of controverted topics. I advance no political opinion—I state no topic of political controversy, if I say in this large and respectable meeting what would be said in every meeting throughout the colony; and as the old Italian poet said that it would be sufficient to write on his tombstone the plain and simple word Tasso, so I say that it is only necessary to name the name of the Governor, Sir George Grey, to elicit the warmest regard and respect of all. It was the boast of Augustus that he had found Rome brick and had left it marble. That was not an unworthy boast of a great man and a great statesman. Without venturing to express the same thing in the same language, I say that Sir George Grey may say upon his retirement that he has, in a certain sense, in respect to the colony, found it brick and left it marble. Ladies and gentlemen, in everything connected with the progress of the colony, material, moral, or social, in every place where a good man ought to be found, in every place where a good statesman was required, in energetic action, in foresight and perception of consequences, there have we found our governor; and in all these things I think we have seen that whilst under Sir George Grey's administration we have been governed by a man and no slave. Ladies and gentlemen, since Sir George Grey arrived, party feeling that previously existed has been diminished, a strong feeling of unity has sprung up amongst us, and everything has tended to show that we were being moulded into a firm and compact mass by the master hand of a Master Mason. I say in everything which has reference to these considerations, we are better for the Governor, Sir George Grey, having been with us; and we can quite account for the deep regret which has fallen on the entire heart of the entire colony by the unexpected and stunning news that he has been recalled. I have gone further than I wished, encouraged by your sympathy, and willing to give your

sympathy a voice. I part with that topic with a full heart. I am sorry that Governor Sir George Grey could not remain until now, and in his own pure simple Saxon style tell you what he felt. He stayed as long as he could, and it was a great compliment, and a great kindness to have come at all under the circumstances.

The Worshipful Master, Bro. King, then proposed the health of the chairman, Captain Hill, who, he said, had done all in his power to make the ball a successful one. Captain Hill, in returning thanks, said it was the stewards, and not he, to whom the thanks of the Masons were due.

Bro. Melville said, as an old Mason of the British Lodge, he felt compelled to remind the company of one toast that had not yet been drunk. No doubt among the many good things that had been said, there was so much to admire that, as was frequently the case, the best of all had been forgotten. He knew very well that there was not one man standing around him but would agree with him, that of all other men, the Attorney-General ought first to be remembered.

Bro. G. Prince proposed the health of Bro. Widdows, one of the oldest members of the British Lodge. Bro. Widdows said it was twenty years ago that a ball like this had taken place at the Cape of Good Hope, and as an old Mason, and one of the first members of the British Lodge, he could not feel other than gratified at the success of this undertaking. He had not expected to have been called upon to make a speech, but he thanked them exceedingly for the honour they had done him.

PRESENTATION OF A FAREWELL ADDRESS BY THE BRETHREN TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

On the 9th of August, the Freemasons in Cape Town met to present an address, from the brethren of the western province, to Sir George Grey. The brethren in the forenoon, dressed in their insignia, formed in procession and started for Government House. On arriving at the entrance the brethren filed off, and led by Bro. Brand, Deputy Grand Master of the Netherlands, the Rose Croix Freemasons, and Officers of the various Lodges, together with the general body of the Craft following, were ushered into the state room by Bros. Rivers and Major Travers. In the room the brethren formed themselves into a circle two or three deep, the Prov. Grand Master, with Bro. Fairbridge and other Past and Present Grand Officers occupying the head. His excellency then, in Masonic costume, accompanied by Bro. Captain Hill and several members of his suite, walked up to the centre of the room where he was met by the Prov. Grand Master and Bro. Fairbridge.

The Provincial Grand Master addressing his excellency said,—The members of the Craft of Freemasons have deemed it their duty to express to you their deep sympathy and the sincere regret which under present circumstances they feel. Their sentiments are contained in this address (pointing to the address in the hands of Bro. Fairbridge).

Bro. Fairbridge then in a clear and audible voice read the following address. During the reading of several passages his excellency seemed deeply affected:—"To his Excellency Sir George Grey, *K.C.B.*, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir and Brother,—Among the many addresses which, proceeding from all parts and all classes of the inhabitants of South Africa, bear witness to the profound and universal regret created by your excellency's unexpected departure from the scene of your successful public career, be pleased to accept from the Freemasons of the western province of the colony this their farewell testimony of fraternal regard and high personal respect. It is incompatible with the proper object of Masonry to enter into discussions of a political nature; yet it may be permitted to the members of an institution whose principle is peace and good will, and which prospers best where society is most settled, to add, as they desire to do, their testimony to the peaceful and flourishing condition which the land in which they live has attained under your excellency's administration, mainly attributable, as they believe, to your excellency's wise and able exercise of the responsible powers entrusted to you. We cannot forget that our fraternity, comprising men of all nations and all creeds, must necessarily be affected by the character of those whom it receives into its bosom; we, therefore, point with pride to the names of the many eminent and good men enrolled in the chronicles of the Craft; and now we have a pleasure in remembering that amongst those brethren who have stood in the front rank of practical humanity and real philanthropy, is one who has laboured with us—one who spared neither mind or body, nor purse, in his persistent efforts to raise the depressed savage to a level with civilized man—who has sedulously watched the spread of education—who has taken a warm personal interest in every measure conducive to our benefit, and whose whole private life has been an honour to Masonry, while it reflected fresh lustre on the high position he filled in Australia, in New Zealand, and in the Cape of Good Hope. You are about to leave us, sir and brother—probably for ever; but wherever you go, thither will follow you our best wishes for your happiness. And may the great Architect of the universe protect, bless, and prosper you and yours."

W. Bro. Sir George Grey, at the conclusion of the address, expressed himself as follows:—"Brethren, it is with great pleasure that I receive this address from so ancient a body and from one which eschews politics. To this provision of your Order I may say that, as governor of this country, I have adhered, for, although surrounded by subjects of a political nature, I struggled to keep myself so clear of these, that I might be identified with no party, or class, but might be able to labour for the

good of all alike, with a mind undisturbed by prejudices and party feelings. It was in my mind a firm conviction that our Great Maker had not created races between whom inextinguishable antipathies were for ever to exist. But that we were all so formed that we might be mutually useful to each other, and might dwell together in peace and unity, finding in such concord our greatest common good and individual advantage, and I had such faith in my fellow men as to believe that, notwithstanding all the evil there is in our nature, there still existed, in most human breasts, such strong sympathies in favour of what was evidently good, and just, and fair, and righteous, that, although some might object to one proceeding and others to another, yet that the general leaning of the whole to that which they felt to be good would, if they saw I pursued those ends, lead them to pardon my very errors, and would always procure me such support as would bear me safely through difficulties, and that the pleasant sight might be seen of a country the population of which all dwelt in harmony and concord, although it consisted of many races, between some of whom much of ill feeling had for years existed. That I was not mistaken in these views, and that I have been nobly supported by many in my exertions, your presence here to-day, and your address, are substantial witnesses which would have been valuable to me at any time, but are especially so at the present moment. I therefore thank you for them, and especially for the kind solicitude with which you have had your address so beautifully illuminated, in a manner known to harmonize with my tastes. I shall ever preserve this as a record of your thoughtful kindness, and it shall be worthily bound, so as to form an ornament of the library I am endeavouring to collect for Australia. It may thus happen that, in after times in that country, those who in examining it admire the skill of the artist, and the kind thoughts of the donors, may enquire that governor who, in the very hour of his apparent fall, received such a mark of affectionate regard.

The brethren then retired in order. A considerable crowd had gathered together to witness the procession, and the gallery of the state room was crowded by ladies, who seemed interested spectators of the scene.

THE NEW HOSPITAL AT CAPE TOWN.

The corner stone of the new Somerset Hospital, for which £20,000 was voted by the colonial parliament during last session, was laid on the 18th of August, by the governor. As it was understood that this would be the last public act of his excellency, it was resolved that a general holiday should be held in Cape Town as a parting tribute of respect. The shops and stores were all closed, and business was entirely suspended.

At two o'clock, the carriages of the Governor, Lady Grey, Major Travers, and Mr. Rivers, arrived at the south end of the enclosure, escorted by a detachment furnished by the volunteer cavalry.

Upon Sir George and Lady Grey taking their seats, the heads of departments and government officials took their stand in front, to their right and left; the Masons taking up the ground appointed for them on the right, fronting the Lion's Hill, and the Odd Fellows on the left, fronting the bay.

Bro. Scott Tucker, the architect, then advanced to the dais, and addressing the Governor, said:—"May it please your excellency,—the pleasing duty has devolved on me of being the first to thank you for the great interest you have taken in the noble institution which you have condescended to inaugurate this day; and I beg to thank you, in the name of all present, for undertaking that service. My next duty, as colonial engineer and civil architect, is to submit for your approval, the plan of the building about to be commenced. And at the same time I have to intimate that all is now ready for the laying of the corner stone.

The Governor having expressed his approval of the plan of the proposed building, descended with Lady Grey from the dais, and proceeded to the stone, accompanied by Bro. C. J. Brand, Prov. Grand Master of the Netherlands; the W.M.s. of the Cape Town Lodges; the Colonial Secretary; the Chief Justice; the Treasurer-General; the Auditor-General; the Collector of Customs; the Surveyor-General; the Surgeon of the Hospital; Col. Hill; Lieut. Col. Burmester; Lieut. Col. Duprat; Lieut. Col. Eustace; Capt. Cloete; Lieut. Col. Scott Tucker, &c., &c., &c.

On arriving at the place selected for laying the stone, Bro. Scott Tucker read to his excellency the scroll, and Bro. Van Tromp handed to him the small box (containing the scroll and coins), for the purpose of its being placed under the stone. The scroll contained the following inscription:—

"This corner stone of Somerset New Hospital was laid with Masonic honours by his excellency Bro. Sir George Grey, *K.C.B.*, governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c., on Thursday, the 18th of August, 1859, in the 23rd year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England. Present: Bro. C. J. Brand, *L.L.D.*, D.G.M. National for the Netherlands; Bro. C. F. Juitz, P.D., W.M. of the Goede Hoop; Bro. B. J. van de Sandt de Villiers, W.M. of the Goede Trow; Bro. M. J. King, W.M. of the British; Bro. C. A. Fairbridge, W.M. of the Hope; the Noble Grand Travers of the Society of Odd Fellows; Vice Admiral Sir F. Grey, *K.C.B.*, naval commander-in-chief; his Honour Sir William Hodges, Knight, the chief justice of the colony; the Hon. Rawson W. Rawson, *C.B.*, colonial secretary; the Hon. W. Potter, attorney general; the Hon. H. Rivers, treasurer general; the Hon. E. Mowbray Cole, auditor general; the Hon. W. Field, acting collector of customs; Charles Bell, Esq., surveyor general; the Hon. H. C. Jarvis, chairman of the municipality; H. Bickersteth, Esq., *M.D.*, surgeon to the hospital; Lieut.-Col. Burmester, 59th regiment, commandant of the garrison; Col. Hill, in chief command of Cape Town

volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Dupratt, volunteer artillery; Lieut.-Col. Eustace, volunteer rifles; Capt. Porter, Cape Town volunteer cavalry; Capt. Cloete, Wynberg volunteer cavalry; Lieut.-Col. J. Scott Tucker, volunteer sappers and miners, colonial engineer and architect to this building; and J. Reid, Esq., contractor for the foundations; and upwards of ten thousand inhabitants of Cape Town and its vicinity. God save the Queen."

Bro. Brand then presented to his excellency, on a red velvet cushion, a silver trowel, elaborately embellished and engraved, from a design furnished by Bro. M. T. King, W.M. of the British Lodge.

The stone having been laid in due Masonic form, and his excellency having declared the work "well-formed, true, and trusty," the cornucopia was handed to the Worshipful Master of the Goede Hoop Lodge (Bro. C. F. Juritz), who poured out corn on the stone; the Worshipful Master of the British Lodge (Bro. M. T. King) poured out wine; and the Worshipful Master of the Goede Trouw (Bro. B. J. van de S. de Villiers), oil. After this the Deputy Prov. Grand Master pronounced the following benediction: "The labours having been duly performed, let us now invoke the blessing of Him through whom alone our work can prosper. May the Great Architect of the universe pour down His blessings on the work now commenced. May He assist in the erection and completion of this building, and, in His great grace, preserve the workmen against every accident. May this intended hospital soon be finished, to receive the sick and the poor, so that they may bless the Lord for the great good he has done unto them! May the Lord bless the inhabitants of this place." "So mote it be."

The procession was then reformed, and his Excellency and Lady Grey returned to the dais, the troops firing a *feu de joie*, and the bands playing "God Save the Queen."

Bros. Brand, Hill, and King then advanced, and his Excellency having risen from his seat,

Bro. Brand addressed him as follows:—It becomes my pleasing duty to offer you, sir, a remembrance of the great work which you have now originated. The trowel is the emblem of our Masonic actions—of the architecture of our minds. You have now used it for a construction which, in the true Masonic principle, has for its object benevolence and charity. Your task has been a pleasant and a graceful one—ours is one of gratitude towards you, for having laid the corner stone of a hospital, which, we hope, under divine blessing, may prosper for the relief of the sick and the poor. Your work, sir, in this colony, during your government, has been immense, and of the utmost importance. No institution but has felt your paternal hand beneficially dealing with its objects and its interests. You have brought into existence what was still hidden in darkness; you have opened resources and originated measures most beneficial to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of this colony; and on this day—on the eve of your departure, as one of the last of your public beneficial acts—you have assisted in the commencement of a structure, for which its future inmates and the public at large will bless your name. I present to you, sir, this trowel, not only in the name of the Masonic brethren, but in that of all the colonists. The public demonstration of their approbation of your government, and of their high esteem towards your person, has been so general throughout the colony, that, in our joint names, I offer you this symbol of love and charity. I offer it as a mark of our sincere gratitude for what you have this day performed, and of our warm sympathy and devotion towards yourself.

Bro. Sir George Grey, in replying, said:—It would have been impossible for me to have heard what you have said without experiencing feelings to which I cannot give utterance. I was altogether unprepared to hear such words on this occasion; and, therefore, I feel quite unequal to the task, pleasurable though it be, of fully replying to you. I can only say that as long as I live I will remember this scene, so striking in itself; and I will cherish in my heart the remembrance of the words which you have so kindly expressed. I shall always remember with pleasure that my duty here to-day was to help to carry on a good work, which had been begun years before. We have as yet simply entered on to that which has been prepared for us by those who have preceded us. But I do hope that, if not immediately, at least shortly, those who are now alive will not be satisfied with having simply lent their presence here on this occasion. I assure you I will myself be only too happy to lend a willing hand in furthering the good work which I am about to leave behind me, and, at any time, I will, as I feel myself bound to do, respond to any application which may be made to me in its behalf; and, furthermore, I repeat, that as long as I live I will preserve this memento and carry in my memory the words which you have this day expressed to me in presenting it."

Three hearty cheers were then given by the assembled multitude, and his excellency and Lady Grey immediately afterwards took their departure, which was regarded as a signal for the crowd to disperse.

SYDNEY.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL COMPANY.

THE tenth half yearly meeting of this company was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Sydney, July 11th, Alderman John Williams, D. Prov. G.M. in the chair. The report for the last half year, as well as a general summary of the whole of the proceedings of the directors of the Hall Company, during the five years of their direction, was brought forward for the inspection and approval of the proprietors, who expressed their approbation of the manner in which the affairs of the company had been

conducted. Alderman John Williams, chairman and retiring director, was unanimously re-elected. Alderman Thurlow and Thomas May were elected auditors for the ensuing year. The chairman stated he was happy to inform the meeting that the Masonic Orphan Fund was the largest proprietor in the company, and he was satisfied that before the expiration of the term of office that they had just elected him to hold, that the Masonic Orphan Fund and the Lodges would be the sole proprietors of the property. A dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum was declared for the last half year. A vote of thanks proposed by Alderman Thurlow, and seconded by Bro. Bradford, to the chairman and directors, for their efficient management of the company's affairs during the past five years, was carried. This terminated the proceedings.

FRANCE.

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

DURING the course of his stay at Paris, Bro. Hyde Clarke, who is an old member of high rank under the Grand Orient of France and Supreme Council, spent some time on Masonic business. On his visit to the hotel of the Grand Orient, he minutely inspected the building under the guidance of the Grand Secretary, and spent some time in consultation with the Grand Officers on the present state of Masonry abroad, bestowing the evenings on visits to the Chapters and Lodges meeting there. Bro. Clarke was invited to bestow his labours on the reconciliation of Masonic difficulties in the East, and in the consolidation of French Masonry.

MARSEILLES.—*Lodge La Verité, August 12th.*—The members of the Lodge La Verité, having been informed that Bro. Hyde Clarke was in the city, on his way to embark for the East with his family, took measures for his reception. Shortly after his arrival the Secretary waited upon him at his hotel to request him to name a time for receiving the Vénérable (W.M.), and to offer him the cordial services of the brethren. The same evening the W.M. attended him to the Masonic Hall, and the Lodge having been constituted, the W.M. announced to the brethren the presence of Bro. Clarke in the hall, when a deputation was appointed to receive the illustrious brother, and attend him with the honours due to his exalted rank. The deputation waited on Bro. Clarke, in the library, and a procession was formed consisting of the Standard Bearer and standard of the Lodge, the Deacons with their wands, the Masters of Ceremonies, the three most distinguished brothers of the Lodge, and the Ill. Bro. Clarke, S.P.R.S., escorted by Bro. Forty, S.P.R.S., and surrounded by the three lights. The procession halted in the centre, the brethren standing with swords drawn, when the W.M. met the illustrious brother, saluted him fraternally and led him to the chair, which the illustrious brother having occupied, resigned the gavel to the W.M., and was then conducted to the right of the chair by Ill. Bro. Forty, the brethren saluting with nine. The Worshipful Bro. Mitre, in a long and eloquent oration, congratulated the Marseilles brethren on the presence among them of one of the most distinguished ornaments of French Masonry and most enlightened contributors to English and American Masonic literature, whose labours for the propagation of Masonry in the High and Craft Degrees had been so zealous. Bro. Hyde Clarke replied at some length in French. At the close of the labours Bro. Clarke retired with due honours, and was escorted to his hotel by some of the brethren. On the morning of embarkation, W. Bro. Mitre attended Bro. Clarke at his hotel for the purpose of presenting to him some of the officers of the French government steamer *Barysthane*, in which he had taken passage, and to claim for him cordial attention.

Obituary.

BRO. CAPTAIN W. V. MASKELYNE.

WE have with regret to record the death of Bro. Captain W. V. Maskelyne, H.M. 7th Royal Fusiliers (of the Inhabitants' Lodge, No. 178. at Gibraltar), who was buried in that fortress on the 18th of September. Bro. Maskelyne first saw the light of the Order in the above named Lodge about a year ago; he had therefore not yet arrived at any of the higher honours of the Craft. He was called away from this sublunary sphere at an early age, under circumstances of a very melancholy nature. He had, with two other officers of the garrison, gone over to the neighbouring coast of Barbary, on a shooting excursion, as a little relaxation from their military duties, so trying to the constitution in this climate. Whilst there, the Emperor of Morocco died, the rupture took place between the Moors and Spaniards at Ceuta, and disturbances broke out in different parts of the Moorish empire; the party of sportsmen entered the town of Rabat just as the British residents were leaving it; they all embarked together in an open sailing boat, and had just got out of the harbour, when a party of Moors came into the town, raised the fanatical cry of "death to the Christians," and set about pillaging and destroying such property as the Europeans had left behind. The boat, detained by contrary winds, was six days reaching Gibraltar, and the exposure during that time to a broiling sun, together with the absence of the barest accommodation, brought on a violent fever in the case of two out of the three officers, and of the servant who accompanied them. With Bro.

Maskelyne it terminated fatally, the others are recovering. The deceased, who was universally beloved in the garrison, was interred with military honours, and followed to the grave, in addition to the officers and men of his own regiment, by a great number of non-commissioned officers of other regiments and corps, upwards of one hundred officers, and nearly the whole of the staff and departments, with a large concourse of the general public, the Rev. J. A. Crozier, M.A., chaplain to the forces, officiating. The funeral service of the Church of England being concluded, the usual volley was fired by the company hitherto commanded by the deceased, after which a large number of the brethren approached the grave, and one by one threw into it the Masonic spig, thus giving expression to a silent but heartfelt hope that it will please the Lord of life to raise our departed brother from the tomb of transgression to shine as the stars for ever and ever.

BRO. JOHN BARNES, P.Z.; P.M.; PAST GRAND STEWARD.

WE last week recorded the death on the 22nd ult., at his residence, No. 16, New Burlington-street, after a short but painful illness, of the esteemed Treasurer of the Old King's Arms Lodge, in the forty-sixth year of his age. Bro. Barnes was initiated in the Lodge of Tranquillity, No. 218, on the 23rd Nov., 1838, of which he was W. Master two years, 1841 and 1842, and a member to Dec., 1853. On the 14th Nov., 1839, he joined the Old King's Arms Lodge, No. 30, and became Master in 1844; he also served the office of Grand Steward from the same Lodge for the festival of 1844, and continued a member to the time of his death. He was elected a member of the Board of General Purposes for the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853: and was also elected one of the twelve on the Lodge of Benevolence from the time of the passing the resolution in 1850. Bro. Barnes was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch, in the Jerusalem Chapter, No. 218, on the 14th April, 1840; was one of the petitioners for the Old King's Arms Chapter, No. 30, the charter for which was granted on the 5th Feb., 1845; he was appointed the first J., and the following years filled the chairs of H. and Z. In 1850 he became a Vice President of the Institution for granting Amuties to Aged Freemasons, and a member of the committee of management, of which he was a regular attendant. On the 19th Feb., 1851, he became a governor of the branch of the institution for granting amuties to the widows of deceased Freemasons to these two charities; he was also an annual subscriber to each, and served the office of steward at four festivals. Bro. Barnes was also a Vice President of the Girls School, and a life governor of the Boys School, being also a liberal annual donor to the funds of these charities, of the committees of which he was an active member. The funeral of our respected brother took place on Thursday, at Kensal Green Cemetery, and all who knew him living, will feel that by the death of this excellent and kind hearted Mason, the Craft has lost a valuable member. The funeral cortege, consisting of an elegant hearse open at the sides, and five mourning coaches, left the late residence of the deceased in New Burlington-street at eleven o'clock in the morning. In the first two coaches were the principal mourners, the father of our deceased brother; Mr. Rutherford; Bro. W. F. Beadon, P.G.W.; Bro. Whitmore; the medical attendant of the deceased, Mr. A. M. Duff; Mr. S. Kenall; Bro. J. F. Franks; and Bro. Watkins, in whose house the deceased resided at the time of his death. In the other coaches were Bros. Crew, Paas, Farnfield, Binckes, Udall, and Geo. Barrett, who acted as pall bearers; Bros. Gale, Young, J. Levinson, H. G. Warren, and Garstin, of Welbeck-street, who, as an old friend, school-fellow, and brother, of the deceased, conducted the funeral. On the ground we also observed Bros. Thiselton, W. Davis, Caruthers, Clemmitt, and others. The deceased brother having been consigned to the grave, which a few years since received the remains of his wife, and the regular funeral service ended, Bro. Binckes briefly addressed the brethren on the loss they had sustained, and drew tears from many eyes of those who, as strangers, surrounding the grave, though they knew not the brother in life, felt how deep must be the loss to his friends of one so highly respected.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The health of all the royal family at Balmoral this week is reported as good as usual, and, with that exception, there is hardly any news. The Queen entertained the wandering philosophers from Aberdeen last week, as we have elsewhere recorded; and a privy council has been necessitated by the gravity of the state of public affairs. The Comte de Flandres, the Earl of Elgin, the Duke of Richmond, and Her Majesty's visitors generally have taken their leave, and Sir James Clark appears to be almost the only guest. Prince Arthur has been out with his father to learn the noble sport of deer stalking; but the *Court Journal* has not chronicled the number of fat bucks which have fallen to his rifle. The Queen has this week visited the Falls of the Garrybalt, and several other picturesque spots within a drive of Balmoral; and among the families honoured with her visits have been the Earl and Countess of Fife and the Farquharsons at Invercauld.

FOREIGN NEWS.—From the letters of various correspondents there would seem to be a spirit of opposition to the government arising in the French journals, that will only be laid by the strong hand of power, if it can be laid at all. Of this spirit we may judge when we find it stated that the *Gironde* newspaper ventured to call the attempts to place Prince Napoleon on the Tuscan throne a "Napoleonic conspiracy," for which a warning was inflicted upon it. The government seems fully alive to its danger, however, and the *Moniteur* of yesterday contained a new imperial manifesto on the subject of the press. The official journal says:—"Under the pretence that the press is not free several journals direct their attacks against the decree of February, 1852, which go beyond the extreme limits of discussion, and are wanting in a respect for the law, which is inseparable with the royal exercise of liberty. Against writers, who have forgotten this, the government could have made use of the weapons at its command. Not wishing to do so the day after the measure spontaneously granted by the emperor, which released the press from the consequences of warnings received, the government, faithful to the principles of moderation, will, nevertheless, not fail in performing the duty which is imposed upon it, to make the law respected, and therefore informs the papers that it is decided no longer to tolerate these polemical excesses, which can only be considered as party manoeuvres." The King of the Belgians has left Biarritz for Genoa, *via* Marseilles, where it is said he will confer with several important personages. It is supposed that the journey of his majesty is in some way connected with the proposal of a congress at Brussels. The report of the foundation of a kingdom in Central Italy, under the rule of the Count of Flanders, has been positively denied, and declared to be without foundation. Paris letters say that the policy of the Emperor of the French is one of delay, for the purpose of enabling the son-in-law of Victor Emmanuel to gain an important advantage. The French press is now assuming a rather defiant attitude towards the imperial government in reference to the reiterated restrictive laws against journalism.—A telegram from Turin, dated the 24th, brings a summary of the reply of the King of Sardinia to the address of the Romagnese deputation. It is remarkable for the same ambiguity that marked his replies to the other deputations. He said:—"I am grateful for the wishes of the people of the Romagna, of which you are the interpreter before me. As a Catholic sovereign I shall myself always retain a profound and unalterable respect for the superior hierarchy of the church. As an Italian prince I am reminded that Europe, having in view the state of the Romagnese people, who demanded prompt and efficient measures of reform, has accepted formal obligations towards your country. I receive your wishes, and, strong by the rights conferred upon me, I will support your cause before the great powers. You may rely on their sense of justice. You may rely on the generous love of our country of the French Emperor, who will accomplish the great work of reparation he has so powerfully begun, and who, assured of the gratitude of Italy, and seeing the moderation which has characterized your resolution during the late moments of incertitude, will recognize that in the Romagna the mere hope of a national government suffices to put an end to civil disorders. When your numerous volunteers arrived, during the days of the national struggle, to enrol themselves under my flag, you knew that Piedmont would not go to war for herself alone, but for our common country. To-day the unanimity of your wishes and the order which you observe at home is very gratifying to my heart, and nothing better could ensure your future destiny. Europe will recognize that it is her common duty, and also her common interest, to finish the era of disorder, and thereby satisfy the legitimate desires of the people."—A letter from Milan, dated Sept. 21, gives a lively picture of the state of feeling in the Milanese. The arrival of the deputations from Modena and Parma afforded the people of Milan an opportunity of displaying their love of liberty, and the illuminations upon that occasion appear to have been entirely planned by the inhabitants—the government, as such, taking no part in them.—From Palermo we have news which singularly illustrates the state of society in Sicily. "Some hundreds of persons" have been arrested there, their sole offence being that they hissed the chief of police!—We have papers from Madrid of the 22nd. The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* states that Spain is only seeking redress of grievances from Morocco, and does not contemplate conquest.—The *Tuscan Monitor* says the Tuscans want to carry out the programme of the emperor, because the welfare of Italy and the peace of Europe require it.—The States of Denmark have been opened. The president, in his speech, said:—"The government and the council of the kingdom had but to choose between federal execution and the suppression of the whole common constitution, in so far as it relates to Holstein and Lauenberg. Government has chosen the latter, although it does not recognize the competency of the federal execution."—The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes an imperial letter addressed to the Minister of Finances, ordering the appointment of a commission, with special legislative powers, to organize extensive forms in the system of direct taxation. The president and secretary to the commission are Count Hartig, and Baron de Kalchberg, and the other members consist chiefly of the ratepayers in the different provinces. The *Messenger of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg* contains an official communication to the effect that the Emperor of Austria had, by an autograph letter, authorized the archduke governor to cause the committee of the States to deliberate on the projected provincial statute for the Tyrol and Vorarlberg.—The Emperor of Russia left Sarskoe-Selo on Friday, for Moscow, from whence he was to proceed direct to Toulou.—The eastern mission of Lord Elgin seems to have miscarried

in another direction, for the trade between England and Japan has been suspended, notwithstanding the recent treaty obtained by his lordship. And it is observable that the Japan treaty has, for the present, come to nothing, for the same reason that the Chinese might as well be torn up, namely, our determination to force a resident agent upon the government. The treaty with Japan made the same stipulation in this respect as did the treaty with China, but the Japanese feel this to be a very sore point, involving their dignity, and have therefore sought to confine foreigners to a small island a few miles from their capital, rather than allow them to enter the capital itself. The immediate consequence has been, as we have said, the stoppage of trade; there has been no bloodshed at Japan on this account.—The Bey of Tunis died on the 22nd inst. In consequence of the energetic measures taken by Rhaznodar, tranquillity has been maintained. During the interregnum, which lasted thirty-six hours, the presumptive heir, Sidi Sadok, was recognized as successor. He was installed as Bey on the 24th inst., and took the oaths to observe the constitution and laws granted to the country by his predecessor.—By the arrival of the *Africa* we have New York intelligence to the 14th inst. A fire had occurred at Halifax, Nova Scotia, destroying property to the value of a million dollars. It is asserted that the concentration of such a large portion of the United States fleet in New Granadian ports was purely accidental; they are merely there for orders and supplies. A revolution has taken place in Costa Rica; the president was seized in bed and carried off to Guatemala.—With regard to Italy, the *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains the following manifesto:—"Several foreign papers assert that the solution of the affairs of Italy will be obstructed by the desire which the emperor has to create in Italy a kingdom for a prince of his house. These rumours need not be refuted; in order to deprive them of every foundation it suffices, without mentioning the engagements made at Villafranca, to remind the public of the acts and words of the emperor both before and after that epoch." The second imperial manifesto on the French press has not acted as oil thrown on the troubled waters. It has, according to our Paris correspondent, created a profound sensation, and has roused a spirit of determined opposition which the French government may soon have occasion to rue. The *Press* has a most cutting remark. The "*Moniteur* manifesto," it says, "is quite justifiable; it attacks the press, which is attacking the empire. Prince Napoleon was to arrive in Paris yesterday and the emperor is expected on Monday.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 21st inst. The journals from Constantinople announce that numerous arrests had taken place, in consequence of the discovery of a political conspiracy; but few details of the affair are published, as the journals state they have been forbidden to make comments on the matter until the judicial examinations have been concluded. Private letters state that the conspiracy was to have broken out on Saturday, but on the previous Thursday it was denounced by Serjeant Ariza. Vigorous measures have been taken by the Government. Two frigates have been moored before the Seraglio, and the squadron had arrived the day the mail left. Among the principal leaders of the conspiracy were two generals of division—Djaffir, of the Artillery, and Hossein, Governor of the Dardanelles—several colonels and ulemas. Djaffir was drowned in the Bosphorus. No Christians were compromised in the plot. The plan of the conspiracy was cleverly organized. The Europeans and the foreign ambassadors were to be protected by the generals of the rebels. The concession of the Bank has been made to Messrs. Gladstone and Rodocanachi.—The official journal of Darmstadt contains a decree for the renewal of the ordinance of 1850, which prohibits all subjects of Hesse Darmstadt from becoming members of any political society, established either in the interior or abroad.—The Senate of Frankfort-on-the-Maine has rejected the appeal made by the National Association against the refusal of the Director of the Police to sanction its statutes.—At Rome on Monday the Sacred College met, and appointed seventeen bishops. In the annual allocution of the Pope, his holiness alludes to the National Assembly of Bologna, and refers to the censure expressed by that assembly against the papal government. In conclusion, his holiness expresses a hope that the Romagnese will return to their allegiance to the holy see.

HOME NEWS.—Cabinet councils at Downing-street have, three times this week, necessitated the presence of ministers in town, and the premier has at length dismissed them to their rural ease.—The Registrar-General's return for last week presents a more favourable aspect than of late, and deaths have declined to the point from which they rose in June, being for the week 1058. There were only 61 deaths from diarrhoea. The births amounted to 1752. The week's mortality in the City was much below the average, the number of deaths being 40, whereas the average number for the corresponding period for the last three years was 50.—A Court of Common Council was held on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. After the transaction of some other business, the following motion was made by Mr. Henry Harris:—"That this court should not consent to any bill in Parliament having for its object the better regulation of the corporation of London, that does not protect the rights and privileges of liverymen of this City." To this proposition Mr. Abrahams moved the previous question, whereupon a discussion ensued, after which the amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried by 49 to 33. Deputy White then brought up a report from the City lands committee touching the Central Criminal Court, which, after some discussion, was agreed to and sent back for execution. Before the Court rose it agreed to grant, at the request of

the Lord Mayor, the use of the Guildhall to the London Rifle Brigade.—The City Commissioners of Sewers have also met at Guildhall; Mr. Deputy Christie in the chair. The business was not very important.—The revising barrister for the Middlesex registration has held his sixth court within the polling district of Mile-end. A great number of cases were disposed of, and the court adjourned till this day. Mr. McChristie also held his court for the City of London lists at the Guildhall.—Thomas Stowell appeared on a summons, before Sir R. W. Carden, at the Guildhall, on the 27th, charged with conspiring to defraud Messrs. Lockhart and Sons, manufacturers, Kirkaldy. It was alleged that goods had been ordered, and when obtained were disposed of at a sum considerably below that of cost price. The case was adjourned for additional evidence, and in default of bail the defendant, who has long followed the profession of common informer, was conveyed to prison.—The inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate men killed in the recent explosion of the boiler of an agricultural steam-engine at Lewes, has been resumed, and several witnesses were examined as to the state of the boiler, their evidence tending to show that the boiler was an old one, and constructed of an inferior material. The inquiry was again adjourned for the production of evidence of a scientific character. Two more victims have been added to the list of killed. One of the men conveyed to the Brighton Hospital died on Tuesday. His name was Cox, and he was an agricultural labourer attending the fair on business; the unfortunate boy Woodhall also died on Sunday night from the frightful injuries he received. This makes six in all killed by the explosion.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, yesterday, a first class certificate has been granted to Mr. Thomas Skeels Fryer, who had traded as a brickmaker and brewer at Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely. He had been in business for forty years, and during that period he had not only sustained a character of the highest respectability, but had been a magistrate for thirty years, chairman of the bench of magistrates, deputy lieutenant, and high sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. The commissioner, in awarding the certificate, said he felt bound to express a wish that Mr. Fryer might be again reinstated in the high position he formerly occupied, and to declare that he left the court without the slightest stain upon his reputation.—A very different kind of case was that of J. Hayes, a wine merchant, who had carried on business at 55, Old Broad-street, and in Gloucester-street, Pimlico, and who also applied for a certificate. He had been seven months in prison. The commissioner, in awarding a certificate of the lowest class, observed that but for the imprisonment already suffered, he should have ordered a considerable suspension, in consequence of the bankrupt having permitted a single creditor (the Union Bank) to sweep off the whole of his property, leaving not a farthing for the rest.—An adjournment was ordered in the case of Cuthbert Anthony Clarke, who had traded as a foreign warehouseman in Newgate-street, London, and in Slater-street, Liverpool, and who applied for a certificate.—A terrible explosion, attended with great loss of life, took place on Tuesday forenoon on the premises of Messrs. Pursall and Phillips, percussion cap manufacturers, Whitall-street, Birmingham. There were eighty women and girls in the manufactory at the time. The explosion originated in a room where the caps are "primed" with the detonating powder, and where there were five females at work. As soon as the fire engines had obtained a mastery over the flames a search was made amongst the ruins, and the result was, that up to seven o'clock no fewer than seventeen bodies had been recovered. Seventeen, who were more or less injured, were taken to the general hospital, and one of them died on the way thither. About one-half of the patients were able to leave the hospital last night, but five are in a precarious condition. One result of this catastrophe will be the compulsory removal of all such manufactories outside the town of Birmingham. This is the third explosion which have occurred during the last three months, one of them having six victims.—The revising barrister, W. M. Best, Esq., held his first court at Kennington on Wednesday, for the revision of the East Surrey registration lists. Much interest was excited in the proceedings, the objections being nearly three thousand in all. An adjournment took place. At the Guildhall Mr. McChristie resumed his revision of the City of London lists, and adjourned till Friday. Mr. Shadwell also held his seventh court for the Middlesex lists at Bonner's-road, Victoria Park. A large number of objections were got through, and an adjournment was agreed to.—Hughes, the absconding bankrupt solicitor, who was brought in custody from Australia, underwent another examination at the Guildhall police court yesterday. The prisoner was again remanded for a week to allow of the evidence of certain witnesses at present in the country being heard for the completion of the case.—The four men, Couch, Merrydew, Baillie, and Simpson, remanded at Clerkenwell police court on a charge of stealing a large number of carts and vans in different parts of the metropolis, have been fully committed for trial.—Alderman Gabriel, of Queenhithe Ward, and Alderman Phillips, of Faringdon Ward Within, the gentlemen elected to fill the office of Sheriffs of London, and Sheriff of Middlesex, have been sworn in at a Common Hall of the Livery, at the Guildhall, before the Lord Mayor and other civic functionaries. The new Sheriffs having subscribed the usual oaths, Messrs. Bagleton and Gammon also took the ordinary oaths as undersheriffs. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Lord Mayor and Aldermen proceeded to the Aldermen's Court, where the new sheriffs were formally inducted.—The funds yesterday were for a moment firm at 95½, but in the later hours they drooped, and the quotation returned to 95½ to ¾ for money and the account. Foreign stocks and shares were

not quite so animated as on Tuesday, but prices on the average were pretty fairly maintained. In consequence of the final adjustment of the half-monthly accounts at the Stock Exchange the value of money rather advanced, but for ordinary discount the terms continued to range from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$. Bullion continued to flow into the Bank, a further sum of £20,000 of the late arrivals having been sent into that establishment.

INDIA, CHINA, AND COLONIAL.—The advices from Calcutta state that the intelligence received from China has not had a very encouraging effect upon affairs in that presidency, and it was feared that peace would not be settled on a satisfactory and lasting basis. No great alteration had occurred in the state of the exchange, but trade was rather limited owing to the merchants being desirous of waiting the delivery of the letters by the incoming mail.—A correspondence from Kiachta states, that the loss of the Chinese in the affair at the Taku forts was 1000 men killed; the number of wounded is not stated. And that the American minister had arrived at Peking, but is kept confined. Captain Vansittart is reported as having died of his wounds. Admiral Hope's state of health is serious. In the north and at Shanghai several Europeans have been murdered by the Chinese, which has led to further complications. Being yet entirely dependent upon non-official sources for information of the causes which led to the Peiho tragedy, the recent news from China must have been read with the greater attention; and in reference to the rioting and bloodshed at Shanghai, the telegraph gives the account of it in such a way as to leave an impression that it was connected with the new rupture in our negotiations with the Chinese. But this is not the case. The cause has to be traced to the kidnapping which the abominable coolie traffic creates, and the fatal consequences that have arisen would have come to pass, no matter though Mr. Bruce had no occasion to return to Shanghai. As to the course which our Government, in conjunction with the Government of France, intend to pursue in China, we remain much in the dark. All that slips out is only in the way of rumour. The last report is that of the *Overland Mail*, which asserts that Major-General Hope Grant is to have the command of the expeditionary force to China, and that no troops are to be despatched from England, but a force of 10,000 is to be sent from India, the selection of which will be left to the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. This statement, however, does not agree with the statements that have appeared in the French journals, the editors of which profess to have more knowledge on such topics than we have ourselves.—The steamer *Celt* has arrived at Plymouth, with the Cape mails, bringing dates from Table Bay to the 21st August. Great regret prevailed in the colony at the recall of Governor Grey. A severer drought than was ever known existed in the colony, and an enormous amount of stock had been lost, and the distress among the farmers was very intense.

COMMERCIAL: AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The weekly reviews from the manufacturing districts state that business had become more tranquil, although the operations were still in some departments on a satisfactory scale. At Manchester and Birmingham trade was not particularly active, but it was considered to present encouraging symptoms. In the neighbourhood of Norwich, Nottingham, and Sheffield, the transactions were unimportant, but at Wolverhampton the Continental orders exhibited an increase, with a gradually expanding business. The operations at Newcastle and Leicester showed that but for the late intelligence from China, greater activity would have been observable; as it was, the position of affairs was not unfavourable, the hosiery department in the latter town being remarkably active. At Halifax, Huddersfield, and Leeds a good steady trade was transacting, though there was no remarkable variation in the general quotations.—The traffic returns of the railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending the 17th September amounted to £549,490, and for the corresponding week of 1858 to £513,290, showing an increase of £36,200. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted to £246,963, and for the corresponding period of last year to £230,998, showing an increase of £15,965. The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to £302,527, and for the corresponding period of last year to £282,292, showing an increase of £20,235, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase £36,200, as compared with the corresponding week of 1858.—In the port of London during the past week there has been rather less activity. The number of ships announced inwards at the Customhouse as having arrived from foreign ports amounted to 270; there were six from Ireland, and 94 colliers. The entries outwards were 121, and those cleared were 90, besides 15 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been seven vessels—viz., five for Port Phillip of 4748 tons, one for Sydney of 918 tons, and one for Portland Bay of 432 tons; the total amounting to 6098 tons.—By the China intelligence it appears that a moderate business had been transacted in Canton and Hong-Kong, but there was not any great extent of operations, the principal demand being to supply immediate wants. Silk had improved, and tea was in better request at the late advance, but the free shipments to this country induced an impression that the trade would not be interrupted, and that there would eventually be some reaction in value. As the disposition was to facilitate exports with all possible despatch, supplies would be forwarded as quickly as possible, and already the statistics exhibited an increase in favour of the present season.—The proceedings to-day at the meeting of the Brazilian Land and Mining Company were not very interesting, and were ultimately adjourned to receive the report of the agent sent out to effect the realization of the

assets of the National Brazilian Association, in connection with which the new company was started.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

ON Wednesday a favourable day and a most attractive programme of amusements and music attracted a great number of visitors to the palace on the occasion of the benefit of Bro. F. Strange, the contractor of the refreshment department, and he showed himself fully alive to the necessity of providing special attractions for the visitors. Bro. Strange arranged an English vocal concert, engaged the Cremona band, and obtained the services of the fine band of the Coldstream Guards and the juvenile band of Caversham House Academy. Bro. Strange wisely fixed the price of admission at one shilling; and, hoping for fine weather, waited the result of the announcements he had put forth of all these attractions. The vocal concert was supported by artists whose names are not generally included in Crystal Palace concert programmes. But, nevertheless, the operatic selections which they gave were exceedingly well received, and the selections from *Lucia*, *Maritana*, and the madrigal "Down in the flowery vale," especially deserve mention. Although, also, a comic singer is not usually to be heard at the palace, Mr. E. W. Mackney, the well known favourite of the Canterbury Hall, was enthusiastically applauded in his violin solo and comic song, "T'other side of Jordan," and although it raised some curious associations to see a nigger melodist occupying the Handel Festival orchestra, his performance hit the popular taste, and everything he attempted was encored. Out of doors the aquatic sports on the tidal lake excited great interest, and although the pair oared and scullers' matches which took place were not invested with all the excitement of the Henley or Thames regattas, still, despite the smallness of the sheet of water on which the events came off, a large amount of enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators. The pair oared race for two silver cups was decided in three heats. While the aquatic sports were going on the great fountains claimed attention, and although the wind was high, the elegant water devices were seen to a great advantage. After the fountains the attention of the visitors was concentrated in the balloon ascent. And at six o'clock, according to announcement, Bro. Strange's second grand annual banquet was to take place. That some little delay occurred before the dinner was ready, and that it was long after six before active operations commenced, will be readily imagined, when it is stated that upwards of 450 guests sat down to table. However, from the moment knives and forks were set in motion the greatest conviviality and good fellowship prevailed; and when Mr. Newton, chairman in the absence of Mr. Bass, detained at home by a domestic affliction, gave out the usual loyal toasts, they were responded to with the utmost enthusiasm, which is always a characteristic of such festivals. Other toasts followed, including that of health and success to Bro. Strange; and, shortly after this had been drunk, with the usual honours, the company dispersed, very well pleased, apparently, with the day and evening's entertainment. The numbers present during the day amounted to 19,338: being, admissions on payment 16,192, by season tickets 3,146.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The English Opera company commences its season on Monday next, with "Dinorah." The cast of the principal parts will be as follows:—*Hoel*, Mr. Stanley; *Corentin*, Mr. W. Harrison; and *Dinorah*, Miss Louisa Pyne; and beyond a doubt "Dinorah" will be as popular as "Satanella," and will melt us each evening with all the lyric pathos of which Miss Pyne is capable. The public will hear Miss Pyne sing "Ombra leggiera," and she will sing it twenty times as often as Miolan Carvalho, and will be applauded, and *Dinorah* will run after her little goat, and the little goat will perversely run away from *Dinorah*. The Queen has taken a box for the season, and the list of supporters comprises many fashionable names.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P. H., No. 419."—It is not only incorrect, but distinctly opposed to the Constitution, to give what is called the P.M.'s degree to candidates for exaltation to the Royal Arch, under the English Constitution.

"Z."—On the confirmation of the resolution of Grand Lodge, expunging No. 19 from the roll of Lodges, the Mount Sinai Chapter will cease to exist, until permission be obtained from Grand Chapter to attach it to some other Lodge.

BRO. WIGGINTON.—We have received from this brother suggestions and plans for a Masonic Hall and Club House, which shall receive due attention.

"A YOUNG MASON" must have forgotten his obligation or he would never have asked us the question.

"P. S."—The real number of Lodges in England is rather under six hundred, including the recent creations not yet consecrated.