

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XXXI.

IX.—DIANA AND NOVEMBER.

THE famous statue of Diana (who was surnamed Brauronia), brought from Scythia Taurica to Athens by Iphigenia, originated the festival called after the goddess *Βραυρονία*, which was celebrated once in five years. In the sacrifices attached to this celebration, the victim was a goat, and the ceremony comprised the singing of one book of the Homeric *Iliad*. Certain young virgins, usually of five to ten years of age (it being by law so enacted), consecrated to Diana, and attired in robes of yellow, formed part of the parade attendant upon this solemnity. They were styled *Ἀρκτοί*, which signifies "bears," which animals were esteemed most sacred to Diana. The Phlanidæ, or inhabitants of one division of Attica, had a bear at large which is described as being quite tame, and as playful as a pet dog, though not quite so submissive to the unmerciful attentions of children. A young girl happening to carry her pertinacious gambolings with Bruin too far, the beast retaliated with so much violence as to cause her death. Her brothers, in sorrow and anger, killed it; and immediately a deadly pestilence ensued among the populace of Athens, which spread its fatal ravages throughout the whole of Attica. To pacify the anger of the goddess for the death of her sacred bear, by the direction of the oracle, virgins were ever afterwards consecrated to Diana. Hence this particular festival was instituted, and it was made unlawful in Attica for any virgin to marry until she had undergone the consecrating ceremony in honour of the deceased quadruped.

Some suppose that the name of Hecate is derived from *Ἑκαθεν* as *eminus*, in allusion to the moon casting her rays or arrows from afar off; others construct it more advisedly from *Ἑκατον*, as *centum*, because a hundred victims at once were sacrificed to her; or, in respect to her edict (as mentioned by Pausanias), that those whose death was unsanctified by burial "should wander a hundred years up and down the infernal regions."

But although this is said to be another name for Diana, Hecate was not the daughter of Latona and Jupiter, but of Jupiter and Ceres; consequently these goddesses could only have been half sisters. Strictly speaking, Hecate was a name either given to Proserpine or to her twin sister. Yet still, as has been shown, Diana and her twin brother Apollo, as male and female under different appellations, had similar offices assigned to them in heaven, earth, and hell. Ceres, being distracted with the thoughts of her dishonour, exposed her newly-born infant. The good shepherds (who were usually good astrologers too), it is reported found the child, administered to her wants, took her away with them, and brought her up; on which account she was worshipped in the streets, and her statue was set before the doors of houses, whence she acquired the name of Propylæa. This goddess was called Trivia, from *triviis*, or because prayers were offered her at the crossways of streets and roads, for she was thought to preside over the streets, roads, and all open ways; so it was customary to sacrifice to her in these places, especially in cities. According to Aristophanes, the Athenians every new moon provided a sumptuous and substantial supper professedly for her, but which was covertly to become a treat to the poor of the place, for by them it was to be eaten during the night. Lucian's account of Hecate, or *Diana Inferna*, otherwise the Infernal Juno, appears more to describe one of the *Novensiles*, or deities of conquered countries, than Proserpina, much less the

great Diana herself. She was exceedingly tall (according to this), and instead of hair her head was covered with frightful snakes, while in the place of legs and feet her body was poised upon two ponderous serpents. Apollinaris represents her completely surrounded with dogs—that animal being considered peculiarly sacred to her; and Hesychius asserts that she was sometimes represented by a dog. We are told (*Ovid, Metam. Apollon., Argonautica, &c.*) that Hecate, who, we still conclude, was inferior to Diana, presided herself, in visible shape, over necromancy and enchantments. After having been in a secret manner seven times invoked, she came to the sacrifices prepared for her; and as soon as they were ended, certain apparitions and *empusæ*, called from her *Hecateæ*, made their appearance.

In the Egyptian sacrifices or festivals, named Bubastæa, from the city of Bubastis, where they were annually celebrated, Isis, or (as we find in the Orphic *Argonautica*), Diana, was called Bubastis. We read, also (*Aug. de Civitat. iv., 1*), of this moon-goddess, that from the cry she gave when she fled from Apollo or Mars, who offered her violence when hunting, she obtained the appellation of *Brimo* (terror), whence, perhaps, *briolum*, the ancient name for a park to hunt in.

Diana, like Juno, is called *Lucina* and *Opis* for the same reason, because she helps to bring children into the world, which good office has not been thought unworthy of note by the poet Callimachus, in his hymn to Diana. Her first attempt in the practical science of midwifery is a mystery not explained; but it was asserted, that as soon as she was born she assisted her mother, Latona, in her delivery of her twin brother, Apollo (*Orph. in Hymn.*) If the name of Latona, who was the daughter of Cæus, the son of Cælus and Terra, is derived, as has been shown (*Lyl. Gyralt i. in Apoll.*), from *Λαοδάνα*, it implies "unknown," or "hidden." May it not, therefore, be supposed that the mythological logic of Apollo's and Diana's nativities, *prognatus parentibus*, involves the mystic signification of *generatio nova*, solved by the phenomena of the evolutions of a solar eclipse? In witnessing the labour pains of Latona, who grew, it may be presumed, fearfully dark and wildly strange in the parturient struggle, Diana herself became so terrified that she solemnly determined never to have children, but to live for ever in perpetual virginity. Women after childbirth, as is recorded by Plutarch (*3 Sympos. ult.*), used first to sacrifice to Juno, and then afterwards make an offering of their own and their children's lying-in clothes to Diana. So when women were about to lie in of a first child, they used to unloose the *zona*, or girdle they had worn from their marriage, and dedicate it to Diana.

Timæus (*Catull. Carm. ad Dian.*) and Theocritus (*Idyll, 17*), to which we will add Cicero (*De Nat. Deor. i.*), make honourable mention of Diana, and the destruction of her temple, or we might not have believed the former, in his relation of the fact that the temple was burned the same night Alexander the Great was born. Praise should be given when due, and a little flattery, in all courtesy, is well enough. We give praise to Timæus, whether he be answerable or not for the flattery here ascribed to him. "It is no wonder," saith he, "that Diana should be absent from her house when her assistance was individually required at so important an event as the labour of Olympias and the birth of Alexander!"

Dictynna was another name of the queen of huntresses, in which respect all woods and forests, and such like resorts of wild animals, were dedicated to her. Britomartis, the virgin, whom we might almost call the

heroine of the *Færie Queene*, whilst pursuing the chase, got entangled in certain hunting nets, "*retia enim diæria dicuntur*," whereupon the fair maid of Crete vowed, in supplicating Diana, to build a temple for her, should she effect her escape unharmed. The goddess heard her prayer, and in grateful remembrance of the benignant aid, she consecrated a temple to Diana Dictynna, whence they both became distinguished by the same titular name. This statement is in accordance with that of the great commentator, Aristophanes; still, by the equally learned there is another version of the story, which we are rather disposed to regard as a continuation of it: Britomartis was the beloved and loving friend of Diana. They enjoyed the pleasures of the chase constantly together; but it so happened, as it was of old, is now, and doubtless ever will be, a lovely young lady may, quite unsuspectingly, kindle the fires of love, independent of the torch of Hymen, even in the breast of a king. Here, however, we have only to state the recorded fact. The ardent lover of the beauteous Cretan maiden was the renowned Minos, whose wife, Pasiphae, whom they styled a daughter of Sol, brought forth the monster, Minotaur. "Beauty" does not always fly from the "beast," particularly when styled "royal;" if she lingers, she is soon devoured, the fascination is overpowering; the first spring is too often fatal. Poor thing! she does not know that her beauty is her virtue, and if she keeps that she may do what she likes besides—she may pull the nose of a king with more favour than offence, and bring down the lords of creation on their knees before her. So much the better for the fair in these glorious times of religion, justice, and freedom. In those other earlier "good old times," when the will of the despot was law, Britomartis chose rather to lose her life than her virtue. She fled from Minos (whom they styled a son of Jupiter), and cast herself from a rock into the sea. The maiden was said to be the inventress of nets, therefore they made out that she was caught in some fishing-nets, and hence, in one way or the other, her name *Dictynna*. Diana made her a goddess, as a lasting reward of her virtue, which is said to be its own reward. The ancients, they say, (*Brodeus in Anthol. ex Scholiast. Pindari*), decreed that as Diana left off hunting on the ides of August, it should not be lawful for any to hunt during that time; though, be it observed, they celebrated a festival in remembrance of it, at which with much merriment, and hanging of garlands of wild flowers round the necks of their dogs, by the light of large torches, made of dried and not unfragrant stubble, they hung up their winding horns, bear spears, and other hunting implements.

DANGEROUS MEMBERS.—"Yet there is a class of persons, who, when attracted to the altar of Freemasonry, though free from moral blemish, and 'under the tongue of good report,' are far more noxious members of the fraternity than those who are stained by vice, and are otherwise unfit to mingle in our mystic rites. They whose intuitive wisdom scorns the dull labour of extracting knowledge of our institution from the dusty records of its past history, but with the celerity of inspiration, comprehend the defects of our organization, and divines the remedy; although possessing no hostility against the order, yet dissatisfied with some of its minor details, in their blind haste to amend, they proceed to demolish; and while pluming themselves upon their successful efforts to improve, are industriously laying a train that must eventually explode in utter destruction. They sap the foundation of the Order by innovations, which, in their shortsighted notions of policy and expediency, are demanded by the progress of the age; and after a course, more or less extended, in miserable strife and contention, feel, when too late, the necessity of retracing their steps; or, stupidly hardened in their blundering folly pull down the pillars of the institution, and like Sampson at Gaza, vindictively overwhelm the innocent and the guilty in one common ruin. Beware, my Brethren, of the wise in their own conceit."—*Grand Master of Georgia*, 1858.

DRAWINGS BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN's drawings, preserved in the library of All Souls' College, Oxford, are known to all interested in the biography of the great English architect, though known only by hearsay: few of our readers are likely to have seen them; and better knowledge of them is much to be desired. Such particulars as we are able to give from a recent examination, therefore, may be welcome. Mr. Elmes, indeed, refers to the drawings in his well-known volume on the life of Wren, and gives some extracts from the manuscript matter in the same collection, including reports and estimates; but he gives no list of them in that volume, or sufficient account of their general character. He refers, however, to a list which he had contributed some years earlier, or in 1812, to the "General Chronicle"; and which was the result of an examination in the year 1807, occupying three or four days. That list, and the comments and particulars interspersed, should be looked at by any future biographer. Although the services of Mr. Elmes are not to be lightly spoken of, there is still need of an adequate memoir of one respecting whose life, and whose influence on our art, much has been left unsaid in print. The "General Chronicle" was a periodical of short existence, and is not likely to be found in many architects' libraries; and the volumes of that work in the library of the British Museum, are imperfect, or do not include the portion of the publication wherein the list appeared. Those, however, who may be able to procure access to the drawings at Oxford, will find the printed list cut from a number of the "General Chronicle," bound in the copy of Mr. Elmes' memoir which there is in the same library of All Souls'; and they will also find manuscript catalogues, old and new, more or less imperfect and at variance. The drawings themselves, in several cases, bear memoranda, chiefly in pencil, which appear to have been made, at the time of the inspection, by the Rev. Mr. Gutch, late librarian of the college, and editor of the "Oxford Annals" of Anthony à Wood, and should have been erased,—or rather not made at all; for, we can speak to the difficulty which results from them. The printed list, however, we take as representing the best information to be derived from the combined labours of Mr. Elmes and Mr. Gutch; and though we have notes of many features of interest in the drawings, which are not mentioned in it, we found its general accuracy, as well as grounds for opinions which Mr. Elmes expresses on the authorship of a considerable portion of the collection, established, wherever time permitted us comparison and minute inspection.

Subsequent to the preparation of the matter of this article, we called to mind that some notice of drawings by Wren had been given many years ago at the Institute of British Architects. All efforts, however, to refresh our recollection from printed records of proceedings of the Institute were unavailing. We were about to conclude that no paper had been read—at least, on the drawings at Oxford, when we came to a rough list of some of the early papers, and, after a long search, discovered the title of a MS. which was subsequently found. The paper, which is by Mr. Gutch, the architect, son of the late librarian of All Souls', is dated Feb. 16, 1836, and is entitled "Some Account of the original Drawings and Designs by Inigo Jones, Sir C. Wren, and James Gibbs, preserved at Oxford; with two Catalogues and Remarks thereupon by James Elmes, Esq., architect." The list of Wren's drawings appears to be the same (copied in MS.) as that in the "General Chronicle." The paper includes

* From the Builder.

some extracts from the "Athenæ Oxoniensis" relating to the biography of the three eminent architects, besides the particulars of the drawings by Jones and Gibbs. There ought to be a perfect catalogue in print of all papers that have been contributed to the Institute.

The drawings altogether, at All Souls', *attributed* to Wren, must amount to more than 300 in number, and are now contained in five folio volumes. They were formerly in portfolios, as presented by Sir William Blackstone, to the college; but they were mounted on drawing paper, and bound, in 1800, having been previously much injured through frequent inspection. There are, however, in two of the volumes, still some loose drawings. The contents of these two volumes, the fourth and fifth, are, we should say, hardly any of them Wren's: and many of this number are landscape sketches. Mr. Elmes makes mention of no more than the three first volumes. The new arrangement in 1800, is spoken of by Mr. Elmes as having been "according to the catalogue in the middle of the first volume." A large number even of the drawings in the three volumes, are regarded by the same authority as not genuine: the remainder of the collection, however, includes matter of great interest and unquestionable value and authenticity: though, under any aspect, the collection can include a very small proportion of the drawings that must have been made by Wren or his pupils. Some of the drawings we saw may be by Hawksmoor, who designed a considerable portion of the new buildings at All Souls'. We should not be surprised to find many drawings by Wren in other libraries at Oxford, or at Cambridge. As numbered, there are 270 drawings and MSS. together, in the three volumes, viz., 110 in the first volume, 109 in the second, and 51 in the third. Those of which the authorship may be considered pretty certain, are, we should say, about half the number in the first volume, nearly all those in the second, and perhaps half those in the third. The most interesting part of the collection, which is in the second volume, relates to St. Paul's Cathedral, to several of the city churches, to the mausoleum intended to have been erected at Windsor, to Charles I. and a proposed statue, and to a design for Winchester Castle, for Charles II.; while elsewhere may be found drawings and a report referring to the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, the plan for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire, and designs for the Monument. In the second volume, also, under No. 9, is the original warrant under the sign manual of Charles II., dated 14th May, 1675, for rebuilding St. Paul's according to designs which follow in the volume. The warrant is given in the "Parentalia," as well as in the memoir by Mr. Elmes, where, also, there is a slight account of these particular designs, with some reference to the progressive changes and great discrepancies which they exhibit, and the growth of the present grand result. Though obviously wanting many stages of that growth, which further research probably would supply, they deserve some attention, and a more particular account than has thus been given of them.

Great and very proper care is taken of the whole collection by the present authorities of the college. Every facility, consistent with preservation of the drawings, we are assured would be afforded on proper application, to those having time to spare. The present notice is given merely to direct the researches of others, and to add information to that which is accessible, or has appeared in print. We have not space for a list.

In the first volume we find plans of the campanile of Christ Church College, Oxford, and of several private residences and suites of rooms, including apartments at Windsor, Kensington, St. James's, Whitehall, and the

House of Lords, and houses of the Duchess of Monmouth, Lord Allston, Lord Sunderland, and Lord Newcastle. Some of these are distinctly attributed to Wren's own hand by Mr. Elmes, whilst questioning the authenticity of many of the other drawings.

Looking at the execution of the drawings in the collection generally, most of them are in ink outlined, and sometimes slightly washed; but some are in pencil. Several are coloured. Amongst those which are likely to be Wren's, are some with writing upon them, which should be examined by those practised in the identification of hands. In No. 32, the council-chamber, audience-room, and drawing-room, at St. James's Palace, of which Mr. Elmes, has said "drawn by Sir Christopher," the walls are outlined and hatched in brown ink, and the writing is in a flourishing hand. Many of the drawings, though made obviously without some of the tools and appliances which are now used, are well executed; and many of them reminded us of the French manner of minute and carefully stippled drawing, rather than of the present manner of English architects.

The plan (No. 7, in the volume) for rebuilding London after the fire of 1666, showing also the connection of the new streets and the old, we suppose can be regarded as the original of the engraving which was published by the House of Commons (28th July, 1800), in a report on Improvements of the Port of London, and of the subsequent publication by Mr. Elmes. It would, however, be desirable that the original plan, whether at Oxford or elsewhere, should be certified as authentic. There are several copies varying from one another, in the library of the British Museum. The discrepancy is generally as to the position for the City Halls; that is to say whether they should be on the river-side, or grouped about the Exchange. No. 8 in the same volume, is a rough plan of the streets after the fire; and No. 101 is a copy of the first-named plan, cut out, to show only the new buildings.

The drawings are of every kind,—general drawings, and details both of ornament and fittings. A design for a drawing-room at Whitehall (85), has appended to it a letter as follows, but not addressed:—

"May it please your lordship to consider of the memorandum mentioned in the enclosed paper (most of which being pressing), and be pleased to recommend the same to the rest of your lordships."

The drawings and MS. matter, relating to the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, form the most interesting feature in the first volume. There is also exhibited in several drawings, a design for a senate-house and library for the University. The drawings for the Trinity College library include a design—not executed,—which, on a circular plan, is not very different in character from the present reading-room of the British Museum. The numbers following (44 to 51), with the plan of the site (43), seem to correspond with what is now built. No. 44 is the explanation of the drawings: but it is not signed. The sheet No. 45, shows half the back-front next the river, and half the longitudinal section: No. 46 shows 1st, a plan of the substructure and cloister; 2nd, the plan of the library and arrangement of the shelves; and 3rd, the front next the court with the pavilions for the stairs; No. 47 is the transverse section; No. 48, a perspective view of a stool and table; and No. 49, a sketch of the classes of the library; whilst Nos. 50 and 51 show other parts at large. Most of these are well drawn. The explanation has been given by Mr. Elmes, but with the spelling modernized; and as the document is interesting, and we have copied some parts of it from the original, our readers may be glad to have these as they were written.

We have printed words erased in the MS. in smaller type, and the corrections over them.

"Sr A building of that consideration you goe about deserves good care in the designe, and able workemen to performe it, and that he who takes the generall management upon him may have a prospect of the whole & make all inside & outside

parts ¹ corresponde well together, to this end I have comprissed the whole designe in 6 figures.

Fig. I.

Shewes halfe the groundplot of the Substruction, Cloister, & first flightes of the Stairecases. I have chosen middle pillars & a double porticoe & lightes outward rather than a middle wall, as being the same expence, more gracefull, & according to the manner of the auncients who made double walkes (with three rowes of pillars or two rowes & a wall) about the forum.

Fig. II.

Shewes half the groundplot of the upper floor, the entrances from the stairecases & the disposition of the shelves, both along the walls & breaking out from the walls. ^{weh} must needes prove very convenient & gracefull, & the best way for the Students will be to have a little square table in each Celle with 2 chaires. The necessity of bringing windowes & dores to answer to the old building leaves two square places at the endes & 4 lesser Celles not to study in but to be shut up with some neat Lattice dores for archives.

Fig. III.

Shewes the face of the building next the court with the pavillions for the stairecases and the sections of the old they

buildings where ¹ joyne to the new. I chose a double order rather than a single, because a single order must either have been mutilated in its members or have been very expensive, & if performed would not have agreed with the lownesse of the porches ^{weh} would have been too darke & the solids too grosse for the openings. I have given the appearance of arches as the order required, fair and lofty: but I have layd of the Library

the floor ¹ upon the impostes, ^{weh} answer to the pillars in the cloister & the levells of the old floores, & have filled the Arches with relieves of stone, where if you please you maye of ^{weh} I have seen the effect abroad in good buildings, & I assure you where porches are lowe with flat ceelings is

infinitely more gracefull than lowe arches ¹ and is much more eye open & pleasaut, nor need the mason freare [*sic*] the performance because the Arch discharges the weight, & I shall direct him in a firme manner of executing the designe. By this contrivance the windowes of the Library

place
rise high & give room for the deskas against the walls, and being high may be afforded to be large & being wide may have stone mullions & the glasse pointed ^{weh} after all inventions is the only durable way in our climate for a publique building, where care must be had that snowe drive not in.

frontispiece
I have given noe other ornament to the middle than according to an ancient example
statutes, because in this case I find anything else impertinent, the entrances being endwaies & the rooffe not suiting it. This may be don if you please, you may make the three

3 qter
middle Arches with ¹ columnes & the rest with pilasters of a third or 4th of their module diameter, ^{weh} will save some charge in stone, but it is best as it is designed."

After describing Fig. IV., the document referring to Fig. V., and speaking of the library, says:—

"if the middle ally were paved of the Library were paved for
with small marbles you would much consult ¹ the quiet of the place, & for the cleannesse of the books from dust, the Celles may be floored with wainscote,"
and further,—

large
"the cornices divide the ceeling into three rowes of ¹ square panells answering the pilasters ^{weh} will prove the best fret because in a long roome it gives the most agreeable perspective."

And as to Fig. VI., transverse section, it says as to the king-post roof,—

"I have given the ancient forme of rooffe ^{weh} the experience of all ages hath found the surest, noe other is to be trusted without doubling the thicknesses of the walles. The Statues will be a noble ornament, they are supposed of plaister, there are Flemish artists that doe them cheape.

"I suppose you have good masons, how ever I would willingly take a farther paines to give all the mouldings in great, ^{wee} are scrupulous in small matters & you must pardon us, the Architects are as great pedants as Critiaks or Heralds. And therefore if you approve the designes let the mason take his measures

copies be taken of them ¹ as much as is necessary for the present getting out the worke & be pleased to transmit them to me again & I shall copy out partes of them at large more proper for the use of the workmen and give you a careful estimate of the charge, & returne you again the originall designes, for in the handes of the Workemen they will soon be soe defaced that they will not be able from them to pursue the worke to a conclusion. I have made a cursory estimate & it is not that at ^{weh} you will grumble as not exceeding the charge proposed."

The date of this library has been variously given, as before and after the date of the Fire of London; but a quotation from the chronology of Wren's life and works derived from the Lansdowne MSS. would seem to settle the point. It is:—

"1677—1680, 'Bibliothecam magnificam collegii inceptit, S.S. Trinitatis Cantobrigiæ, et crexit.'"

In the second volume there are about forty of the drawings connected with the building of St. Paul's Cathedral, or the reparation of the old fabric. There is a ground-plan of the cathedral "before Inigo Jones's portico," as says the MS. catalogue, and carefully drawn on vellum. There are also, a "Sketch of a doom for St. Paul's before 1666," in pencil, and resembling the dome of Sta. Maria, at Florence; a plan of one of the old Gothic piers of St. Paul's, signed "C. Wren;" a "Plan of the intersection of the cross of the Church and the proposed doom in the middle," also signed,—the angles being solid, with large niches, or four instead of eight arches; a "Plan of the proposed doom," and "Orthography of the doom and part of the old Church according to the same design." Like the section which follows it in the catalogue, the "Orthography" has a signature, "C. Wren, 1666," in small characters, amongst the timbers of the roof. The design has, carried up to a great height, a gilt pine-apple hollow termination, which is very ugly. In the section, the choir remains Gothic, whilst the nave is Corinthian.

The appointment of architect to the new building, was made at the date named in the following, as we find it in Mr. Elmes's recent work, "Sir Christopher Wren and his Times" (8vo., London, 1852).

"1673 [Novr. 13] Architectus et commissionarius ad ædificandum novam basilicam Dvi Pauli Lond. per mandatum regis sub magno sigillo, ex mandato. R."

After which there is:—

"1675. Novæ basilicæ Dvi Paulæ Lon. primum posit Lapidem."

But at what date he entirely condemned the great tower of the old building is not clear, at least from the documents and authorities immediately before us. It appears, however, that he had, anterior to the occurrence of the Fire, proposed the removal, and that of the parts of the old building adjacent to the tower, saying that the whole were "such a heap of deformities, that no judicious architect will think it corrigible by any expence that can be laid out upon the dressing it, but that it will still remain unworthy the rest of the work, infirm & tottering." He proposed, "by cutting off the inner corners of the cross, to render the middle part into a spacious rotunda, with a cupola, or hemispherical roof; and

upon this cupola for the outward ornament, a lantern with a spiring top to rise proportionably, but not to that unnecessary height of the former spire."

This proposal does not seem to have been approved of by Wren's employers, at the period preceding the Fire. What has been quoted, however, will serve to show how he arrived at one of the designs which we are about to mention, and how different the present dome is from designs which preceded it.

No. 10, in the volume of drawings, is an "Iconographical Plan of the church." It resembles the present plan; but the western portico is decastyle, has internal columns like those of the Pantheon, and projects three columns from the face of the wall; whilst the north and south entrances have recessed porticos. In the "Orthography of the west end, with a doom & spire," there is only one order of columns—to a portico resembling that by Inigo Jones; and there is a lofty spire on a dome: there are also sections of this; and another drawing shows the same idea—the spire much resembling that of St. Bride's Church. Amongst the other drawings is a plan (16) slightly different from the approved plan; a sketch in pencil (18) for a screen and organ; some sketches of the interior; and what are called in the MS. catalogue, designs "for the centering of the present cupola," but are ordinary plans of the octagon and cupola. No. 21 is called "Sir Christopher Wren's favourite design for St. Paul's, 1673," on what authority it does not appear. It "resembles the model," as Mr. Elmes says, "but it is a perfect square, with quarter-circle angles." In four or five drawings following No. 21, the dome is represented as in the model. In another design, which we should hardly think belongs to St. Paul's, there is a termination somewhat similar to that of the tower of St. George's, Bloomsbury. In some of the other drawings, the variations from the present design are chiefly in point of detail, as by the arrangement of the northern entrance with steps as those of the south, the omission of rusticated work, or (if the MS. catalogue have not misled us) the insertion of lucarne windows in the dome.

The drawings of other churches, or designs, relate to Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Antholin's; St. Clement's, Eastcheap; Christchurch, Newgate-street; St. Clement's Danes; St. Bennet Finch; St. James's, Piccadilly; and to the fittings of chapels, probably those of All Souls', Oxford; and Emanuel College, Cambridge. Some of the drawings are signed or marked "Chr. Wren," or "C. Wren." The designs for the Monument, with flames represented on the shaft, somewhat after the manner of the Roman rostral columns, will be known to most architects. There is also a section of a design for a theatre, but the authorship is doubtful.

Nos. 91 to 93 are drawings preceded by an estimate, which has been published, of the design for the mausoleum already spoken of; and Nos. 94, 95, are the two designs for a statue. The whole appear to have been originally stitched together as a book, and on the cover is written:—

"MAUSOLEUM DIVI CAROLI REGII MARTYRIS.

Excogitatum anno Salutis 1678,

de Mandato Serenissimi Regis Caroli Secundi,
Consentaneo cum Votivis Inferioris Domus Parliamenti
suffragis;

at (cheu conditionem temporum!)
nondum extractum."

The estimate is precise and minute, but it is now well known. Mr. Elmes, in the "General Chronicle," says of the original:—

"It is not inserted in the fair copies of the rest, as by his desire, but is a rough private copy, much scratched, inter-

lined, and doubled; and is a very interesting document, in his own hand-writing, as it develops his mind, divested of the formality of a document for public inspection."

The mausoleum was to have been erected (according to a further endorsement in Wren's hand), "at the east end of St. George's Chapel, on the place where stands the little chapel (commonly called the Tomb House), in the middle of which was begun by Cardinal Wolsey a most magnificent tomb of copper-gilt, for King Henry the Eighth, but never finished." The design resembles that of the Radcliffe Library so much as to lead to the impression that Gibbs must have taken his idea from it. One of the designs for the monument within the Mausoleum is tinted as if for gilt copper, and the other with Indian ink. In one, Charles is represented in armour, borne upon a shield carried by figures, as of Hercules and Minerva, which stand upon a base, or block of stone, under which last are crushed four figures representing furies, and Murder, and Hypocrisy. It was subsequent to the proceedings for the Mausoleum, that Wren superintended the re-erection of Le Scur's statue, at Charing-cross, of which he designed the pedestal, carved by Gibbons. There are also in the same volume, plans for extensive stabling and barracks. One (101), a plan "of barracks in Hyde-park, for 1,000 horse," shows what might be called the pavilion principle applied to stabling.

The third volume contains plans of apartments in St. James's Palace; of the Earl of Oxford's house, St. James's, and the Duchess of Buckingham's; of the old record-rooms at Westminster, and others, including sketches and plans of the House of Lords and buildings at Westminster, which are probably Hawksmoor's. Amongst many drawings which there are of the Westminster School, there is a sketch of a new dormitory, like the building existing, which is marked, "Examined July 14, 1718-19, C. W." There are also drawings showing the relative situations of Old St. Paul's, with Jones's portico, and the present church, which latter is shorter, inclines more to the south-west, and has the intersection of the cross more to the east.

There are, doubtless, amongst the treasures of the Bodleian, and besides All Souls', in libraries of the colleges, whether at Oxford or Cambridge, great stores of material for the history of architecture, that have never been fairly examined. We are not referring only to what may be found in Oxford, at Worcester College, relating to Inigo Jones; and in the Radcliffe Library, to Gibbs. Whether in the old loft at Merton, with its picturesque Elizabethan furniture, or in the later built and fitted library of Queen's, to which additions have been made under the direction of Mr. Cockerell, it is impossible for one having any mind for study and research, to help sighing that in place of months, only hours can be spent over what must be in each case so rich a mine, in the midst of associations the most conducive to study.

TEMPERATURE OF THE RED SEA.—Dr. Buist has communicated to the Geographical Society of Bombay some careful observations on the temperature of the Red Sea, without doubt the warmest body of water of its size on the earth. We are told that exactly in its centre lies a watery region of terrible heat. The seat of high temperature is situated in a tract rich in volcanic indications, and between 14 deg. and 21 deg. north latitude. Even in the winter months the water is seldom less than 80 deg., reaches 84 deg. in March and April, and in May sometimes attains to 90 deg. September, however, is the season of greatest warmth, the temperature of both air and water raising in that month above blood heat. At this time, a person leaning over the bulwarks of a vessel whose deck has been lately cooled by a shower of rain, experiences a feeling like that of holding the head above a kettle of boiling water. In November, 1836, the temperature of the atmosphere being 82 deg., that of the water between 17 deg. and 23 deg. north latitude on one occasion reached 106 deg.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The third anniversary of this Society was held at Dover on the 1st and 2nd of August, under the presidency of the Marquis of Camden, K.G., and was very successful.

The report stated that 138 members had been elected since the Rochester meeting, and 23 more were elected on the 1st August, so that the total number of admittances to the Society have been 821.

The principal feature of the meeting was a most extensive collection of rubbings from Kentish brasses, from the commencement of the fourteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century, with an interesting museum of antiquities.

The buildings visited during the first day were the Pharos and Church in the Castle, and St. Martin's Priory.

The excavations at the church had laid open the Saxon church to its foundation, and opened out a southern and a northern door, hitherto covered up, and gave the church a more imposing appearance than heretofore; and besides this, the fragments of Norman work have served as patterns for the restoration or re-edifying, which is under the care of Mr. Gilbert Scott. An interment in a chalk cist in the nave, and a leaden coffin in the north aisle, have been brought to light. The castle was lucidly explained by the Rev. J. Puckle. Of the church itself, the Rev. gentleman said he had always supposed that the ancient edifice had been constructed of much larger dimensions, and of somewhat different materials than the Pharos itself, and at a later date. There were no traces of Roman tiles, very few of which had been found during the excavations and repairs now going on. Although our Saxon forefathers endeavoured closely to imitate the Roman style of masonry, still the difference between bricks or tiles baked and burnt was too apparent not to be observed; the Roman tiles being grooved somewhat after the fashion of waves upon paper; and thus they would sink into the concrete and consolidate the whole fabric. In digging beneath, they came upon the foundations of what there was every reason to believe was the ancient Anglo-Saxon church of Egwald the Saxon. If this were true, the date of St. Augustine's death being 605, it was at once clearly determined that this ancient British church was before his day. Mr. Puckle directed attention to the peculiar features of the edifice, the "long" and "short" work so distinctive of Saxon origin, and the "double splayed" windows, and various other indications, as corroborative of this idea: there were similarities to the Norman form that might be seen at Canterbury; but then, in this Norman style, they never found the "double splay" upon the windows. He was disposed to date the foundation of this ancient church in the year 518. Beneath the western window, overlooking the Pharos, there was a smaller opening, which was exactly the height of a man's eye.

The architecture of the priory of St. Martin's was explained by the Rev. Dr. Plumtre, Master of University College, Oxford.

The walls were constructed of rubble and Kentish rag, together with finely-wrought Caen stone. The edifice itself consisted of a nave and two side aisles, and was 285 feet long; a chancel and a transept crossing the nave and aisles at about 145 feet from the western entrance. There were also two small chapels, with apsidal terminations similar to those at Romsey, at the sides of the chancel. At the north extremity of the transept there had been a chapter-house, 54 feet long by 20 feet wide. There were also discovered the bases of nine arches on pillars, each 15 feet wide, which had divided the aisles from the nave (33 feet wide). The bases of these pillars were about 5 feet square; the chancel or choir 40 feet long, and about 29 feet wide. By the measurements, he had arrived at the conclusion that this monastic establishment must have covered about 20,328 feet, exclusive of the chapter-house. The refectory was one of the largest and most perfect in England. It was 100 feet long. In its walls the Caen stone was used in common with the other materials he had mentioned. It was of the Anglo-Norman period. Archbishop Corboil, in 1132, obtained a grant from Henry I. of the revenues of the monastery of Martin's-le-Grand, at Dover, and erected the monastery or priory; and, as it was taken possession of in 1139, it was pretty evident that it must

have taken seven or eight years to construct; and the stone showed in places marks of fire. Similar traces existed in the Canterbury Cathedral and Gloucester Cathedral. There was an entry in the "Monasticon" which proved that these ravages were the work of an incendiary. Traces of paintings had been discovered on the walls, and beneath the windows might be distinguished the outlines of thirteen heads, the centre figure being taller than the others.

In the evening a *conversazione* was announced, and many attended. There was, however, little done. The Rev. J. Edge read a paper from Mr. Elphce, "On the Danish Vessel found in the River Rother, in 1822," which attracted much attention at the time, and was removed to London for exhibition.

On Thursday, excursions were made to St. Radigund's Abbey and the church of Alkham, to St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, and to Barfrestone Church and the Roman camp at Coldred.

Of the building of St. Radigund, or Bradsole (founded in 1191), little remains, and little more is known. The gateway is of the time of Edward III., and on entering the square the arches of the buttery latches leading to the refectory are found to be the only original parts left. The refectory itself has been shortened; and Leland tells us that the buildings had been larger than in his time. On the opposite side of the refectory, on the north of the square, are two rooms with a gable end, and perpendicular windows of the period of Henry VI., which might have been an oratory and ante-chapel; but all is in doubt, and must remain so till the foundations have been traced. A. Poyning, and other men of note, directed their bodies to be buried in this abbey, and hence a church is supposed to have existed; but the burial-place of the monks themselves was in a mortuary chapel on the north side of Alkham Church—a chapel distinguished for its elegant two-light early English window, with shafts between the lights and at the sides, and an oriel window above, and for its Geometric (trefoil-headed) arcade of Caen stone, with Purbeck pillars. The original abbey barn is standing, and still used. It is large, but not too large, for the grange of 450 acres. Mr. Poynter described the few remains. The abbey was much used by the pilgrims going to the shrine of St. James of Compostella, and to the Holy Land. Aldrington Church, in Sussex, which had passed to Hubert de Burgh, on his marriage with Beatrix de Warren, *temp.* Henry III., together with the church of Portslade, was given to the canons of this church for the sustenance of themselves and the pilgrims journeying that way: and though the revenues were small, and the number of canons was only nine, the buildings indicate a sufficient provision for the pilgrims. The well still supplies the farm-house, built by a grantee of the site in the days of Elizabeth, on the side where the abbot's apartments stood. This well is sunk for 300 feet till it reaches the water below the chalk, and has been known to be dry only once. The large pond or "sole" (Sax.), from which the place was named, and the fishing-ponds, are still to be traced, but are now dry.

The visit of the Society has saved the facing with white-brick of a flint buttress to the tower of Alkham Church.

From the annual report with reference to the restoration of the cathedral of Llandaff, it appears that during the past year the nave has been covered with green Bangor slates, in place of lead, the side aisles of the once ruined portion of the building are being roofed with lead, the windows glazed, and temporary doors provided, so that the whole fabric will soon be covered and enclosed: and it is hoped that ere long the wall which still divides the two sections of the nave, and which is now the last relic of the hideous attempt at restoration in 1752, will be removed, and an uninterrupted view afforded from the western to the eastern end of the cathedral. The floor, however, has yet to be laid, suitable doors provided, and some means adopted for heating this large additional area for the comfort of the congregation. A special fund has been opened for the purchase of an organ, which it is estimated will cost from £800 to £1,000. The bishop's throne and the stalls are in progress of construction; but there is still very much to be done in the work of restoration. The eastern portion of the side aisles require the re-

construction of their roofs and the relaying of the floor with encaustic tiles, while there are many other objects which bespeak attention, such as the repair of the monuments, the perforated parapet for the northern tower, the provision of a suitable font and lectern, the substitution of painted windows for those of ordinary glass, and the restoration of the southern tower.

St. Augustine's Church, New Basford, has been opened for divine service. The edifice is built of brick and stone in the decorated style. There is a small tower, with a spired roof of stone surmounted by a stone cross. The east window is adorned at the summit with a vine and grapes, a crowned head of the Queen, and the head of a bishop, mitred, carved in stone. The two next windows (those of the vestry) on the south side have two human heads with a winged dragon in stone. Other carved heads and nondescript animals also decorate the exterior of the edifice. The archway of the western porch is carved, so as to have a lace-like appearance, and rests upon two pillars, the capitals being of carved foliage. All the windows are of stained glass. Those of the nave are of blue cathedral glass. The pulpit is of carved stone. The entrance to the chancel is through an ornamental arch in a carved screen, with metal gates, partly gilt and painted. Over the chancel screen are angels, animals, fruit, foliage, &c., carved in stone.

Stanton Church, Derbyshire, has lately been re-opened, having undergone a partial restoration. The whole available space for the congregation has been fitted up with open benches, stained and varnished; a new pulpit, desk, communion rail, chancel door, &c., have also been added; the whole of the aisle and floor relaid with Staffordshire tiles in alternate red and black; the corbels of the tower arch replaced by new ones (the old having been cut away for the convenience of gallery occupants); and a new chancel arch and wall with buttress have been introduced at its intersection with the nave. A memorial window has been placed in the south side of the chancel by the Rev. S. Eversfield, the present curate, to the memory of his mother, and the nave also contains a window in memory of the late Earl Stanhope, given by the present rector.

A new church has been consecrated at the village of King's Heath, Birmingham, by the Bishop of Worcester. The church, which has received the name of All Saints, has been built in the early decorated style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and vestry. At present there is but one aisle, though the plan will allow of the erection of the corresponding aisle when circumstances may require it. The tower is also intended to carry a lofty spire of stone-work, and this is much needed to complete the uniformity of the structure. The roof is open-timbered, stained, and varnished. In the interior the arches are constructed of Bath and Bromsgrove stone in alternate bands. The church contains 430 sittings.

The new church of St. Philip, Hulme, is now nearly completed. The church stands at the corner of Chester Street and Newcastle Street, Hulme, and is built of Peel stone, in the Gothic Geometric decorated style of architecture. It consists of a nave with side aisles. The tower, with spire, stands at the corner, and fronts both Chester and Newcastle Streets, and by its breadth the north aisle of the nave is shorter than that of the south side. The total length of the church, internally, is 117 feet 10 inches; the width 50 feet 2 inches. From the floor to the ridge of the roof of the nave the height is 54 feet. The tower, with its spire (which is crowned with a vane), is 155 feet 3 inches in height. The seats are open benches, and free to all comers, the accommodation being for 670 adults. The principal front of the church is that in Chester Street. The chancel, nave, and aisles, are paved with red and black ornamental tiles. The roof is open timber work, and, like the benches, is stained to imitate oak. The covering is of Welsh slates. All the windows are to be filled with stained glass. The principal chancel window is completed. It is 24 feet by 12½ feet. The three centre lights have for their subject the "Ascension." The light on the right, looking at the window, has for its subject "St. James the Minor" and the "Last Supper," while the outer light on the left, looking at the window, contains "St. Philip" and "Christ Feeding the Five Thousand." The tracery is filled with the subject of the "Pentecost;" the figures having tongues of fire upon

their heads. When completed, the edifice will have cost upwards of £7,000, nearly all subscribed by the Birley family of Manchester. The incumbent will be the Rev. Robert Birley. On the south side of the church, and fronting Newcastle Street, a parsonage is now in course of erection. The schools belonging to and adjoining the church have been completed some months since, and they will accommodate about 400 children.

Prestwich parish church has recently been repaired and partially restored. The nave and aisles have been re-pewed, the pews being open and of oak, with carved ends. The stonework round the windows has been redressed, and the windows filled in with diamond quarries, and finished with a coloured margin. The walls and piers have been replastered, and the whole of the nave and chancel ceilings have been repainted and redecorated. The panels of the ceiling are powdered with gilt stars and the tudor rose (red and white), and the beams have upon them imitation diaper work in party colours. The restorations are not quite complete as yet. In the autumn of the present year it is proposed to fill in the chancel end window with stained glass, to the memory of the late Countess of Wilton. The design contains seven lights (being the number in the present window), the three centre ones being filled with "The Crucifixion"—Christ in the middle, with the thieves on his right and left; while the two outer lights on either side have for their subjects the six acts of Mercy, "Feed my Lambs," and the "Good Samaritan." The tracery is filled in with attending angels.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of St. James's Church, Hope, Manchester, was performed on Saturday week. The building is intended to accommodate 640 persons and its length will be 132 feet, breadth 57 feet, height 48 feet. The style is to be the English Gothic of the 15th century. The plan consists of a chancel, and a nave with lofty clerestory, and north and south aisles, divided from the nave by a double row of seven arches, on circular pillars. The chancel will be one quarter the whole length, having the desk and pulpit on either side of the arch. It will be flanked by an organ chamber and by the vestry on the north and south sides, and (rising three steps from the nave) will be terminated with an elegant east window of five lights. The most striking feature of the building will be a tower and spire, 160 feet high, disengaged from the church except at the base, where it will be joined to the north porch. The roof of the church will be open, with the rafters fully exposed. The main walls will be of Yorkshire pierpoint, with dressings from the Storton Quarries, Cheshire.

The parish church of Daventry has just opened for divine service, after having been closed since the 11th of November of last year, when the organ (which was built by Mr. Hill, at a cost of £600) was accidentally destroyed by fire, and the church itself very much blackened and partially injured, considerable damage having been done to the ceilings, galleries, roofs, and pews. The whole of the plaster work inside the church has been renovated, and the ceiling, especially that over the chancel, enriched with handsome and costly mouldings. In addition to a new organ, which has been built by Mr. Willis, a new organ loft has been erected, and the pews and church decorations have been restored. Through the liberality of Mrs. Watson and family; and the Rev. D. Veysie, ten new stained glass windows were presented for the galleries, and the inhabitants subscribed for ten smaller ditto for the body of the church, which are well protected outside with galvanised wire work.

The first stone of Christ Church National Schools, Brixton, has been laid by the Rev. McConnell Hussey, the incumbent. The buildings comprise school-rooms for boys and girls, and master's residence. It is proposed to lay out about £1,700.

The statement made in some of the newspapers, that Wren's steeple of St. Mary-le-Bow was injured by lightning, appears, we are glad to say, to be incorrect.

A portion of Battle Abbey is undergoing something like reconstruction, under the hands of Messrs. Clutton. Part of one of the old buildings which abutted on the ancient hall is being skillfully converted into a library and other apartments.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ANOTHER ETYMOLOGY OF MASON.

Permit me to send you the following note of a new derivation of the word "Mason," which an Irish Brother has given me.—ALEX.

Bro., the Rev. S. G. Morrison, in a lecture on "the Ethics of Freemasonry," delivered in 1856, proposes the following new etymology of the word "Mason":—"The word is derived from the secrecy and exclusiveness observed in our lodges. Every lodge is guarded by a Tyler. It is supposed that he is armed. Formerly his protective weapon was a *club*. The old Latin for this was *maza*. It is the word yet in Spain. The meaning of *maza* is club or *mace*—the club borne by corporate bodies. Because, therefore, bodies of architects, including all trades necessary for effecting or carrying out their plans, preserved their secrets by deliberating within a closed or guarded lodge—a lodge guarded by the *maza*, *Mason* was the designation of every Brother, and *Masonry* the name of the noble system. At what time persons, not Masons by profession, sought admission into the Order I cannot tell, but it must have been at an early date. The records of a lodge at Warrington, so old as 1648, note the admission of Col. Mainwaring and the great antiquary Elias Ashmole; Charles I., Charles II., and James II., were initiated. All such were 'accepted;' hence 'Accepted Masons;' and as a mark of respect and confidence, they were admitted to all the privileges of the Craft, and hence 'free.' From this, then, we have the designation 'Free and Accepted Masons.'"

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

Preston in his "Illustrations" says, that when Sir Thomas Gresham got Queen Elizabeth to open the Royal Exchange in 1570, "Sir Thomas Gresham appeared publicly in character of Grand Master." In the previous sentence we are told that on the resignation of the Earl of Bedford, Sir Thomas Gresham was appointed Grand Master of the southern parts of the kingdom, where the society had considerably increased. Is there a corroboration of the above in any historical documents of the time?—GEORGE S.

MAKING, PASSING, AND RAISING THE SAME DAY.

Are there any proofs that Masons were ever made, passed, and raised on the same day in England.—HENRY STOCK.—[We believe it was occasionally done. On the 9th of February, 1767, an occasional Lodge was held at the Thatched House, when H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland was "in the usual manner introduced, and made an Entered Apprentice, passed a Fellow Craft, and raised to the degree of a Master Mason." See Entick's "Constitutions," p. 310, as the authority; but this may have been an exceptional case, the Brother being a member of the Royal Family.]

THE GRAND TREASURER'S STAFF OF OFFICE.

How long is it since the Staff of Office, borne by the Grand Treasurer, has been discontinued?—X. A. V.

MASONIC CERTIFICATES FIRST SEALED.

At what time was the practice commenced of attaching the seal of Grand Lodge to Masonic certificates?—ELTON.—[They were ordered by Grand Lodge to be sealed, and signed by the Grand Secretary, and a fee of five shillings to be paid for each so signed and sealed on and after July 24th, 1755, so that sealed certificates have been in use one hundred and five years. Has any Brother or any lodge such old certificates in his or their possession?]

MISRAIMITE MASONRY.

Is Hiram Abiff recognised under the Rite of Misraim?—PATRICK R.—[He is. After the completion of K. S. Temple, they say he returned to his family in great prosperity, and was for many years one of the chief men of Tyre. The other question we cannot answer. It is one of the cabalistic series of degrees, which are from the 78th to the 86th inclusive, and the names of these are said to be known only to the possessors of them.]

GRAND LODGE.

Since the building of Freemason's Hall, has the Grand Lodge met in any other place in London?—A. PROV. GRAND OFFICER.—[Yes. We presume one occasion will be enough to satisfy our querist. Grand Lodge was opened in due form

at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on the 12th of May, 1813, and the Duke of Kent installed the Duke of Sussex, after which the Grand Lodge was closed, and the Royal Brethren and Grand Officers repaired to an elegant banquet at Freemasons' Hall.]

MORMON INITIATION AT THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

One of this deluded sect having found out his error and managed to escape, has been lecturing on the subject at Reading. The report of this, which appeared in one of our town papers, is filled with very striking scenes, but none more so than that which makes the ceremony of initiation bear some little likeness to the scenes of the early mysteries. Thinking it may interest your readers, I have extracted the passage and forward it to you for your "Notes and Queries":—

"After speaking of the false predictions of these prophets, the lecturer proceeded to say, when converts were being initiated, they were taken into the temple and were washed in a bath, and each organ blessed, and then they were taken into an inner room, where there were some ornamental trees, and this was called Eden. There was there to be seen an Adam and Eve, also the devil. (Laughter.) Eve eat the forbidden fruit, and then there was the expulsion, the lamenting at their lost condition, and the devil entering into discussion with them about religion, and saying, let them have a religion by all means. The prophets looked at him with suspicion, the male and female knelt at the altar, and a burlesque prayer commenced amid loud shouts, and 'hallelujah,' 'glory, glory, glory,' and so on; and in this Satan himself joined, and was one of the most noisy. The prophets then pretended to detect his character, and notwithstanding his disguise ordered him from the company. But he braved them and departed not, and told them he was as good as they were. The greatest confusion then ensued, in the midst of which the apostles of the New Church entered, and Satan trembled at their appearance. They ordered him out, and he flew away, hissing as he went. The new prophets then began to teach the converts, and tell them about the new dispensation. They were instructed in signs and pass words, which they were bound on oath to keep, and for the revelation of which they were liable to death. Such was the teaching in the *sanctum sanctorum* of Mormonism."

Reading, Berks.

BRO. A. V. A.

DEGREES OF H. R. D. M.

Dr. Oliver states, in one of his books, that in 1784, the twenty-five degrees of Heredom, were practised at York, by a body that called itself the College of Heredom Templars; being No. 1, under the constitution of the Ancient York Lodge, *South of the River Trent*, sitting at York. He also adds, that there was a consistory at Hull, about the beginning of the present century, which might be a branch from the above College, at York. Who did they belong to; does either now exist; and which are the twenty-five degrees alluded to?—RAMSAY.

BRO. DR. PERFECT.

Is anything known of the late Dr. Perfect's family?—WEST KENT.—[He was an M.D. residing at Malling, and had devoted the greater part of his life to the diseases of insane patients. His father was vicar at East Malling, but Bro. Perfect was born in Oxford, in 1740, and died in June, 1809. He published several medical works, some volumes of poems, of moderate merit, and is the reputed author of a farce called "The Crisis."]

CHARLES DIBDIN'S HARLEQUIN FREEMASON.

There are several Masonic songs quoted, in various collections, as being taken from Dibdin's *Harlequin Freemason*, which was produced in 1780. Where is a copy of the entire work to be seen?—DRAMATICUS.

FOREIGN PROV. GRAND MASTERS.

Who was the first foreign Prov. G.M. appointed on account of the number of new Foreign Lodges, constituted under the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Beaufort, in 1769; how many such Officers have there been, and who were they?—J. I. M.

ROSE CROIX CLOTHING.

Not having been in town for some time, and going into a Masonic jewellers, I was asked, if I wished my 18° clothing altered to the new regulation pattern. Now, having purchased the same last year, and worn it on but five occasions, I am anxious to know what alterations are to be made in it, and when the S.G.I.G. of the 33° issued any such order, and to whom has it been transmitted?—* * * O.

BRO. DE WITT CLINTON.

What was the rank of Bro. de Witt Clinton?—E. A. G.—
[He was Grand Master of the State of New York, from 1806 to 1820.]

NEW MASONIC INITIATION FEE.

One of the American papers gives the following curious method of discharging an initiation fee:—The story is, that an honest Missourian, who was accustomed to purchase his calicoes and groceries by swapping coon-skins and other things for them, being elected to take the first degree, brought to the Lodge a large bucket full of honey as his initiation fee! The joke is, that the Lodge accepted the barter, and ate up all the honey while at refreshment the same night!—F. C. M.

MASONIC DECORATION.

A Brother enquired in a former number what was the most appropriate manner of decorating a Lodge. The Newark Lodge (No. 7), of the province of New Jersey, United States, is thus described by its Secretary in a private letter:—

"The rooms are fitted up in the most elegant style, the furniture and fixtures having cost two thousand dollars. The floors are laid with Brussels carpets, the windows are hung with heavy brocatelle curtains, and all the principal chairs, which are of oak, and carved, are trimmed with blue. The S. D.'s chair is an old fixture, and is venerable because of its having been once occupied by Gen. Lafayette. The ceiling and walls of the main room are beautifully frescoed, the work having been executed by Donnaruma, of this city. At four points of the ceiling are representations, respectively, of Fortitude, Prudence, Temperance, and Justice. Immediately in the centre of the ceiling is a large dome handsomely painted with a representation of sunrise at Jerusalem. Upon the west the moon and stars are gradually paling before the dawn, while on the east the first golden rays of the coming sun flash upon the sky. The painting, exclusive of the fresco work, was executed by Whitenack, of this city, and the carving by James M. Atchison. The gas fixtures were all furnished by Mr. Morgan L. Curtis, of this city, but doing business in New York. The glass globes are all ornamented with appropriate emblems. A beautiful chandelier, placed in the ante-room, was presented to the Lodge by Mr. Curtis, and is one of the finest and most curious pieces of workmanship we have ever seen. In the manufacture of this fixture, the object was to form every part of strictly masonic emblems, or combinations of the same, and yet preserve the proportions necessary to a graceful appearance, while not exhibiting or interfering with the gas passages. This object has been fully accomplished, the chandelier bringing before the mind at a glance nearly all the insignia of the order, systematically and tastefully arranged. The finish is French bronze, relieved with gilt. The centre is composed of a fluted Corinthian column, with a beautiful gilt cap, on which rests a pomegranate and a bronze globe. These are suspended from a hand grasping a ring. From the base of this column project four squares, and to the ends of these the burners are attached. The angles of the squares are supported by the letter G. The whole is decorated with emblems of the Order,—the square and compass, trowel, plumb and level, sword and books, keys and pens, &c. Pendant from all is a gilt anchor and chain. The column, cap, &c., are modelled and proportioned according to the ancient description of the columns in Solomon's temple, and the other ornaments according to Masonic regulations. The glass globes are ground and cut to represent the various Masonic emblems and symbols. The skill and taste displayed in making the above is highly creditable to the designer and manufacturer, and Lodges wishing suitable and appropriate fixtures would do well to give him a call.

"Over the chair of the W.M., at a prominent point, the Lodge displays a star, presented by Col. J. R. S. Denton. The star is made of variegated mother-of-pearl, inlaid mosaic work, and encloses the letter G, which is also of pearl. The piece from which the letter is made is a family keepsake of unusual size. The back ground is of dark satin, and the whole is surrounded by a beautiful gilt frame, rendering it at once of great utility for the purpose intended, as well as, perhaps, the most beautiful and expensive one which graces any Lodge in the Union. It indeed reflects great credit upon Mr. Denton, who has shown by this specimen of his ability that the gems of the sea may be made to take a prominent place among the ornaments of the parlour.

"The rooms are finely adapted to their uses, and reflect great credit upon the committee who had the supervision of their arrangement. They are heated by steam throughout. The Lodge now numbers about one hundred and eighty members, and is in a highly prosperous condition."

H. H. A.

Literature.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Report says that Mr. Dickens is at work on a new story, to appear in the old serial form of monthly numbers with the old green covers.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Son are just publishing "A Journey in the Back Country, including an Exploration of the Valley of the Mississippi, by Mr. F. L. Olmstead," who is known not only in his own country but in this by his excellent "Journey in the Slave States," and other works.

Mr. Lovell Reeve is preparing for publication a new series of popular natural histories. It will include "British Fungology" and "British Mosses," both by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley; "British Field Plants" and "British Ferns," both by Mr. Thomas Moore; "British Mollusca," by the publisher, Mr. Lovell Reeve himself; and "British Desmidiæ," by Dr. G. C. Wallich.

Another contribution to the literature of modern Scandinavian travel is promised by Mr. Murray—"Two Years' Residence in Denmark, including excursions through Jutland and the Danish Isles," by Mr. Horace Marryat.

Messrs. Saunders and Otley have in the press a new novel, "The Skeleton in the Cupboard," by Lady Scott, the authoress, if we mistake not, of the striking fiction "Trevelyan," published many years ago, and which has been followed up by too few successors from the same pen.

Dr. Odling, F.R.S., Secretary to the Chemical Society, and Professor of Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, has prepared for the press a "Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical," which will shortly be published.

Mr. Murray is preparing for publication a fifth edition of Sir Howard Douglas's "Treatise on Gunnery." The new edition will include descriptions of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, iron-plated ships, &c.

Mr. L. Booth announces for publication a work, "The French under Arms," by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold.

Mr. Effingham Wilson will issue in a few days a new and improved edition, brought down to the present time, of Fenn's "Compendium of the English and Foreign Funds, Debts and Revenues of all Nations, Banks, Railways, Mines, &c."

The long-promised new volume of Lord Dundonald's "Autobiography" will be published by Mr. Bentley at the end of the present month. The dangerous illness of the noble author has prevented its earlier appearance.

"A Student's History of France, from the Earliest Times to the Republic of 1848," figures among Mr. Murray's announcements.

Messrs. Groombridge and Co. are publishing, in a serial form, "Medals of the British Army, and how they were won." The writer is Mr. Thomas Carter, author of the well-known "Curiosities of War."

Messrs. Routledge and Co. will publish immediately a new work, entitled, "The Tommiebeg Shootings, or a Moor in Scotland," by Thomas Jeans, with illustrations by Percival Skelton. It will be an amusing description of two Cockney adventurers in search of sport in Scotland, with a dash of the Pickwickian element infused.

Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons are just publishing an important contribution to the knowledge of a vital problem of contemporary politics and foreign policy, by a writer hitherto known chiefly as a most amusing and instructive sketcher of scenery and manners. We refer to "The Past and Future of British Relations in China," by Captain Sherard Osborne, the author of "A Cruise in Japanese Waters," which first appeared in *Blackwood*, and which has been equally successful there and in its republished form.

The first ten parts of a new series of the *Hebrew Review* have appeared. They seem to be very well edited, and contain a great

deal of matter attractive not only to members of the Jewish race, but to all readers who take an interest in the fortunes of the chosen people.

Under the title of "The Mountains," Messrs Lippincott and Co. of Boston, U.S., publish a work from the pen of Dr. R. M. S. Jackson, giving a general, scientific, and popular description of the Alleghanies, treating of their geology, soil, waters, fauna, flora, climate, &c.

Messrs. Tilton and Co., of Boston, U.S., are, we understand, preparing for publication, "The Printer Boy; or, How Ben Franklyn made his Mark," by the author of the Bobbin Boy." The author of "The Bobbin Boy" is said to be the most popular writer of works of this class in the States, his books running from five to fifteen or twenty thousand copies.

Mr. Hawthorne (says the United States correspondent of the *Morning Post*) has resumed his abode at Concord, the Massachusetts town of that name, some twenty miles from Boston, and which is still enough to meet even his requirements in the way of quiet. He is understood to be engaged on a new work, and the editors of the *Atlantic Monthly*, our best periodical, announce that he will be a regular contributor to its pages. His "Marble Faun," which was, I think, published in England under the name of "The Transformed," though it has had a good sale, is not a popular work. Its want of clearness was very happily described by one of his critics, who said it began in mystery and ended in mist.

By a new act, Oxford University is to retain the custody of certain testamentary documents, and to transmit an index thereof to the Court of Probate. The same statute (23rd and 24th Vict. c. 91) declares that the Craven scholarships are to be deemed University endowments.

The English lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, will commence on September 1st a course of lectures on "Public Reading," with especial reference to the Church service, for candidates for the September ordinations.

The *Caledonian Mercury* announces that it is now pretty certain that Dr. McCosh, of Belfast (formerly at Brechin), will be appointed to the newly-instituted Chair of Logic in the United Aberdeen University.

The report that Mr. Main will be succeeded in the office of First Assistant at Greenwich by E. J. Routh, Esq., Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is unfounded.

The season of the Royal Academy which closed the other day has been the most successful on record. The receipts at the door have reached the very large sum of £11,600. This is a considerable excess over the celebrated "Derby Day" year.

The Council of the Art Union have not considered that the statuettes sent in would justify the award of the prizes offered. They have, however, adjudged the premium of thirty guineas to the group (several figures), "Alfred in the Camp of the Danes." The artist was found to be "Mr. Thomas Duckett, at Mr. Thornycroft's." The premium of 100 guineas offered for the best set of drawings in illustration of "The Idylls of the King," has been awarded to No. 18, marked "Constancy," subject to a satisfactory reply from the author (who is understood to be a foreigner), to certain inquiries.

The Emperor Napoleon is the purchaser of two large historical pictures in truly Napoleonic taste, by Gudin, the marine painter. Both the pictures the Emperor has purchased are about himself. One represents him "arriving at Genoa;" the other "his meeting with Queen Victoria in the Harbour of Cherbourg."

Mr. John David Barry, of Thurlow Square, Brompton, announces the discovery of a new material for making paper, by a patented process; and he also states that the pulp used for the manufacture of this paper is produced from the residuum of the plant, after chemical treatment for the production of a colouring matter susceptible of crystallization, and applicable to the dyeing of silk, wool, and all similar animal substances.

There is now before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, "a wonderful invention" of Mons. Helvetius Otto, of Leipsic, by which

he promises to "insure fine weather." He erects a platform at a considerable height in the air, on which he places a "propeller," or huge bellows, worked by steam. With these bellows, which are "very powerful," he blows away the clouds as they gather, and as rain comes from the clouds, it must necessarily follow that were clouds are not allowed to gather there can be no rain. He maintains that if a certain number of his "Rain Propellers," or "Pluvifuges," as he has named them, are placed at intervals over the city, he can provide for the inhabitants a continuance of fine weather, and a certain protection from sudden showers and muddy streets, so long the terror of fair pedestrians. The poor inhabitants of adjoining towns would be to be pitied. What would become of them?—As for the Pluvifuge proprietors, their motto ought to be "*Après nous le déluge.*" Victims, however, as we in England have of late been to wet weather, still we cannot blame the "Pluvifuges," inasmuch as France itself has been in nearly the same predicament,—at least the northern parts of it.

A meeting was recently held for the purpose of getting up a memorial to Robert Stephenson, at which Lord Llanover presided; he suggested that the memorial should be a statue, and that application should be made to the Government to place it in the area of St. Margaret's Gardens, Westminster, where, beside that of Brunel, in the way between the scenes of their professional labours and the parliamentary contests in which they had been engaged, the effigies of the two men might stand as beacons of encouragement to the younger members of that profession to which great Britain owed so much of her present greatness and prosperity. It was stated that the subscription list would have been proceeded with more actively, but that a similar movement had been in progress to erect a statue to Brunel, so that until now it was thought inexpedient to advance the present object. The chairman stated, that the first subscriber would be Henry Weatherburn, formerly driver of the "Harvey Coombe," the first locomotive-engine on the North-Western Railway, who had written to express his desire to be so. The meeting came to a resolution to prosecute the object, and open subscription lists. Mr. J. P. Cassiot, on the part of the Royal and other scientific Societies of which Robert Stephenson had been a member, assured the meeting of the united co-operation of the members of those Societies.

The statues of Lords Eldon and Stowell, which were commenced by Chantrey, carried on by L. Watson, and after his death completed by Mr. G. Nelson, have arrived at Oxford, to be placed in the new Library of University College, on the foundation of which the famous judges were. These statues are said to be of the largest size in one block of Carrara marble in England.

The Chester monument to Matthew Henry, the commentator, was uncovered last week with considerable ceremony. The monument, which stands near the south-west corner of St. Bridget's Church-yard, consists of a handsome polished granite obelisk, 15ft. high, resting on a base, which gives a total elevation of 24ft. 2in.

SONNET

TO CHARLES SWAIN, ESQ.; on receiving a Presentation Copy of his "*Mind and other Poems.*"

By Bro. GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL,
Author of "*Shakspeare: his Times and Contemporaries,*" &c.

Thy many beauteous *Mind* all must admire,
Friend of the Muses, Heaven-inspired SWAIN!
Long may thy heart be warm'd with holy fire
And such soul-soothing strains burst from thy lyre,
To cheer their drooping spirits who complain
Of numerous ills on this abused globe,—
Where man delights to mar the beautiful,
To curse his fellows, whom he ought to bless,
To laugh and mock at Love and Gentleness,
And e'en the olive-branch from Peace to pull,
That Hate and Strife, and Jealousy, and War,
May bow each neck to Misery's iron car;
But such sweet sounds peel from thy gentle lute,
They bid the discord of the soul be mute.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent is to be held at Gravesend on the 22nd of October, when the installation of Viscount Holmesdale, as Provincial Grand Master, will take place.

GRAND LODGE.

THE following is the Official Agenda of Business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on Wednesday next.

The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 6th of June, and of an Especial Grand Lodge, holden at Middlesborough, Yorkshire, on the 7th August, will be read and respectively put for confirmation.

The Report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which is a recommendation for a grant of £30 to the widow of the late Brother, James Davenport, of the Albion Lodge (No. 9), London.

The Report of the Board of General Purposes to the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Board of General Purposes beg to report that they have received and adjudicated upon the following complaints, viz.:

1. Against the Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity (No. 20), at Chatham, for neglecting to make the returns required by the law, and to pay the registration or joining fee for members initiated in or joining the Lodge. The W. Master acknowledged that it had been the custom of the lodge not to include in the returns, or to pay the registration fee for any new members who did not take the third degree. Finding that this practice had existed for many years, the board caused a strict examination to be made of the books, by which it was shown that, during the last fifteen years, upwards of fifty candidates had been admitted into the Lodge, either as joining members or by initiation, from whom the fees had been received, but for whom no fees had been paid over to Grand Lodge. The Board ordered the dues (the property of Grand Lodge) amounting to £35 3s. to be paid forthwith; and, taking into consideration the position of the lodge, and the fact of the W. Master having (by dispensation) held that office for four years, and therefore being supposed to be cognizant of the laws, inflicted the highest penalty in their power, namely, a fine of £5, severely reprimanded the W. Master and officers of the Lodge, and ordered their decision to be read in open lodge, and to be recorded on the minutes. The dues and fine have been paid.

2. Against the Pythagorean Lodge, (No. 93), at Greenwich, for conferring degrees within the period prescribed by the constitutions. The Board being satisfied upon explanation that the irregularity had taken place in consequence of the Lodge having, upon a certain occasion, been unable to meet until a fortnight after its usual time, and had not arisen from an intentional disregard of the law, reprimanded the W. Master, and admonished him to be more careful for the future. The Board also directed the W. Master to confer the degrees again at proper intervals, so as to enable the brethren to obtain their Grand Lodge certificates.

3. Against the Pannure Lodge, (No. 1025), at Aldershot, for neglecting to register the names of brethren made in or joining the lodge. The Board having heard the explanation offered, were satisfied that the W. Master had met with considerable difficulty in conducting the affairs of the Lodge, and that efforts were now being made to carry it on with greater regularity. They therefore ordered the dues, amounting to £3 5s. 6d., to be paid, reprimanded the W. Master and Officers of the Lodge, and admonished them to be more careful for the future.

4. By the Lodge of Benevolence against the Loyal Welsh Lodge, (No. 525), at Pembroke Dock, for certifying to the petition of a brother that he had been a regular contributing member for twenty-one years, whereas Grand Lodge dues had been paid for only fourteen years. It being proved that the error in the certificate arose from carelessness in not sufficiently examining the books, that the brother had really been a member for only fourteen years, and that consequently no monies, the property of Grand Lodge, had been withheld, the Board admonished the Lodge to be more careful for the future.

5. Against the Royal Gloucester Lodge (No. 152), at Southampton, for certifying to the petition of a brother, that he had been a subscribing member for 1½ years, whereas no dues had been paid to Grand Lodge. It appeared upon investigation that some confusion had arisen from the fact that there were two brothers of the same name in the lodge, and the brother in question had only subscribed for one year; the Board, therefore, ordered the dues for that year to be paid; imposed a fine of £1 1s. upon the lodge, and directed

its sentence to be read in open Lodge, and to be recorded on the minutes.

6. Against the Ionic Lodge, (No. 275), London, for neglecting to pay the registration fee for a brother who had joined the Lodge, and who subsequently became a petitioner for relief from the Lodge of Benevolence. The Board, being satisfied that the error arose from inadvertence, ordered the registration fee to be paid, and admonished the Lodge to be more careful for the future, and directed its decision to be read, and recorded on the minutes of the Lodge.

The Board beg to report, in reference to the question as to the non-confirmation of a minute of Grand Lodge, ordering the erasure of the Lodge of Concord, No. 49, London, that Brother Madden not having brought before them any other facts than those already known to Grand Lodge, they do not feel themselves justified in recommending that the application of Brother Madden for the non-confirmation of that minute be acceded to.

(Signed) JOHN HAVERS, *President*.

Freemasons' Hall, Aug. 21st, 1860.

The Board subjoin a statement of the cash account, showing that at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 17th instant, there was a balance in the hands of the grand treasurer of £1379 2s. 3d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary, for petty cash, £50. Of these sums there belongs to the Fund of Benevolence £704 9s. 11d., to the Fund of General Purposes £190 17s. 10d., and there is in the unappropriated account £533 14s. 6d., of which a portion belongs to the Grand Chapter.

Notices of Motion.—By W. Brother George Barrett, P.M., No. 212:—"That, for the future, the Grand Lodge supply the annuitants residing at the Freemasons' Asylum, Croydon, with coals and candles, the cost to be paid out of the Fund of General Purposes."

By W. Brother Joseph Smith, Past Grand Pursuivant:—"That out of the amount of Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, now standing in the names of the Trustees of the Fund of Benevolence of Grand Lodge, the Grand Treasurer be directed to transfer the sum of £4000, Three per Cent. Consols, in equal proportions, into the names of the Trustees of the following Masonic Charities:—Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children, £1000; Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, £1000; Royal Benevolent Institution for granting Annuities to Aged Freemasons, £1000; Royal Benevolent Institution for granting Annuities to the Widows of Freemasons, £1000. Total, £4000."

By W. Brother George Barrett, P.M., No. 212:—"That £4000 Stock be voted from the Fund of General Purposes to the following Masonic Charities, viz.:—Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children, £1000; Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, £1000; Royal Benevolent Institution for granting Annuities to Aged Freemasons, £1000; Royal Benevolent Institution for granting Annuities to the Widows of Freemasons, £1000. Total, £4000."

PROVINCIAL.

HAMPSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE ANNUAL GRAND LODGE of this province, was held at Aldershot, on Tuesday, the 14th ult, at the Concert Room of the Royal Hotel (Bro. Tilbury's) South Camp, and was close tiled at high noon. The Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Province, Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., presided, supported by Bros. Charles Ewens Deacon, D. Prov. G.M.; Thomas Willis Fleming, Prov. G. M., Isle of Wight; Hyde Pullen, D. Prov. G. M. Isle of Wight; R. J. Spiers, P.G.S.B., and D. Prov. G. Master Oxfordshire; W. W. Beach, M.P., Prov. S.G.W., Hants; Thos. Coombes, Prov. G. Secretary, Dorset, and a number of other distinguished members of the Provincial Grand Lodge and visitors, including Bro. Frederick Perkins, Mayor of Southampton, Prov. S.G.W.; Henry Ford, late Mayor of Portsmouth, Prov. J.G.W.; and Bro. Rankin Stebbing, officiating as Grand Secretary, who, in conjunction with Bro. Wentworth Dawes, Grand Director of Ceremonies, and R. G. Wood, W.M. of the Pannure Lodge (1025), had made all the arrangements for this most successful meeting. Thirteen Lodges in the Province were fully represented, and all the preliminaries being arranged, the Lodge was duly opened, the Rev. George Bradshaw, A.M., acting as Grand Chaplain. The minutes of the last Grand Lodge having been read and confirmed, and letters of regret, on account of their unavoidable absence, read from the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, P. Prov. G. W.; Wyndham Portal P. G. W.; Bro. H. M. Emanuel, P. Prov. G. W., &c., the following address was delivered by the Prov. G. Master:—

I congratulate you, Brethren, on the prosperity of Freemasonry in this province, and on the prospects before us of increased usefulness, strength, and benevolence, in our ancient and honourable Institution. Not only in this province, but under the whole sway of our M.W. Grand Masters, Masonry progresses in numbers, wealth, and charity, and the past justifies us in the reliance that Hampshire will continue to stand well in the ranks whenever the condition of Masonry is reviewed. When I was first appointed Grand Master of this province, now some 20 years ago, there were only 10 Lodges under my control, of these (230, 387, 401, and 462,) were so weak in numbers, that the effective strength of the province may be said to have vested in only six Lodges. I am happy now to congratulate you on the existence of 15 Lodges, making an increase of five new Lodges, and all of them now in good working order. No. 230 has been moved from Christchurch to Bournemouth, it has paid up all arrears, and is increasing in numbers. No. 387 has been moved from Gosport to Fareham, and has become a very numerous Lodge. No. 401, which for the last twenty years has had but three members, has been kept afloat by the zeal and exertions of Bro. P. M. Hayward, and has been recently revived with excellent prospects, returning to-day 16 subscribing members. No. 462 has been removed from Romsey to Southampton, after having for years only six or seven members, but revived and energetically supported by Bro. J. R. Stebbing, now returns 69 subscribing members. The additional Lodges are, 717, Portsmouth, with 64 members; 995, Basingstoke, with a considerable number; 1025, Aldershot, with 74 members; 1087, Southampton, with 12 members; and 1106, Havant, with 42 members during the first year of its existence; and there is an application for a new Lodge at Southsea, to be called the Lodge of Honour, and which is now under consideration. The 15 Lodges, to which I have referred, represent about 700 subscribing members and, from every appearance, that number will, ere long, largely increase. It is a source of great gratification to me to know that this province has been remarkable for much Masonic union and good feeling, and rarely, indeed, have any differences arisen. Unhappily, during the last year, one Lodge was the subject of internal difference, to the somewhat local injury of Masonry, but these differences have been happily arranged, and there is every reason to believe that harmony and brotherly love re-exists in that Lodge, and generally throughout the province. I confidently believe, that every Lodge therein, is in a state of happiness and prosperity, and characteristic of those moral excellencies we profess to admire. I may be permitted to remind the brethren, that every Lodge and every member of a Lodge, is at once the subject of comment and condemnation whenever we disturb that harmony that should always characterise Freemasons. The increase of Lodges and the consequent increase of members have led to an increase of charity, not only local but in support of the general charities of our Order. One, the Royal Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund, received from this province, by the liberal response of the Lodges and Brethren, to the application of Bro. J. R. Stebbing, the Steward of this year, the large sum of £100 and it may I trust, be confidently anticipated, that the Lodges and Brethren will afford a similar generous support to the next Steward or Stewards, who may take that honourable and truly Masonic office, on the next occasion. Propositions will this day be submitted to your consideration, for further aiding our Brethren in acts of charity, and for disposing of some of our funds in benevolent purposes; and in all which I am sure, you will act with that liberality, which has ever been conspicuous in this province. The increase of Lodges and members adds much to my anxiety in the distribution of the provincial honours. I have not the means as I have had years since, of decorating so large a proportion of the Brethren, for if I deduct the Grand Chaplain, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary, who may be considered somewhat permanent appointments, I have only twelve collars at my disposal. These offices are fixed by the constitutions of the Order, and I cannot increase them; so that if every Lodge in the province were represented here to-day, I could not give even one appointment to each. I trust, therefore, the Brethren will consider these difficulties and be reconciled to some amount of disappointment. The increase of Lodges, and the progress of time, have brought some junior executive officers into the active management of Lodges, and necessarily with less experience in the discharge of their duties. I must, therefore, impress on W. Masters and Secretaries to be exceedingly careful in their Lodge proceedings, more especially in the minutes of their Lodges, the returns, all certificates to petitions, and every verification they may sign, as the W. Masters must recollect that for all these they are more especially responsible. I regret to state that one Lodge in the province has lately been summoned before the Board of General Purposes, for certifying a Brother to have been a member of the Lodge, when he had never paid any subscription, and for printing as members, those who, strictly speaking, were not entitled to be so recorded. Another Lodge has been summoned to appear before the Board for certifying a Brother to have been a subscribing member for four years and up

wards, when he had actually subscribed but a short time; this appears to have originated under a somewhat pardonable error, there being two members of the same name, but if the error had not been discovered, a Brother, not qualified, might have received the benefit of one of the Masonic schools for his child to which he was not entitled, to the possible exclusion of another Brother, who may very likely have had a stronger claim. I strongly impress these occurrences on the attention of Masters and Secretaries of Lodges. It is a consolation to me to know that since I have had the honour of being Grand Master of this province, it has been a very rare thing indeed for any of the Lodges to be summoned before the Board of General Purposes for any irregularities, and never for actual misconduct. I must call the attention of the executive officers of Lodges to the shortness of time frequently given for the issuing of dispensations, and to the insufficient information forwarded with their applications, more especially as to candidates under age. Some of the following essential points are omitted:—the exact age, station in life, and the special reasons for requiring dispensations in these exceptional cases. It is by no means a matter of course, that these variations from the constitutions are granted, and I claim sufficient time and full information on every occasion, so that delay or refusal, if it occur, will be the fault of the applicants. I must again remind the Brethren that in March, 1851, the Grand Lodge resolved that a fee of five shillings should be paid for all dispensations issued in provinces, to be applied to the Benevolent Fund, and this fee is payable whether for initiating Tylers, or for any other purposes; but there are many omissions of these fees in your returns. I shall take steps for the purpose of ascertaining these omissions, that they may be included in your next returns to which I direct your special attention, but for the future every application for a dispensation must be accompanied by the fee of five shillings (in postage stamps, as a convenient form of remitting the amount) to be returned if the application be rejected. I regret to find there is still much want of uniformity in the working of Lodges, not only in the province, but of Lodges in the same locality. Masters and Past Masters should diligently inform themselves of the correct methods where differences exist, and, if necessary, apply to me through the Grand Secretary of the province, in order, that not only uniformity but accuracy be fully obtained. In conclusion, let me direct your attention to the Bye-laws of the province, which, require that all communications to the Prov. G. Master should be forwarded through the Prov. G. Secretary, a law which is occasionally overlooked even amongst the older Lodges. And now, thanking you for your kind attention, and appreciating the large attendance of Lodges and Brethren this day, I earnestly impress on your attention, the consideration of the subjects to which I refer, and with great gratification call your attention to the next subject, the very satisfactory balance sheet which will be presented by Bro. Alfred Heather, the Grand Treasurer of the province. The Right Worshipful Brother returned to his seat amidst loud applause.

The Prov. G. Treasurer's accounts were read at length, shewing a balance in hand of £260, whereupon it was proposed by Bro. Deacon, D. Prov. G.M. seconded by Bro. P.M. Batchelor, and unanimously resolved, that the Treasurer's accounts be passed.

Bro. Deacon, D. Prov. G.M. proposed, Bro. P.M. F. Perkins seconded, that the W. Bro. Alfred Heather, P.M. 319 and 387 be re-elected Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year, which was unanimously carried. Bro. Treasurer briefly returned thanks.

It was ordered that the accounts be compared with the vouchers by the Committee of Masters, and £100 invested in such manner as said Committee direct.

Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, W.M., 1087, then rose pursuant to notice, and said that that greater inducement should be offered to Brethren to act as Stewards of the various charities, and one method could be adopted by which the subscriptions raised by Stewards, could be substantially aided, viz., by Grand Lodge heading the list with a handsome subscription every year, and thus Brethren would have a better chance of making a fair list to hand in. It was not every one who could successfully get up a subscription; and hence many Brethren feared to take the office of Steward, dreading the possibility of having little more than perhaps his own £5 to present to the charity; but if a Brother was sure of his own £5, say £10 10s. from the province, with a few subscribers from his Lodge, he would have a start, certainly £20 to begin with, and would have some inducement to act and some spirit to get up a subscription list. He therefore begged to propose, that, if a subscribing member of any Lodge in the province, shall accept the office of Steward of either of the Masonic charities, and himself subscribe £5 or more to either of the same, the Grand Treasurer be authorised to pay over to the charity, of which the brother is Steward and through him the sum of ten guineas in the name of the Grand Lodge of the province; and, in event of two or more brethren acting as Stewards, that the sum of twenty guineas be allowed, and be equally divided amongst the brethren acting as aforesaid; seconded by Bro. P. M. C. Sherry, and carried unanimously.

Other sums were voted for distressed brethren, and twenty pounds to head a list of subscription, to make a present to the widow of a late most worthy brother, on her starting in business, and to render her first year's expenses as light as possible.

The Provincial Grand Master then proceeded to invest the following Brethren as Grand Officers of the province for the ensuing year:—The V.W. Bro. Chas. E. Deacon, P.M., 152 and 555, D. Prov. G.M.; the W. Bro. John Hayward, P.M., 401, Mayor of Lymington, S.G.W.; the W. Bro. Jno. Naish, P.M., 90, Mayor of Winchester, J.G.W.; the W. and Rev. Bro. Geo. Bradshaw, M.A. Oxon, and T. C. Dublin, W.M., 401, G. Chaplain; the W. Bro. T. P. Payne, W.M., 152, G.R.; Bro. Wm. Hickman, 152, 401, 462, 555, G. Sec.; the W. Bro. R. G. Wood, W.M., 1025, S.G.D.; Bro. Geo. P. Perkins, 152, 462, J.G.D.; Bro. Thos. Batchelor, P.M. 717, G.S.Wks.; Bro. W. H. Preece, 152, 401, 462, G.D.C.; Bro. Robt. Hulbert, 995, Assistant do.; Bro. E. Booth, 152, G. Swd. B.; Bro. C. Buckland, 1025, G.St.B.; Bro. Oakshot, P.M. 90, G.P. Bros. Blake 401, Waters 152, H. Clarke 152, 462, 401, A. Miller 152, 462, W. Smith 462, and J. R. Stebbing 401, P.M. 152, 462, 555, Grand Stewards. Lockyer and Grant, Grand Tylers.

The P.G. Master announced his intention of summoning the next Lodge at Lymington.

The minutes books of 13 Lodges were presented to the Grand Master; and having been inspected by him were signed and confirmed.

Fines were recorded against two brethren for having omitted to return Grand Lodge clothing, and two Lodges ordered to be summoned to shew cause why their returns were not forwarded, if the next application failed to bring them.

Complimentary votes of thanks were passed to Jas. Elstone, Esq., for the use of his grounds; to Thos. Willis Fleming, Esq. Prov. G.M., Hyde Pullen, Esq., D.Prov.G.M., and the brethren of the Province of the Isle of Wight, for their friendly visit that day; to R. J. Spiers, D.Prov.G.M. of Oxfordshire, and P.G.S.B.; to Bro. Thos. Coombs, Grand Secretary of Dorset, all of which were appropriately acknowledged. The Grand Lodge closed in due form at three, p.m., and the brethren were requested to assemble at the banquet, on the grounds at Aldershot Lodge, at four.

The brethren, together with several of their ladies, then repaired to the grounds of J. Elstone, Esq., Aldershot Lodge. Here, by the kind permission of this warm-hearted gentleman, a magnificent marquee, with three smaller ones, was erected, and a splendid banquet served up under the catership of Bro. Tilbury, which reflected great credit on his establishment. The band of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, under the able direction of their master (Mr. Miller), performed the following airs during the banquet, in a style which was much admired:—

| | | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| The Mason's March | | by N.N. |
| Operatic Selection, "Massaniello" | | Auber. |
| Quadrille (solos for various instruments), | | |
| "The Lakes of Killarney" | | Smyth. |
| Operatic Selection, "Lucia di Lammermoor" | | Donizetti |
| Galop, "la Scelta" | | Mulinaro |
| "God Save the Queen." | | |

Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis Prov. G.M. occupied the chair, supported on his right by Bro. Deacon, and on his left by J. Elstone, Esq., faced by Bro. Hayward, Mayor of Lymington. On the cloth being removed the Prov. G.M. first gave "The Queen and the Craft," which was received in a most loyal manner. The next toast was "The Right Worshipful Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland," which was responded to with the usual Masonic feeling; then followed "The Deputy Grand Master of England, Lord Pannure, and success to the Pannure Lodge," which was received with much applause. The next was "The health of the rest of the Grand Officers of England, coupled with the name of Bro. Spiers, P.G.S.B., D. Prov. G.M. of the province of Oxfordshire," being the only Grand Officer present, who responded to the same in a very complimentary address, thanking them for the good feeling shown to the officers of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Beach, W.M., 995, and P. Prov. G.W. M.P. for this division of the county, in a very complimentary speech, proposed the health of the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the province of Hampshire, Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart.

The Prov. G.M. returned thanks; and in doing so, said the compliment paid him by the Brethren was more than he deserved. (No, no.) He had fulfilled the important office which he now held for nearly a quarter of a century, and during that period there had been six new Lodges formed under his guidance, out of fifteen. Freemasonry had made great progress in his province since he had been in office. The Pannure Lodge, at Aldershot was one of the youngest, and he wished it every success. The Chairman then proposed, "The Deputy G.M. of the Province, Bro. Deacon."

Bro. Deacon, D. Prov. G.M. replied; and, after thanking the meeting for the compliment, passed a very high eulogium upon the

ladies present for their kind attendance, as it showed they were admirers of the Craft. With regard to himself, he greatly admired Freemasonry, and trusted he should do so throughout life; for it was the only Society where man could meet his fellow man, irrespective of any sect of religion, difference of politics, trade, profession or station, on the level, for moral instruction. He said, "I rejoice in Freemasonry, as it is established on peace and justice, and its motto is to do justice to all men, to love and fear God, and to seek to preserve universal charity and love among all men; and my belief is that Freemasonry is immortal." Seven hundred men were ranking under their banner in this province of Hampshire. (Brother Deacon resumed his seat amidst great applause.)

The next toast was "The Provincial Grand Master of the Isle of Wight, Bro. T. W. F. Fleming," who briefly responded.

The provinces of Dorsetshire and Oxfordshire were each represented by a Provincial Grand Officer, whose healths, coupled with their provinces, were drank and acknowledged by them.

Next followed "The Provincial Grand Officers of Hampshire," responded to by the Prov. S.G.W. Bro. Hayward, Mayor of Lymington.

Brother Stebbing proposed the "Army and Navy," in a neat and appropriate speech.

Bro. W. Dawes, 3rd battalion Military Train, returned thanks on behalf of the army in a very excellent speech.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. replied on behalf of the navy, and told the meeting what the Jack tars would be able to do if again required, and was sure they would give the same account of an enemy as they had done during his service.

The Prov. G.M. then proposed the health of J. Elstone, Esq., and thanked him for his kindness in granting the use of his grounds for the occasion.

The toast was received with all honours; and J. Elstone, Esq., returned thanks in his usual kind manner, and expressed his gratification at having had it in his power to grant the site for such an entertainment, and to meet such a body of gentlemen of his country. With regard to himself, he had experienced great pleasure in that day's amusement, and it would remain amongst his most pleasing recollections. Mr. E. sat down amidst loud applause.

The Chairman next proposed the "Health of the Ladies," in a very humorous speech. The toast was received with enthusiasm; and the Vice-Chairman (Bro. Hayward) returned thanks on behalf of the fair ones in a speech equally humorous.

The Brethren shortly afterwards separated, delighted with the proceedings of the day.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Twelve Brothers Lodge* (No. 1087).—At a regular stated Lodge, held on Aug. 27, Bro. Rankin Stebbing, W.M. in the chair, Bro. Robert Parker, merchant, was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Dr. Henry Clark, Treasurer. The R.M. Bro. Charles Ewens Deacon, D.Prov.G. Master of the Province, attended.

NORFOLK.

BANQUET TO BRO. B. B. CABELL, F.R.S., PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

The banquet in honour of Bro. B. B. Cabbell, the R.W. Prov. G.M. of Norfolk, was given on Friday, August 24, at the Royal Hotel, Norwich, and was attended by nearly 60 of the leading Brethren of the province—a respectable number, considering that the price of tickets was a guinea. The chair was occupied by Bro. Sir Henry J. Stracey, Bart., M.P., P. Prov. S.G.W., and on his right sat the right worshipful guest, Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell. The Senior and Junior Grand Wardens of the Province, Bro. T. M. Wilkin (W.M. 124), and Bro. A. F. Morgan (W.M. 110), occupied the vice-chairs. The other Brethren present were the Rev. S. Titlow, P. Prov. G. Chaplain; the Hon. Harbord Harbord, P. Prov. S.G.W.; the Rev. F. H. S. Hodgson (Chaplain of 110); A. J. Creswell, P.M. (60); W. Leedes Fox, Prov. G. Sec.; R. S. Baker, P. Prov. S.G.W. (119); J. Barwell, Prov. G. Treasurer (60); Wright Searby, P. Prov. S.G.D. (W.M. 60); Emanuel Hyams, Prov. G. Director of Ceremonies (W.M. 258); H. J. Mason, Prov. G.S.B. (W.M. 1109); W. Smith, Prov. J.G.D. (W.M. 119); P. Back, S.D. (60); H. Wright, P. Prov. S.G.D. (119); E. Stracey (110); C. H. Chamberlin (117); C. H. Gurney (110); G. Leggett, P.M. (100); J. D. Ellis, S.W. (110); G. E. Simpson, J.W. (110); J. Marshall, P. Prov. G.D.C. (110); R. White (110); S. Smith, P.S.W. (110); C. Tadmam (110); H. Underwood, P.M., P. Prov. G.P. (1109); G. W. Minus, S.W. (1109); F. Colsey, J.W. (258); J. Darken, S.D. (258); J. Laffan Hanly, J.D. (258); R. Hitchman (110); W. Todd (258); J. Chapman (119); J. Aldous (100); T. H. Allen (110); J. Cholmeley (60); W. Wilde, jun. (110); H. J. Gooch (258); J. Suggett (1109); J. Abel (258); G. G. Collinson (124); J. W. Bunn, P. Prov. G.J.D. (117); S. Harward (110); J. Tomlinson, jun. (117); A. Piper, J. Boulter, J. Amies (60); W. Jecks, jun., P.M. (60); H. P. Green (110); Bowker (124); Rossi (110).

Grace was said before and after dinner by the Past Prov. Grand Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. S. Titlow, and *Non nobis Domine* was sung by some professional vocalists, who sang several glees, &c., during the evening. On the removal of the cloth—

The CHAIRMAN rose and proposed the first toast "The Queen and the Craft." Loyalty, he observed, had ever been one of the prominent attributes of Masons, and towards no sovereign did it deserve to be more enthusiastically manifested than towards the excellent lady who now occupied the British throne. The mistress of large possessions in every quarter of the world, Queen Victoria had the good fortune in that lofty and responsible position to have earned, not only the respect and esteem, but the love and affection of all her subjects. (Cheers.) This was testified by the enthusiastic welcome which the Canadian colonists had given to her eldest son, the heir apparent of the throne of England. It was interesting to him (the Chairman) to read that the Prince of Wales, during his progress in Canada, had paid a visit to a farm which was held there by his grandfather, the Duke of Kent, who was a distinguished Freemason. (Cheers.) Few Princes had gained so much by study and travel, at so early an age, as the Prince of Wales; and his present visit to America was not only calculated to be of benefit to himself, but would redound to the advantage of the two countries, by cementing the friendship existing between them. (Cheers.) Both countries had reason to rejoice that the heir of the throne of England had thus become a mediator between them. The ocean which separated them would no longer be a barrier, but we should feel that it was bridged over, and that bridge would be a bridge of amity. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast, though always drunk with cordiality amongst Masons, was a formal toast, because they were not all of them acquainted with the Grand Master of England. He (Sir Henry Stracey) believed that that high station in the Craft could not be filled more ably, honourably, or worthily than by the Earl of Zetland, whose health he now called upon them to drink with the usual Masonic honours.

The health of the Grand Master of England was duly honoured; and that of the Deputy Grand Master, Lord Pannure, having also been drunk—

The CHAIRMAN said he had now the pleasure of proposing the toast in which they were particularly interested on that occasion. First of all, let them congratulate their excellent Brother Benjamin Bond Cabbell on the restoration of his health. (Loud cheers.) He (Sir Henry Stracey) was sure that not only every brother in the province was rejoiced at that event, but every individual who knew Bro. Cabbell, and who was acquainted with his generous and benevolent deeds. (Cheers.) Perhaps no man more deserved the advantages which it had pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to confer upon him than Bro. Cabbell, whose conduct through life had showed how much he merited the bounty he enjoyed. (Cheers.) In the list of subscribers to all the principal charities of this great country, the name of Benjamin Bond Cabbell was always prominent. (Cheers.) He (Sir Henry Stracey) believed that they would find the name of Benjamin Bond Cabbell oftener as a donor to the charities than the name of almost any other man in England. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He (the chairman) was justified, therefore, in saying, that never had large means been more deservedly enjoyed by any one than by Bro. Cabbell. (Cheers.) It was impossible for him, in the presence of Bro. Cabbell, to say all he could wish to say of him; but this he had a right to state, that no man had ever shown himself more zealous in the cause of Freemasonry than had Bro. Cabbell. (Loud cheers.) Their only regret was that they had not the pleasure of seeing him more frequently in the province (hear, hear); for he never came among them without leaving behind him some tokens of his munificent benevolence. (Hear.) He (Sir Henry Stracey) remembered that when the Provincial Grand Lodge met at Yarmouth—a town in which he was much interested—Bro. Cabbell subscribed most handsomely to the local charities; and the charities of Lynn also received some large contributions from him during the recent celebration of their anniversary in that town. (Cheers.) Wherever, in fact, Bro. Cabbell went, they found that the cause of charity was benefited. They all knew the ardent interest he took in Freemasonry; and he (Sir Henry Stracey) had reason to believe that their Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master was very anxious that there should be a proper place of meeting for the Order in this province (cheers), and that he was desirous of promoting the erection of a Masonic Hall in that city. (Loud cheers.) He (Sir Henry Stracey) did not believe he could strengthen the toast by saying any more as to its subject; and in what he had said he was sure that he had not only expressed his own feelings, but that he had been the organ of the feelings which were entertained by every Freemason towards the worthy and excellent Grand Master of this province. He now called upon them to drink "Health and long life to their Friend, their Brother, and their Guest, Benjamin Bond Cabbell."

The toast was drunk with Masonic honours, and amid the most enthusiastic cheering.

Bro. B. B. CABBELL, Prov. G.M., replied: Bro. Stracey and Brethren, I rise to acknowledge the compliment which your excellent chairman has so kindly proposed, and which you, brethren, have received so cordially. In doing so, I hope you will do me full justice when I assure you that I duly appreciate the compliment, and when, at the same time, I assure you that no language that I can use can adequately express the high sense which I entertain of the honour you have paid me on the present occasion. I hope I may add, that although the compliment is paid to me, I trust I may share with you the gratification which I humbly hope you feel on the present occasion. In the affairs of a great country like ours, where humble and insignificant individuals are often suddenly called upon to perform high and responsible duties, it is always the duty of all who are well-wishers to the welfare, the stability, and the grandeur of the country, that a due appreciation of those services should be entertained by those with whom such individuals have been in constant intercourse, and who are alone able to form an opinion as to how far he has fulfilled the duties which have devolved upon him. Brethren, I claim no ability; I claim no great capacity; I claim no other merit than that of an humble attempt on my part to do all that I could, and to employ all the appliances which the Great Architect of the Universe has most kindly and liberally placed in my hands in promoting the great cause in which we are all embarked—the cause of Freemasonry. (Cheers.) In that course I commenced my humble career from the very beginning, and the same course I shall pursue to the last moment of my life. (Loud cheers.) I claim no great capacity; I make no claim to any merit except that which every man may claim who does his best, in the position in which Providence has placed him, not only to promote good government in the country in which he lives, but to promote the great cause of glory to God and the good of mankind. (Loud applause.) Animated by such motives, brethren, I humbly conceive that I could not have done better than in joining the fraternity of Freemasons. (Cheers.) All the principles of our Order are principles which tend to develop the good feelings and good qualities of our nature—to the promotion of charity, not only in alms-giving, but in its extended sense of acting towards others in a kindly and liberal spirit and putting the best interpretation on their conduct towards us. (Loud cheers.) I believe, as I have said on former occasions, that the principles of Freemasonry have such a tendency to promote the welfare of mankind that the more those principles are intermixed with and carried out in the great government of a country, so much the more prosperous will that country be in its own affairs, and so much the more happy and successful in its relations with other countries. (Cheers.) I hope I shall not on the present occasion be considered deviating from the proper subject of my address if I allude to some remarks made a short time since respecting this province. I shall not make any other allusion to it than this—that somebody has somewhere said something (a laugh) respecting our supporting charitable institutions not immediately connected with our Order. Now, brethren, I have no hesitation in saying that in making those very contributions to other charities, we are practically exemplifying one of the prominent principles of our order. (Hear, hear.) What are the charities to which this fraternity, in its perambulations through the Province of Norfolk, has given its contributions? Hospitals, lying-in-charities, institutions for the relief of the sick, and the indigent. (Hear, hear.) The charge is that we have contributed to charities which are not Masonic. I ask whether it is not Masonic to relieve the sick and the poor. (Cheers.) I ask, moreover, whether anyone can say that any of the charitable institutions we have contributed to on those occasions ever shut their doors to Masons? (Cheers.) Who will say that any out of the many lying-in-charities, not only in this country, but throughout the kingdom, with which I have the honour to be connected, are not open to the wife of a poor Freemason? (Cheers.) The same with respect to those excellent institutions for visiting and relieving the sick and poor; their charity is extended to sick and poor Freemasons as well as others. (Hear, hear.) Who will say that our hospitals—the pride and glory of this great land—are not open to Freemasons? (Hear, hear.) Then the charge amounts to a complete contradiction in terms. Though these institutions are not purposely and exclusively for Freemasons, yet Freemasons have a ready welcome from them whenever they apply for relief. But let us take a rather larger view of the question. We pride ourselves on the universality of our system (hear, hear), which is not confined to the limits of our own shores, but is diffused all over the surface of the globe; and let it be recollected that a Lodge is not circumscribed within the four walls of the room where we meet, but that that sacred term includes the whole aggregate of Freemasons spread over the whole surface of the globe. It has also been mentioned as a subject of lamentation—and I am sure I regret it with many of the brethren—that there are many towns.

in our province where there are no lodges. Well, to have lodges we must first have Freemasons. (Hear, hear.) And I ask whether it is not the best way to increase our Order by showing a liberality in our dealings with the rest of the community. (Cheers.) Our interest is not confined to those who have the happiness of belonging to our Fraternity, but we are interested in the welfare of all the children of the Great Architect of the Universe. (Hear, hear.) We act as members of one great family; we are brethren of one great people; we are bound together in the universe by the bonds of a common brotherhood; and it is our duty to relieve all brethren in distress, whether they are brethren in Freemasonry or not. (Cheers.) However much I may love our Order; however much allegiance I may hold to its principles; we owe allegiance also to a higher power—that of the Great Architect of the Universe (Hear, hear), who looks upon all His creatures as members of one family, bound to promote the interests and welfare of each other. And I say that we, possessing, as we do, a universality of charity—a universality of good feeling—a universality of all those kindly influences which bind society together, are bound, not to subscribe exclusively to those charities which are immediately connected with our Order, but to extend our liberality to every son or daughter of Adam over the whole face of the world. (Loud cheers.) In taking that course, I humbly conceive, and I hope I shall have your opinion with me, that we are not only promoting the cause of charity and the cause of good feeling, but we are promoting the honour and the character of our own Order. (Cheers.) It is said that "Charity begins at home;" it is highly proper that it should begin at home, but ought not to end there. (Hear, hear.) It is our duty to give relief to all in distress, because the Great Architect of the Universe has so ordained it—an injunction of the Creator which is as wise as it is beneficent, for its observance tends to generate a good feeling among mankind and to remove all invidiousness between different orders of society by linking them together in the bonds of mutual relief and kindness. (Hear, hear.) I hope the brethren will excuse me for making this digression. I assure you that no words on my part can adequately express my thanks for the compliment you have paid me; and so long as it shall please the Great Architect of the Universe to prolong my life, so long shall I feel it a duty and a pleasure to promote the principles of our Order, and do everything in my power in advancing what I consider to be, not only for its honour, but for the glory of our country. (Cheers.) By the permission of our excellent chairman, I will only just allude to an observation of his with respect to a Masonic Hall. (Hear, hear.) That was another charge made against us—that we had no Masonic Hall. We must certainly plead guilty to that charge: we have no Masonic Hall. All I can say is, that I shall be most happy, with your co-operation and support, to do everything in my power to relieve ourselves from that objection. (Cheers.) And I hope I may live to see the day when we may have a Masonic Hall in the city of Norwich. (Loud cheers.) This city, being the centre and capital of the county, would be the only proper site for such a building; and if it can be carried out, I shall be most happy to do anything in my power to promote such a consummation. (Loud cheers.) I would only add this, that though I have made some remarks respecting certain criticisms, far be it from me to offer any objection to the freedom of the Press. (Hear, hear.) I consider the Press the foundation of our liberties; and that the Press has contributed to make this country one of the greatest nations in the world, with dominions on which, as has been said, the sun never sets. But the freedom of the Press must be amenable to public opinion; and if it attempts to carry out what is opposed to public opinion, its power will be curtailed by that public opinion. In the present day, with the wide-spread of education, when every man is qualified to form an opinion how far the Public Press is right or wrong, the Press is made amenable to the opinion of every individual, however humble or insignificant he may be. I wish, however, that it should not be imagined from any remarks I have felt bound to make that, I undervalue in the least degree the great and glorious freedom of an enlightened, an intelligent, and an independent Press. (Applause.) With this expression I shall conclude, assuring you that, so long as I am able, I shall do everything in my power to promote the cause of Freemasonry in the Province of Norfolk; and I wish to take no exclusive credit to myself, but am anxious to share the glory and the gratification with every brother in the province.—(The R.W. Brother resumed his seat, amidst loud and prolonged cheering.)

Bro. A. F. MOREAX, Prov. G.J.W., said a most pleasing but at the same time onerous task devolved upon him, and if he were not assured of the truth of the old adage, that "good wine needs no bush," he should feel himself quite inadequate to proposing the toast, who had been entrusted to him. He would not ramble round the bush, or conceal from them, that that toast was the health of their Chairman. (Loud cheers.) It was at all times difficult to speak of a man in his presence, where the literal truth might sound like adula-

tion and flattery; but all who knew Sir Henry Stracey, respected and esteemed him, and his name was universally received with acclamation in every society in which he was known. There were little private acts of kindness and true sympathy, which became known contrary to Sir Henry's intention, which spoke much more for the real generosity of his disposition than any amount of magnificent donations to public charities. (Cheers.) In short, it had pleased the great Architect of the Universe, to adorn him with every moral and social virtue, and that had earned for him the regard and esteem of all who had the honour and pleasure of his acquaintance. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the greatest cordiality.

Bro. Sir HENRY STRACEY briefly acknowledged the compliment, and observed that in proposing the health of the R.W. Prov. G.M. he had omitted to refer to the establishment of a new lodge in the province, which had been called after Bro. Cabbell, who had taken great interest in its establishment, and thereby given another proof of his desire for the increase of the Craft in the province. (Cheers.) They had all reason to congratulate themselves on having a Prov. Grand Master who was so zealous a Mason, and they must all ardently desire that his health would be long preserved, and that he would continue for many, many years to hold the station which he filled in so dignified and worthy a manner. (Cheers.) Sir Henry Stracey then mentioned that he was lately dining with Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, and he enquired of him as to the authenticity of an anecdote formerly published, with respect to a relative of his having saved his life on the battle-field by giving the Masonic sign to one of the enemy, who was about to cut him down. Sir Archibald said the story was perfectly true, that the incident occurred in the American war, and that the relative referred to was the father of his wife, Lady Alison. He had been badly wounded in an engagement, and an American was just on the point of bayoneting him, when the wounded officer gave him the sign, which was responded to, and the American, instead of bayoneting him, took him up, brought him and kept him there, and treated him with the greatest kindness and friendship until he was recovered and was able to return to England. (Cheers.) He (Sir Henry Stracey) was glad to hear from Sir Archibald's own lips that the anecdote was authentic, for it was a valuable and interesting illustration of the brotherhood subsisting between Masons. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, soon afterwards, proposed the next toast, "The Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk," which he coupled with the health of a very efficient officer, Bro Wilkin, the Senior Grand Warden.

Bro. J. W. WILKIN, Prov. S.G.W., said they all knew that a good general made good staff officers, good staff officers made good soldiers, and the result was a good army; and it was a pleasure to him that it should have fallen to his lot to act under so distinguished a general as Benjamin Bond Cabbell. (Cheers.) He (Bro. Wilkin) was happy to find that the tongue of good report had been heard in their favour, and hoped that at every meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge the Inner Guard would announce that they came properly prepared to fulfil their duties. (Cheers.) Within the last week he had learnt an interesting circumstance in connection with Freemasonry, which was perhaps not generally known to the brethren. He had ascertained that one of the most distinguished men in the world in the present day—a man on whose acts the eyes of all Europe were now fixed with the deepest attention and interest—General Garibaldi—was a Mason, and had attained a high rank in the Craft. (Loud cheers.) This fact he (Bro. Wilkin) learnt from the officer who was deputed by General Garibaldi to come over to England to invite some gentlemen to pay a visit to Mount Etna, as Lord Palmerston had humourously put it. (Laughter.) There was a life of Garibaldi written by himself, and edited by Alexandre Dumas, published for one shilling, which would afford everybody a good deal of interesting information, but especially Masons, as to the light in which Freemasonry was regarded in Italy at the present amount. He (Bro. Wilkin) would not say any more on the subject now, because they all knew that nothing of a political bearing was allowed to be introduced into lodges. (Cheers.) He was sure, however, that they would all rise from the perusal of that little work wiser and better men. He was exceedingly grateful for the way in which the toast had been coupled with his health. He had been called upon to fill the place of a late brother in the Lynn Lodge, being the only one at that time who was sufficiently experienced in the Craft to undertake the duties of the Master, and he was happy to say that, since he had filled that position, the number of members in No. 124 had considerably increased, and he had no less than five candidates to initiate at their next meeting. (Applause.) He did not, at the same time, attribute that to any personal merit of his own, but merely to his sincere love of the Craft, to which he had always been ardently attached since he had the privilege of being admitted into the fraternity. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN gave "The Past Provincial Grand Officers," trusting, that though they had ceased to hold office in the Provincial Grand Lodge, they had not relaxed in their duties or cooled in their attachment to the tenets and objects of Masonry.

Bro. BAKER, P. Prov. S.G.W. replied, and assured the brethren that the love of Masonry remained as strong in their hearts as when they held offices.

Bro. BOND CABELL, Prov. G.M., said he had been entrusted with the next toast, which he supposed had been confided to him, because it was the health of the only Officer of the Provincial Grand Lodge, whom he did not appoint, the Treasurer. He (Bro. Cabbell) could say without any hesitation, that it would be impossible any where to find a brother more qualified to perform the duties of that responsible office than their excellent Bro. Barwell, who had been for so many successive years, chosen as their Treasurer by the members of the Prov. Grand Lodge. (Cheers.)

Bro. J. BARWELL, Prov. G. Treas. said he was sure if Freemasonry were taken up in the proper spirit, the Order would constitute the majority of the population of every civilized country on the face of the globe, which it was far from doing at present, though it ought. He was confident that the more extensive diffusion of the principles of Masonry would tend to a material amelioration of the moral position of the people at large. He thought it was of great importance on that account, that they should seek to attach young men to their Order; for it was at an early age, that the principles of Masonry were of the chief importance. Men who were introduced into the Order in the middle of their life, had, for the most part, discovered by experience, and begun to act upon these principles, but to young men just entering upon life, they would be new and solemn truths, which, being impressed on their minds by Masonry, would have a beneficial influence on their career, warn them of those errors, which men were often led into without any inherent viciousness in their disposition. He was persuaded, therefore, that it was better to look for young and aspiring blood, rather than for persons of distinction and mature age, though the latter were, of course, always acceptable. They did not want, however, wealth so much as young blood, which, would one day, rise to the surface, and an excellent example of that principle had been set their worthy Chairman, whose son has just entered the Order, even before the usual age, a dispensation having been obtained for that purpose. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN having proposed "The Health of the Provincial Grand Secretary"—

Bro. W. LEEDES FOX, in responding, observed that he thoroughly concurred with their R.W. Prov. G.M. that the principles of Freemasonry were not to be kept to the fraternity alone, but should be extended to every son and daughter of Adam. He was very glad that Bro. Cabbell made the remarks he had about their charities; for he thought there was something ennobling in the sentiment of universal charity—feeding the hungry and clothing the naked,—to whatever class or order they might belong. He knew perfectly well that they ought to support their Masonic Institutions; and so they did. That, however, was no reason why they should not also contribute to other charities. (Hear, hear.)

"The Health of Lady Stracey and the Ladies" concluded the list of toasts, and most of the company left, the remainder of the brethren prolonging the conviviality of the evening for a short time under the presidency of Bro. Wilkin, when the health of Bro. Joseph Marshall, on whom the arrangements for the banquet devolved, was proposed and cordially drank, a compliment he well deserved for his exertions, which contributed materially to the degree of success which attended the banquet.

SUSSEX.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE

The Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the Assembly Room, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Tuesday, the 28th day of August, the V. W. Bro. George C. Dalbiac, D. Prov. G.M. presiding, Bro. J. Cordy, P. Prov. S.G.W. acting as D. Prov. G.M. There were present all the present Prov. Grand Officers, and very many past Prov. Officers, and the Prov. G. Stewards and the W.M.'s, Wardens, Past Masters also Brethren of the province.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened at 3 o'clock. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed; the report of the Finance Committee was brought up, showing a handsome balance of £103 11s. 10d. in the hands of the Treasurer, whilst during the year £30 had been voted to charity.

A statement, showing the progress of Masonry in the province, was read from which it appeared there had been 40 initiations, 22 joining members, the quarterage amounted to £13 13s. 6d., and the total number of subscribing members 335.

Bro. William Verrall, was re-elected Prov. Grand Treasurer.

The D. Prov. Grand Master, thus addressed the brethren:—

Brethren, I have again the satisfaction of thanking you for your

attendance to day at our annual meeting, and to acknowledge gratefully the fraternal greeting I have received, and the support so cordially accorded to me on all occasions. This indeed makes my duties easy and most agreeable, and, with the good will and truly Masonic spirit pervading all, it is impossible I can feel otherwise than most proud of the position our Right W. Prov. Grand Master has entrusted to me, endorsed as I fully believe it to be by the brethren of the province.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of Masonry during the past year; and I am enabled to congratulate the brethren on our financial and numerical state. I feel assured you will give full credit to the Finance Committee for the care of funds, and the economy practised in the necessary expenses.

A most pleasing event, during the past year, has been the resuscitation of Lodge 61 at Arundel, and our warmest thanks are due to those brethren who have devoted so much time and zealous co-operation to this good work.

The Mariners Lodge (No. 878) was erased, by order of Grand Lodge, on September 7, 1859. The petition for a new lodge to be held in Brighton, and styled the *Yarborough Lodge*, has been granted. The warrant bears date February 18, 1860, but the consecration of the lodge, at the request of the members, has been delayed to the early part of September. My only regret at this ceremony not preceding our annual meeting, is my being precluded from paying it the compliment of its being represented in Prov. Grand Lodge.

Although not strictly a Prov. Grand Lodge affair, I am gratified to state that the Chapter attached to Lodge 390 has been resuscitated, under very favourable circumstances.

Previously to appointing my officers for the year I just mention, it is not my intention to annually make a *full* change of officers, unless circumstances unforeseen prevent the arrangement. This rule is, of course, not applicable to those officers where a continued change would be attended with great inconvenience.

I cannot help, before closing these few remarks, expressing the deep gratification I feel, and which I know is unanimously shared by all the brethren, that the *eclat* and interest of our annual meeting will be greatly enhanced by the acknowledgement and recognition of the faithful services of a zealous brother and dear friend.

And now, brethren, accept my best thanks for your support, and believe me deeply grateful for your increasing endeavours to promote the prosperity of the Craft, and your zealous co-operation in performing the duties of your offices. I must implore the Masters of lodges to observe the same vigilance in the correctness of their returns which has characterised our correspondence with Grand Lodge, and prevented us receiving any sort of rebuke or reprimand from Grand Lodge.

The following brethren were then appointed officers, and invested:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Bro. John Wilson | Prov. S.G.W. |
| „ Bannister | „ J.G.W. |
| „ Tayler | „ Chaplain |
| „ Henry Verrall | „ Reg. |
| „ Gavin E. Pocock | „ Sec. |
| „ John Scott | „ S.G.D. |
| „ Molesworth | „ J.G.D. |
| „ Freeman | „ Sup. Works. |
| „ Wellerd | „ D.C. |
| „ Moppett | „ A.D.C. |
| „ Tasket | „ S.B. |
| „ Kuhe | „ Organist. |
| „ Smith | „ Purst. |
| „ Tatham | |
| „ Corder | |
| „ Hart | |
| „ Baynes | |
| } Prov. Grand Stewards. | |

Bro. G. Pocock, Prov. G., Sec., proposed, and Bro. Cordy, P. Prov. S.G.W., seconded, and it was resolved, "that two Governorships for fifteen years in the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for aged Freemasons and their Widows be purchased from the funds of this Provincial Grand Lodge at a cost of £20, and that the privileges of one be given to the W. Master (for the time being) of the Royal York Lodge (No. 39), and of the other to the W. Master (for the time being) of the Wellington Lodge (No. 426)."

The D. Prov. G.M., having announced that the next Prov. Grand Lodge would be held at Arundel, the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed "in form."

THE BANQUET

Took place in the ball-room. The D. Prov. Grand Master presided, supported by about 120 brethren. Among the Past Prov. Officers were Bros. Turner, J. Bacon, Adams, Wood, King, Langtry, Wilkinson, Fabian, Smithers, McGee, Scott, and Williams. The visitors were, Bros. Crew, No. 1; Slight, P.G.D.; Barron, No. 2; Adlard, No. 7; Davison, No. 10; Meymott, No. 14; Matthews,

No. 97 Callan, No. 265; Spencer, No. 329; Olliver, 1011; and Ardaseer Cursetjee, of Bombay.

On the removal of the cloth, the D. Prov. G.M. gave "The Queen and the Craft;" "The Earl of Zetland, M.W., Grand Master;" "The R.W.D.G.M., Lord Panmure, and the Grand Officers Present and Past;" (responded to by Bro. Slight, P.G.D.) "The Duke of Richmond, Prov. G.M."

Bro. Cordy then, in eulogistic terms, proposed the "V.W., the Deputy-Prov. Grand Master," which was received with great applause.

Bro. DALBIAK responded, remarking that his Grace the Duke of Richmond was prevented attending through ill health. His Grace stood high in the estimation of all classes in the country, and was ever ready in forwarding every good work. He (the D. Prov. G.M.) fully appreciated their kindness, and felt it his duty to promote Freemasonry to the utmost of his power.

At the request of the Deputy-Prov. Grand Master,

Bro. EDMUND FURNER, P. Prov. J.G.W., claimed the indulgence of the meeting whilst he proposed the next toast. He said he felt a satisfaction in doing so, and, at the same time, some degree of diffidence—satisfaction, because the brother whose health he was about to propose, was entitled to their love and esteem—and diffidence, because he was not capable of expressing those feelings which he was sure was uppermost in their hearts. He claimed their assistance to do honour to a brother who was a distinguished Mason in this county—a man who had done more towards aiding and assisting Freemasonry, he thought he was justified in saying, than any brother the county had ever yet produced. If they looked around them and watched the progress of Freemasonry, the rapid strides it had made over this county, he thought he could say, without fear of contradiction, it was owing, in a great measure, to the exertions of Bro. Gavin Pocock. He was a man they revered and respected, and one to whom the province looked to in all matters relating to Freemasonry. Again, he had been so fortunate as to raise himself high in the society in which he was ever anxious to distinguish himself. His excellencies were not lost sight of; and it was not only creditable to him, as an individual, but to the Craft, and to this province in particular. The distinction he had attained in Grand Lodge was a great honour to that brother, and it showed that the Earl of Zetland, the M.W. Grand Master, was ever watchful and anxious to award merit wherever it was due. The Grand Master having distinguished Bro. Pocock, it behoved them also to prove the respect in which the Masons of Sussex held him. In order to do so, several members of the Craft proposed that a testimonial of respect should be presented to their Prov. G. Secretary. A meeting was called—and here, let him observe, it was not a meeting got up by his friends in particular, but it was a spontaneous emanation of feeling, and brethren from every part of the county came forward heart and hand unanimously to display the kind feeling entertained towards him, and the respect which they wished to show him,—a committee was formed, and he (Bro. Furner) had the honour to act as the chairman; and it was in that capacity that he was called upon, by request of V.W., the Deputy-Prov. Grand Master, to present this testimonial to his friend Bro. G. Pocock; and here he must be permitted to acknowledge the aid and assistance which he had received from Bros. John Scott, Wilkinson, and Smithers. In presenting such a testimonial, he sincerely hoped that it might prove a solace to Bro. Pocock in after life, that it would be a comfort to him, and that he would have the great satisfaction of transmitting it to his descendants as an encouragement to virtue and honourable exertion. Another portion of the testimonial was a silver cup and a purse containing sterling coin of the realm, and which he begged Bro. Pocock to accept from the brethren of this province, as a mark of their respect, and not in any way to consider it as at all equivalent for the services rendered by Bro. Pocock. (Cheers.) The speaker next referred to the exertions of Bro. Pocock in resuscitating lodges, instancing particularly the Lodge at Arundel, and his great assiduity in promoting lodges of instruction. He was always first and foremost in aiding all brethren who were anxious to obtain Masonic knowledge. The brethren must bear in mind that all this was truly a labour of love, as Bro. G. Pocock was not a man of independent circumstances, but was a member of a very arduous profession, the duties of which could not be performed by deputy, yet he filled up his leisure hours in a manner highly creditable to him. Bro. Pocock's health was not what they all could wish, but, despite all that, he was most energetic in the cause of Freemasonry. Bro. Furner concluded by passing some most flattering and well-deserved compliments to Bro. Pocock, who, he hoped, might live long to enjoy their respect and esteem. (Cheers.)

Bro. GAVIN POCOCK, P.G.S.B. Prov. Grand Secretary, on rising was received with very great applause, which was reiterated again and again. He said:—Believe me, my dear brethren, that at no period of my life did I ever experience such grateful sensations in

my breast, in any respect to be compared with those which now warm my heart towards you. Let me therefore earnestly crave your indulgence whilst I endeavour to return you my sincere thanks for this valuable proof of your fraternal regard. With every true Masonic feeling I tender you, and I hope will accept from me my most grateful thanks, where I behold that cup (highly valued as it may be as a truly elegant and splendid work of art), and when I observe that beautifully executed, and to me most valuable testimonial to which is attached the signatures of so many kind and dear friends, I cannot but feel that my debt of gratitude to you all is indeed is very large but, brethren, the greatest source of gratification to me is, that the good opinion of my masonic friends has called it forth. The brother who shall have obtained the approbation of those who have worked with him, in the cause we have all so much at heart, and whose good opinion he so much values, and will ever strive to preserve, must indeed have a cold heart if he did not feel most grateful, and truly consider himself, as I now do, a most happy man. Bro. Furner, in presenting the testimonial, has passed upon me such a high eulogium that the small, still voice of conscience has whispered me may very many important questions; he has also kindly adverted to my humble services in promoting Freemasonry in Sussex. If the principles and important objects of our noble institution have been carried out satisfactorily, if our members have increased, if old Lodges have been resuscitated and new formed, if the working of our ceremonies, and the manner in which the Craft has been conducted, has been such as to gain the approval of the M.W. the Grand Master, remember, it is not owing to the exertions of one or two individuals; although, I will not pretend with any false modesty to say that I have not zealously and warmly used my best endeavours in the good cause, for ever since I was initiated (and well do I remember the impressive manner in which our excellent P.M. Bro. Langtry performed the ceremony) I have endeavoured to become acquainted with the principles of Freemasonry and you, my, brethren have this day given your judgment on those exertions. But those exertions must and would have been of no avail without the efficient support and assistance of brethren whose talents, experience, and knowledge, have been brought forward to assist me. And why have we thus acted in support of Masonry? Because we believe it is one of the most sublime and perfect institutions ever formed for the advancement of the happiness and general good of mankind, creating, as it does, universal benevolence and brotherly love. If the principles were more universal, they would calm those angry storms which often agitate society, and man would no longer be the bitter enemy of his fellow man. (Cheers.) I shall ever be ready to give every assistance to promote the success of our cherished institution, formed, as it is, upon the basis of religious truth; let us, therefore, all endeavour to practice out the lodge those duties taught within it, and thus prove to the world the happy and beneficial effects of Freemasonry, so that when any one is said to be a member of it, the world may know that he is one to whom the distressed may prefer its suit, to whom the burdened heart may pour forth its sorrow, whose heart is guided by justice, and whose hand is extended by benevolence. Then, brethren, if we follow this course, and have full confidence in each other, we must and let honour be our guide and—

"Let truth alone be spoken, whatever may betide,

Then, when winter time comes o'er us, if some kindred breast we share,

And have faith in one another, we shall never know despair!"

Brethren, accept my thanks for the extraordinarily flattering reception with which you have greeted me, and that the God of light and truth may watch over, protect and prosper you in all your public and private undertakings, will always be my earnest and sincere prayer.

The next toast was "the Visitors," responded to most ably by Bro. Crew; after which "the Provincial Grand Officers present and past," "The W. Master and Brethren of the Lodges in Sussex;" "The Provincial Grand Stewards;" "The Tyler's Toast" followed, after which the Brethren separated, highly delighted with a pleasant evening.

In Vol 1 (1860), page 216, will be found copies of the resolutions, &c., passed for presenting a testimonial to Bro. Pocock; Prov. G. Sec. for Sussex. It consisted of a splendidly executed testimonial on vellum, handsomely framed, and signed by the subscribers, bearing the following inscription:—

"This testimonial, with a silver cup, and a purse containing one hundred guineas, is presented, by the following lodges of the province of Sussex, viz., Lodge of Union (No. 45), Derwent Lodge (No. 47), Royal Clarence Lodge (No. 331), the Brighton Lodge of Masonic Instruction (No. 338), the Royal York Lodge (No. 349), and the undersigned brethren, to Bro. Gavin E. Pocock, P.G.S.B., Provincial Grand Secretary, Sussex, P.M. 338 and 390, to mark their sense of the untiring exertions with which he has promoted

the interests of Freemasonry in the province of Sussex, of his strict adherence to the laws and constitutions, and practical observance of the principles of the Order, and also as a token of their fraternal regard and esteem for his character as a man, and for his fidelity as a Mason.—August, 1860.” The silver cup, was of a most unique shape, and of the value of sixty guineas, contained the purse.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

PORTSMOUTH.—*Royal Naval Chapter Rose Croix*.—A Chapter of Emergency was held on August 28, to confer the Illustrious degree on two officers of the garrison, and to elect Bro. Hyde Pullen M.W.S. of the Ryde Chapter, an Honorary Member, which business was duly transacted. The Illustrious Bro. R. W. Bradley presided with great ability, assisted by Bros. Hyde Pullen, Rankin Stebbing, P. H. Hollingsworth, R. &c. About 16 brethren attended. There was a full choral service, under the direction of R. Bell, Organist.

MARK MASONRY.

WINCHESTER.—A new Mark Lodge, to be called the Mark Lodge of Economy, Winchester, is to be opened on Friday, the 14th of September next, the W.M. Beach, M.P., to be the first Master, the Rev. and G.R. Portal, S.W., and Rankin Stebbing, J.W. The M.W. Grand W. Master, the Earl of Carnarvon has signified his intention to be present, and a long list of candidates for initiation has been handed in. A new Mark Lodge is on the tapis for Southampton.

INDIA.

POONAH.—*Lodge St. Andrew in the East* (No. 343, Scotch Constitutions).—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Monday the 16th July, 1860, at the Masonic-hall, Poonah. Bro. the Hon. E. R. Bourke, M., presided, supported by Bros. F. C. Sherren, P.M.; J. Dracup, D.M.; D. Hepworth, Sub. M.; A. F. Dawson, S.W.; J. H. Clabby, J.W.; G. A. Summers, Sec. and Treas.; S. Gordon, S.D.; D. Alkien, Officiating J.D.; J. D. Swiney, W.; R. I. Garnett; J. Cunningham, I.G.; J. O. Randall; A. F. Stewart; J. King; I. Kelly; G. R. Rawlinson; R. Hudson; J. P. Fernandez; G. Fowler; W. Brewer; T. Stevenson; A. Champion; I. Lerming; G. Smith; J. Ritchie; T. Berry; W. J. Wilson; R. Roberts; G. McCullen; J. Fryer; P. Phelps; and visiting Brethren J. Sinclair, of Lodge Victoria, Belgium; and H. Brewer, of Lodge Perseverance, Bombay. The Lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last Lodge read and unanimously confirmed, the W.M. initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry Capt. Robert Baigril and Messrs. R. Burke and J. Fido. Bro. T. Berry, a candidate for the E.C. Degree, having on examination satisfactorily acquitted himself, was, in a Lodge of that degree, passed. The Lodge being again lowered to the first degree, the following business was transacted:—Ballots were taken for the affiliation of Bros. H. Brewer, of Lodge Perseverance, Bombay (No. 351), and J. Sinclair, of Lodge Victoria, Belgium (No. 363), both on the registry of Scotland, which proved unanimous. The widow of a departed Brother—Mrs. Campbell—was, on a proposition of the W.M., with the unanimous consent of the Brethren, placed on the list of pensioners of the Lodge, receiving a monthly stipend of ten rupees. The following was the business proposed and duly seconded for the next fortnightly meeting: Three candidates for initiation; Brothers Baigril, Neugler, and Burke, for passing; and Brothers Fowler, Letwitch, and Berry for the Sublime Degree of M.M. Bro. Hepworth, S.M., proposed and Bro. Cunningham seconded, that the funds of the Lodge contribute ten rupees per cent. towards the “Widows and Orphans Fund” which is in connection with the Lodge. Bro. Summers, the Secretary, in making the following proposition, which was seconded by the W.M. Bro. the Hon. E. R. Burke, observed that he rose to make a proposition which, if eloquence was required to recommend, he would have regretted that it had not fallen into able hands; but, as the proposition was of such a nature that carried with it its own recommendation, he felt no hesitation in proposing a Brother whose name was as familiar as a household word, not only to Scotch, but to all Masons under the different constitutions, for election as an Honorary Member of Lodge St. Andrew in the East. He had, as late as that day, been examining the old records of the Lodge of the time of his many predecessors in office, and found that in all times of trouble and difficulty and assistance, Bro. William Alexander Laurie, the Grand Secretary to

the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was addressed, who, “heart and hand,” came forward with that ready co-operation which was the best characteristic of a Mason in spirit and in deed: that Bro. Lauril had for some years filled the distinguished post of Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Brethren were all aware of, and that through him they and all other Brother Masons of the sister lodges under the Scotch constitution looked up to that guiding-star which shone so brilliantly at their head in the person of their Most Worshipful the Grand Master. It, therefore, behove them, in token of their regard for their esteemed and much-respected Bro. Laurie, to elect him to the distinguished rank of Honorary Member of the Lodge. (Carried with acclamation.) Bro. Summers, the Treasurer, on examining “The Widows and Orphans Box,” reported that twenty-six rupees eight annas were found therein. No other business offering, the Lodge was closed in due form with solemn prayer, and the Brethren adjourned to refreshment, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts met with due honour, and the proceedings were much enlivened by some excellent songs and recitations. At the signal toast of “Happy to Meet, Sorry to Part, and Happy to Meet Again,” the Brethren separated, after a happy reunion, throughout which the utmost harmony and good-fellowship prevailed.

KNIGHTS-TEMPLAR.

POONAH.—*Ascalon Encampment*.—The members of this encampment met on Friday evening, the 20th July, at the Masonic Hall. Frs. E. R. Bourke, Officiating E.C.; G. A. Summers, Officiating 1st Captain; A. F. Dawson, Officiating 2nd Captain; F. C. Sherren, Officiating Prelate; J. Decamp, Registrar; J. Bannister, Expert; J. S. Stirling, Capt. of Lines; J. H. Clabby, 1st Herald; S. Gordon, 2nd Herald; J. A. Randall, Equerry; J. King and P. Donohoe. The Encampment being opened in due form, the summons convening the meeting, was read, and the minutes of the last meeting were read, and unanimously confirmed. The following Companions, R. J. Garnett; G. M. L. Campbell and R. Andrews, of Chapter “St. Andrews,” (No. 68, on the Roll of Scotland), having passed the ballot, were admitted in form and duly installed in accordance with ancient usage. A dispensation received from the M.E. Grand Master was read, authorising the appointment of an Officiating E.C. for the “Ascalon Encampment” in place of Fra. Gould, who was away in China, and that Captains of the respective columns may be similarly appointed, in consequence of Fra. Hunt, the 2nd Captain’s absence from the station. The Officiating E.C. proposed, and Fra. Summers seconded, that the new bye-laws of the Encampment read and confirmed, be printed. The “Widow’s and Orphan’s Box” contained three rupees, which, on a proposition made and unanimously carried, was directed to be made over to the “Widow’s and Orphan’s” Fund, in connection with Lodge “St. Andrew in the East” (No. 343), on the Roll of Scotland. There being no further business before the Encampment, it was closed with prayer, and the members retired to refreshment, where the usual toasts were drank with all due honour. The Sir Knights after the passing of a very agreeable evening, adjourned to meet again at no distant period.

[In reference to the above, a correspondent writes, “Please, be good enough to let the Encampment have your opinion, as there is a discussion on the subject, if this authority of merely appointing officiating office-bearers, is, consistent with sec. 32, p. 37 of the Statutes of the Order. Frs. Gould and Hunt being incapacitated from discharging the duties of their respective offices, being removed from the station, and further, Fra. Gould, before leaving, having expressed his wish that a successor be appointed. The dispensation is only so far necessary in consequence of none of the Sir Knight’s of the Encampment, having under sec. 25, p. 35, of the Statutes, served ‘one whole year’ in the office of Capt. Commanding Column. Though, neither law referred to, would appear to give the power assumed yet, we hold, that under the circumstances, the exercise of such a power, would, in the absence P. E. C’s. in the Encampment be acknowledged by the Grand Conclave, as otherwise the Encampment must come to an end.”]

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Madame Novello is announced for two farewell performances at the Crystal Palace; one of “The Messiah,” the other of “The Creation,” to be given during the last week in September.

The list of singers for the coming Royal Italian Opera season, at Paris, includes, among the second tenors, a Mr. Morley, an Englishman, we presume. The list of unfamiliar operas comprises, “La Regina di Golconda,” and “Il Furioso,” by Donizetti, and “Un Ballo in Maschera,” by Signor Verdi.

After numerous meetings, many disputes, and innumerable difficulties, Mr. Alfred Wigan, has, at the eleventh hour, had sufficient courage to become lessee and manager of the St. James’s Theatre, for the Winter season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have, it is said, been engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith, for the opening of his dramatic season, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Their engagement at the Haymarket Theatre terminates at the latter end of September.

An Italian journal, the *Trovatore*, states that the number of professional singers of both sexes now in Italy amounts to 1730. This aggregate is composed of 410 prima donnas, 330 tenors, 280 baritones, 160 basses, 50 buffos, &c. In addition to these, Italy has 1670 dancers, male and female.

Herr Wagner, the composer, having been informed by telegraph that the King of Saxony had abrogated the decree of banishment, issued against him in 1848, immediately left Paris for Germany, which he had not seen for twelve years. It is said, however, that before the commencement of the new year he will return to superintend the production of his opera *Tanhauser*, which excites much curiosity.

It was recently stated by a theatrical journal that Mario and Grisi had signed an engagement to sing next season at her Majesty's Theatre. The statement did not seem a very probable one, and it has now been contradicted.

We hear that amongst the company engaged for the ensuing season at the Lyceum Theatre are Miss Julia Bennett, who won so much popularity some years ago at the Haymarket; Mrs. Howard, and Miss Gogenheim, from America, who is said to possess much talent and beauty; the ever-welcome Mrs. Keeley, and Miss Lydia Thompson.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family still remain at Balmoral, where a Privy Council was held on Monday for the purpose of affixing the Royal signature to the Royal commission for the prorogation of Parliament. On the afternoon of the 18th inst. the Prince of Wales arrived at Quebec, and was received with a salute from the men of war, the citadel, and the town. From Quebec the Prince will proceed to Montreal, at which place great preparations were being made for his reception.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the *HOUSE OF LORDS* on Thursday, August 23. The Excise Duties Bill was read a third time and passed. The East India Loan Bill and the Spirit Duties Bill were respectively read a second time. The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill and several other measures were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.—On Friday the Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill to repeal certain obsolete statutes, and availed himself of the opportunity to make a statement respecting the 16 measures of law reform which had been introduced by him during the present session. The noble and learned lord regretted that more had not been accomplished, but contended that it was a gross exaggeration to say that the cause of law reform had not been advanced by those measures, the majority of which had become the law of the land. After some observations from Lords St. Leonards and Cranworth, the bill was formally read a first time. The East India Loan Bill and the Spirit Duties Bill, passed through committee. The Roman Catholic Charities Bill was read a second time.—On Saturday, the House passed the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Spirits Duties Bill, the Savings Bank and Friendly Societies Investment Bill, the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the East India Loan (£3,000,000) Bill, the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, the Exchequer Bonds (£2,000,000) Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill.—On Tuesday the Session was closed, the Queen's Speech being read by the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty trusts that the additional freedom given to commerce will lead to fresh developments of productive industry. The relations of her Majesty with foreign powers are generally friendly and satisfactory, but we are at war with China. The doctrine of non-intervention in Italian affairs is again emphatically proclaimed, and it is stated that in concurrence with the other powers, England has entered into an engagement with the Sultan, whereby military assistance has been rendered to him for the purpose of re-establishing order in that part of his dominions.—In the *HOUSE OF COMMONS*, on Thursday, Lord Palmerston, replying to a question put by Mr. Maguire, stated that Mr. Canstatt, a British subject, had been cruelly imprisoned by the Government of Paraguay; that her Majesty's Government had demanded compensation for this unjust confinement, and that as their request had not been complied with our relations with that republic had been suspended. The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Exchequer Bonds (£2,000,000) Bill, the Endowed Charities Bill, and the Naval Discipline Bill, were severally read a third time and passed. The Divorce Act Amendment Bill was read a second time and passed through committee. In the course of a conversation on Friday, Lord Palmerston said it was true that at the recent meeting of the liberal party, he mentioned in terms of deserved praise the manner in which Lord J. Russell had conducted the Foreign policy of the country, and that expression had

found a response in the breasts of nearly all present; but he did not mention as a result of that policy the landing of General Garibaldi in Italy. He stated that, as a fact, and he added that, as it might bring about events of great importance, it was essential that it should be known that her Majesty's Government enjoyed the good will of those who had hitherto been their supporters. It should be recollected that the King of Naples had an army of 60,000 or 70,000 men, and a fleet which was very large in comparison with any that Garibaldi could scrape together. Therefore, if the latter accomplished the success which the hon. baronet anticipated, it must be through the sympathy of the Neapolitan people. The treaty of Turin had not received formal acknowledgement by any of the powers, and certainly not by this country. It could not, therefore, be considered as constituting a part of the law of Europe. The cession of Savoy and Nice to France was a peculiar transaction; and all the circumstances connected with it—the denials at one time, the avowals at another, and the promise made by the French Government that whenever the cession should be completed Faucigny and Chablais should be ceded to Switzerland—a promise which was afterwards retracted, and apparently never intended to be performed—must create a painful impression in the mind of every man in regard to all parties concerned. An impression had also been produced on the mind of the other states of Europe that hereafter forethought and precaution was the duty of every power. He hoped the result would be that France would consider herself bound by a regard to honour and good faith, and that the transaction might close in a manner consistent with due and complete security for the independence and neutrality of the Swiss Confederation and the interests of all Europe. In reference to the late occurrence in Syria, the noble lord said that this country was acting in conjunction with France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and he believed the Turkish Government was sincerely desirous of taking every step that was necessary to punish the guilty, make an example of offenders, and lay the foundation of peace and tranquility amongst the hostile tribes.—On Saturday, on the motion of Mr. Craufurd, the House agreed not to insist on their opposition to the Lords Amendments to the Gas Bill. On the third reading of the Roman Catholic Charities Bill an amendment was moved by Lord Montagu to the 6th clause, which was negatived, and the bill read a third time and passed. On the order of the day for considering the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' amendments, Lord Granville moved that the Lords do not insist on their amendments, and the motion was carried by a majority of one, the numbers being, for insisting on the amendment, 6 against 7. In reply to a question, of Mr. White, Sir G. C. Lewis stated that the excise duty on paper was levied under the same authority—an act of Parliament—as other duties comprised in the public revenue were raised. He was not aware of any valid ground upon which persons engaged in the paper trade who had sustained loss in consequence of the decision of the House of Lords were entitled to claim compensation; and he did not think that a precedent for a change of the existing method of introducing financial measures to parliament had been established by the proceedings of that house.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—St. Martin's Hall, the magnificent building erected by Mr. Hullah for his singing classes, was totally destroyed by a fire which broke out at four o'clock on Sunday morning in an adjoining coach-factory, belonging to Mr. Kesterton. The first stone of the hall was laid by Viscount Morpeth (now Earl of Carlisle) on the 21st of June, 1847. The style of architecture was Elizabethan, with iron arched and pannelled roof of immense span, and the hall would comfortably accommodate 3,000 persons. It was first opened on the 11th of February, 1850.—A general order has been issued by Major General Eyre with respect to the honours to be paid by the troops at Chatham garrison to the officers and men of volunteer corps. It is ordered that all non-commissioned officers and soldiers salute volunteer officers dressed in uniform; that guards are to get under arms whenever armed parties of volunteers, marching in usual military order, approach their posts, and that guards and sentries present arms to armed parties commanded by officers.—The Government have offered a reward of £100 to any one, not the actual assassin, who shall give any information leading to the apprehension of the guilty person or persons in the affair of the Stepney murder. The two sons-in-law of the deceased offer £200 in addition. Suspicion seems now to rest on some French convicts who are supposed to have escaped to England.—The Hon. and Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Villiers, having been confirmed in his election to the bishopric of Durham, a *congé d'élire* will be forthwith addressed to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, and recommending to their notice the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, D.D., of All Souls' College, Oxford. The bishop nominate is the second son of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Waldegrave, and was born on the 13th of September, 1817.—By to-day (the 1st of September) the new game licences are expected to be taken out. The old licences,

which cost £6, are repealed. They expired on the 5th of April, and the new licences will only cost £3 for the year; and in the new licences comies (rabbits) are included, except in Great Britain, by the proprietors or servants in a warren or enclosed ground. The new duties are to be granted by the Excise under the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue.—Dr. Lushington has delivered judgment in the case of the Rev. J. Bonwell. He said that there was no conflict in the evidence, for Mr. Bonwell had offered no counter testimony; it was proved that the defendant, being a married man, had seduced Elizabeth Yorath, falsely representing himself to be single, and that he had thereby caused great scandal to the Church of which he was a minister. Under such circumstances the sentence must be a severe one—deprivation and condemnation in costs. Mr. Bonwell gave notice that he should appeal.—On Wednesday no less than four extensive fires took place in the metropolis—one in Tottenham-court Road; a second in Bridge-court, near the Westminster steam-boat pier; a third in Southampton-street, Russell-square; and a fourth in the Hercules Hall, Lambeth. The loss that has fallen on the insurance companies within the last fortnight must be enormous.—A very matter-of-fact and business-like action for breach of promise of marriage has been decided in the Secondaries Court. A lady's maid brought an action against a faithless soldier, and damages to the amount of £100 were recovered for blighted hopes and broken vows.—The Great Eastern has arrived at Milford Haven. The great ship has now proved that she is equal to whatever may be demanded of her.—A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against James T. Calvert, an attorney's clerk, whose brutal ill-treatment has caused the death of his wife.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The French Emperor is journeying through the south of France on his way to Corsica and Algeria. At Dijon, the Bishop congratulated the Emperor on the Syrian expedition, and expressed a hope that he would triumph over the impediments which diplomacy was throwing in the way of the eldest son of the Church, the successor of Pepin and Charlemagne. At Lyons, the Emperor has repeated his declaration that the empire is peace. He recognises the fact that his policy is distrusted abroad, but he persists that his only object is to tread a path of peace and to encourage industry. At Chambéry, their Majesties were received with enthusiasm. The mayor, in the speech, he addressed to the Emperor, re-called the ardour and the national feeling which carried the inhabitants of Savoy towards France.—The *Moniteur* contains an Imperial decree ordering the construction of a railway between Toulon and Nice, which would connect the two departments of Var and Nice, and be a work of public utility.—There has been a great robbery at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris; the burglars succeeded in getting possession of sacred utensils, &c., to the amount of 800,000 francs. They were probably surprised by the light, for they sunk their plunder in a net, in the river, and marked the place of deposit by a cork, which served as a buoy. They only carried off with them, jewels to the amount of 100,000 francs, and the remaining portion of the booty they will never get, as the cork was discovered by a police agent, and some of the sunken property has already been recovered.—Intelligence has been received from Portugal, announcing the marriage of the Princess Antonia, youngest sister of the King of Portugal, with the Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, brother of the lately deceased young Queen of Portugal, and son of the President of the Prussian Ministers. The Princess Antonia was born in February, 1845, and is consequently in her sixteenth year.—It is stated, that notwithstanding the conference at Teplitz an understanding was, in principle, brought about on all pending questions, it is certain that the realisation of the alliance between Austria and Prussia, will entirely depend upon the political reforms which are to be effected in Austria. The Prince Regent expressly declared to the Emperor that Austria, since 1850, had been committing a positive infraction of the Federal Act, which distinctly states that all the States of the German Confederation shall receive a constitution on the representative system, and that until Austria enters upon the path of constitutional reforms there can be no hope of a real and durable alliance.—Accounts for Vienna, as late as the 28th, stated General Benedek has arrived. The object of his journey was to request the Emperor to relieve him of his functions in Hungary, where his position has become unbearable, on account of the continually increasing agitation in the country. The programme of the minority of the twenty-one members of the committee of the Reichsrath was said to originate with Count Hartig, and to be a kind of compromise between the views of the Government and wishes of the Hungarians. In order to arrive at an immediate solution, Count Hartig, proposes to confine the constitutional reform within the limits indicated by the Imperial patent, decreeing the creation of the enlarged Council of the Empire, and recognising the principle of the autonomy of the provinces. According to the above-mentioned programme the Reichsrath would preserve its present powers for the regulation of the general affairs of the empire, and its privileges would successively become more extended.

Notwithstanding the positive announcement made by several German journals of an approaching interview of the Emperor of Austria, with the Czar, and, at which the Prince Regent, it was stated, would also be present, no steps have been taken with that object up to the present time, either by the Emperor of Austria or the Czar. Out of consideration to France, both Sovereigns will carefully abstain from taking any steps which might be interpreted as an act of coalition against her.—The new Prince of Montenegro has deprived the Bishop of Montenegro of office on account of his having, at the burial of the late Prince Danilo, left the funeral procession before the conclusion of the ceremony. The bishop alleged a sudden indisposition as an excuse. Nikizza refused, however, to accept this excuse, and ordered the prelate to quit the country immediately.—In a letter addressed to the public journals, Prince Murat expresses his entire devotion to the French Emperor; and, though he is compelled thus to sacrifice his private interest, expresses his belief that Italy will find again, in a confederation, her ancient power and former splendour. He will, therefore, take no part in the movements going on in the Neapolitan kingdom, unless the people, released from all external influence, legally and solemnly manifest a desire to have in him a pledge of independence and prosperity.—The insurrection against the authority of the King of Naples appears to be spreading rapidly in the southern portion of the Italian Peninsula. Meanwhile the authority of Garibaldi had been proclaimed at Potenza, on the eastern coast of Southern Italy, and where the insurrection seems to have originated with the citizens themselves, no help having been furnished to them from without. Reggio was in full possession of Garibaldi, and despatches from Naples of the 25th states that the Neapolitan troops were attacked by the Garibaldians at Piale, by whom they were surrounded and defeated. An armistice was then proposed. The commanding officer referred this proposition to the general-in-chief, in order to obtain his decision. In the meantime the enthusiasm of the Neapolitan troops abated; they became disorganised, and dispersed, leaving the batteries without any defenders. A rumour was current on the Paris Bourse on Wednesday that the King of Naples left Naples on the previous day, on board the Stromboli, and that the Piedmontese had occupied the forts. Desertion is stated to prevail in the Neapolitan army; and it would not be surprising if Garibaldi were to be at Naples in a very few days.

COMMERCIAL.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Victoria (London) Dock Company, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. During the half-year, ending 30th June last, 1356 ships, measuring 382,416 tons, entered the docks.—The report of the London District Telegraph Company has been issued. The total amount of capital paid up to the 30th June is £21,472. The directors state, that they regret, in consequence of the last sections of their works having to be carried out in the suburbs of London, so many difficulties have arisen that the contractors have been unable to continue them, leaving about thirty miles incomplete, which will be immediately commenced by the Company's engineer.—At the half-yearly meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company, the usual dividend of fourteen shillings per share, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, was declared.—At the meeting of the Ottoman Bank, a dividend of 8 per cent., free of income-tax, was declared, £10,000 being set aside to meet contingencies arising out of the late events in Syria.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. E. X.—The number required shall be sent in a few days, if in stock.

A CONSTANT READER AND "A BROTHER" is assured that the subject has not escaped our attention, and that it will be forthwith attended to.

THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND THE PROVINCE OF NORFOLK.—We shall have a few words to say upon the recent entertainment to Bro. B. B. Cabell, the Prov. Grand Master, in our next.

S. S.—Please inform us to whom you allude.

BRO. YARKER.—We have posted a letter for you.

P. Z.—Certainly not. You could never have attained the chair by merit, or you would not have asked the question.

THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.—Write to Bro. Farnfield at the Grand Secretary's Office, 63, Great Queen Street.

J. H. Y.—The party challenged, and *not* the challenger, begins.

M. M.—You would not be admitted into any Chapter in Scotland, Ireland, or America, without taking an additional obligation.

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.—The letter of "R. E. X" is in type, and shall appear next week.