

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

No. I.

[Recent events in Naples having directed the attention of all men on Naples and its inhabitants, the following sketch relative to our Craft in Naples will probably prove interesting to our readers.]

The Society of Freemasons had existed for a long time in many of the Sicilian States, when a Greek, arriving at Naples about the middle of the last century, established a lodge there. Accustomed to live encircled by their faithful friends, these habits proved their greatest strength. They readily procured persons who appeared to them most worthy of confidence, and in a little time a great number of men of distinction, and of the first families in Naples, were initiated into the society. Astonished to see they were so well supported, not reflecting that this Order has virtue for its founder, they were surprised at their rapid increase, and proud of their infant institution. They had scarcely tasted the sweets of this establishment, however, when King Charles, who then reigned at Naples, was accidentally informed of the assemblies, and of the persons who composed them.

The society, for want of time, had not yet exhibited at Naples those benign effects which always flow from it, nor produced those fruits which have deservedly procured for it the protection of the greatest men of all ages. These consist in examples of virtuous actions, foundations in favour of the poor and aged, receptacles for the orphan, and seminaries of instruction for the rising generation.

The innocent mystery by which the society is preserved, or some abuse, perhaps, which often will dishonour the most noble designs, alarmed the King for the security of his religion, and for the safety of the State. The existence of this society offended the monarch, and the rise of a new Order, in which he was assured the first courtiers had secretly enrolled themselves, all added reasons for his publishing an edict in 1751, which interdicted the Freemasons, and threatened to prosecute them according to the laws, and as disturbers of the public repose.

About the same time, Benedict XIV. hurled the thunder of the Church against an Order which excelled the conclave as the sun outshines a twinkling star. Some have imagined that his holiness was instigated to do this by the solicitations of the King of Naples, and others intimate, that, being himself a Mason, he thought he would thereby stifle suspicion, and calm the minds of the ignorant and weak. We should be tempted to put this conjecture upon it in reading the holy bull, if it were sufferable to pass conjectures upon the edicts of this religious monarch. It is also mentioned that the Master of the lodge, overcome by the exigence of the times, and to preserve the society, was on the point of discovering to the king the social arcana of his Craft.

The Prince seemed, in fact, reconciled, and his silence at the effects of the edict appeared to be a tacit revocation. Many members who had opposed the Court on the Masonic prosecution obtained distinguished employments. One of them was charged with the education of the Prince, and became his confessor. The most zealous members, who had been driven away for some time by this courtly storm, now came and made their liberal offerings on the altar of the society, which they had reluctantly postponed from the temper of the times. The society was insensibly re-animated at Naples, became more numerous than ever, and more zealous, because it was still in its youth. - Brotherly love, that heavenly gift—the most efficacious in consoling the miseries of this life, and too often unknown to kings, appeared now to expand its blessings through the whole city.

The Grand Lodge of London being considered as the source of Masonic legislation, that of Naples obtained statutes and permission for forming their Provincial Grand Lodge. New motives engaged them afterwards to separate, and after having formed themselves into a National Lodge, it contracted alliances with the united society of Germany. They afterwards established new lodges in the kingdoms of Sicily and Naples.

Charles, becoming King of Spain, intended to place the crown of the Two Sicilies on the head of Ferdinand the Fourth, his son. This young Prince was invested with public authority at an age when men begin to think and act for themselves, and to make choice between the object of their esteem or disapprobation. His character was aided by judgment; and the good of his people, with the embellishment of his States, formed the most striking fruits of his political life.

During his youth, when no pains had been spared to impress on his pliant mind opinions the most inimical and prejudicial to the Freemasons, he noticed among them one of the most respectable and esteemed of his courtiers. His mind, the irreconcilable enemy of prejudice, was rejoiced at this discovery. He now had an opportunity of learning, from a man in whom he placed the greatest reliance, those details which increased his esteem and veneration for the society. He reflected within himself that from the earliest periods they had numbered among their Order persons the most respectable—prelates, bishops, cardinals, sages, princes, and monarchs. He recollected that one of the greatest heroes in Europe glorified in the title of Grand Master, and he regarded this quality as the sole consolation for human misfortunes, and the necessary effusion of human blood. Two kings, one of whom occupied the first throne in the world, while the other aspired to the epithet of the first of men, enjoyed, in the bosom of the society, a goodness of heart which cannot be conferred by the Crown or the purple. The young King of Naples, informed of these circumstances, felt his bosom animated by the purest sentiments of humanity and benevolence. In a short time he was desirous of becoming a member of an Order which offered to him the most refined pleasures.

The bigots, who regarded the Masons as an impious sect, earnestly supplicated heaven to avert this evil from the State. One of them, from bigotted zeal, threw himself at the King's feet, and implored him to renounce a project which, in his mind, was so pregnant with evil, and replete with danger. The Freemasons, accustomed to see kings and princes among them, did not show any excessive joy on this royal conversion, convinced that, if ever he was admitted among them, it would redound more to his advantage and the benefit of his people than to society at large. But the person on whom these reports made the deepest impression was the Marquis Tenucci, then Chief Secretary of State. King Charles had committed to him the education of his son, and the management of the kingdom.

This was a case in dispute between the prince and minister. Ignorant of the true principles of the Order, he dreaded lest his master, seduced and deceived, should cause the destruction of their religion and state. Tenucci prophesied that, if once the king allied with the Masons, that a minister would then be only an agent, and not a master, as heretofore. This was the real cause of the premier's uneasiness. It appeared by his conduct towards the Masons that it was the only stimulus to his proceedings.

Tenucci employed all his art to convince his master of the justness of his sentiments, and to engage him to extirpate from his states this pernicious plant. He managed with such success his influence on the tender mind of the prince, whose education he had directed, that there appeared in 1775 an edict of the king, renewing that of his predecessor, charging the *Giunta di Stato*, or Tribunal of State, of all that regarded this affair, and ordered them to proceed *ad modum belli!* towards the punishment of the factious, or according to the right of war, with full power and authority to treat them as criminals of the state.

The Freemasons of Naples obeyed and fled; their worthy Grand Master added his interdiction to that of the king. Persuaded of the truthfulness of their cause, the brethren resolved to wait a time more favourable, when his Majesty would render justice to a society that does honour to human nature. They perceived and bewailed that, however inoffensive their institution might be, the legislature could suppress them without *seeming* to violate the rights of nations. Those times appeared to be renewed when, according to the expressions of a writer of ancient Rome, they treated as guilty of *lese majesté* those who had no crimes at all.* They blushed to think that the minister should accuse a society whose principles he did not understand, and at the same time to charge that society with high treason. Their sentiments on this subject were mixed with compassion for his error and ignorance. Others, more animated for the love of liberty so congenial to man, dwelt on the terms of the edict, *ad modum belli*—terms which appeared to them as announcing the completest despotism. Cautious of giving the least ground for complaint, they bewailed in secret, and submitted to the will of the monarch.

The Marquis Tenucci, unremittingly arduous in the extirpation of the society, and knowing how frequently they had survived oppression, resolved to accomplish its total abolition. He sought out an agent fit for his design, and met with one whom he had served: this man was one of those sycophants whose principal skill lay in the art of palmestry, and bending his body before a great man, either for good or bad. As this person will act a

principle part in this history, we will give a slight sketch of his antecedents.

This man, then, was the son of a coal-merchant of Aquila, Capital L'Abruzze. He was then young, and came to seek his fortune in Naples. The connection he formed with a chambermaid in an eminent family was the prelude of his subsequent transactions. He became farmer of the revenue; Chief, or Capi di Mota—that is to say, one of the four judges of the sacred and royal tribunal of St. Clare, the object of which was to explain the laws, and determine causes of appeal; he was afterwards Criminal Judge, and member of the State Council. It is asserted that during the exercise of these functions he was constantly attended by a priest and an executioner, destined as the attendants of his unfortunate victims; and to prevent the delay of their several punishments, it is reported that, being charged to announce to some Jesuits their final condemnation, he presented himself in the midst of them with a dagger in his hand; that he never in these persecutions consulted anything but his own gain, and forgot in that the principal aim and intention of his mission. He often caused stolen articles to be secreted in the houses of those whom he had proscribed, or accused them unjustly of discontent, in order to have a plausible pretence for their punishment, and to have the reputation for a vigilant magistrate. At that time he filled the offices of State Councillor and Criminal and Civil Judge; his name was Don Genaro Pallante.

It was to this man that the Marquis Tenucci revealed those fears which the Order of Freemasons inspired. In proposing him as the instrument of their destruction, it gave him room to hope, as the marquis had arrived at the age of eighty-nine, that he might one day succeed to the ministership. This agent did not foresee that an unexpected event would hasten his disgrace. A magistrate named Patricio was then Commissary of the State Council—a tribunal charged by the King to issue its process against the Freemasons. The Marquis could not for a time give any other commands to Pallante but that of secrecy. We shall see what use he made of the minister's commission, without the tribunal authority. Animated with the most flattering prospects which appeared before him, his only aim was to surprise a lodge; he searched for spies, and became one himself; he watched night and day those whom he suspected to be Masons; he followed them everywhere, he assailed their doors, watched their transactions; and though these researches were useless, Pallante had resolved to find them guilty. The eighty-ninth year of the marquis intruded every moment on his memory and ambition; these flattering images deluded him, and led him into those difficulties in which we shall hereafter see him embarrassed.

A man named Giovanni Rho, a Milanese, page to an eminent family in Naples, had long been desirous to become a Freemason, but unfortunately fell into the hands of one of those false lodges who shamefully abused the secrets of the Order, and made it an object of traffic; or, to make use of a term among the Freemasons of Italy, they fumigated, or led astray, instead of instructing their new brethren. These impostors have frequently duped honest men (particularly in foreign countries), who, having got amongst them, believe they have discovered the utility of an Order whose secrets they are not acquainted with, and by this means have conceived ideas of Masonry very much to its disadvantage.

Rho, after purchasing his initiation, sought to advance himself in the society, but found he was not called to any lodge. This disappointment, far from checking

* *Magestatis singulare et unicum crimen eorum qui crimine vacarent, discit Plinius.* Dans son panegyrique à l'Empereur Trajan en parlant du regne du Tyber.

his ardour, did but increase his passion for Freemasonry. When he met any of those who had assisted at his reception, he saluted them as a brother, but they pretended not to know him. At first impatient, afterwards furious, he traversed the city of Naples, and made to each person the sign which they had assured him was that of a Mason, but no return was given to it. From that time his love for the society was turned into hatred. He found at last that he had been duped. One of the spies of Pallante had noticed the signs of Rho, and did not fail to report it to the judge, who had discovered this sign by some traitor, and in which he had instructed his emissaries. This informer of Pallante was one of those wretches who, in spite of the police, are so frequent in great cities, where they exercise the profession of procurers. His name was Gaetano Massini, a native of Florence; his surname was Spadincorpo, from a thrust he had received in the exercise of his trade. With this person Pallante conceived the following scheme to gain over the Milanese. Spadincorpo became acquainted with him accidentally—it was the more easy, as Rho was then out of place parading the square of the Palace Royal, as was customary for servants seeking employment, and the indolent part of the common people. After some preliminary conversation, Spadincorpo promised to procure him a good place on a certain day, and told him also that he had something actually in view for him. Rho promised to be grateful. They appointed a time to present him to this new master. Spadincorpo conducted him on the appointed day to St. Salvatore, or the Jesuit's house, where Pallante had shut up their papers. Spadincorpo pretended that his new master, for particular reasons, would see Rho in the third apartment. He introduced him into a large hall, in which hung the portraits of the King of Spain and the reigning Prince of Naples. He desired him to take notice of them, and then left the room, and Rho to his own contemplation. An instant had scarcely elapsed when Rho saw a meagre old man enter the room, who feigned great surprise at seeing any one there. He had his hat slouched over his face, covering a round wig; his eyes, squinting and fierce, portrayed fury and astonishment. It is well-known a squinting look, though it may not disfigure so much a good visage, sits horridly on an ugly face.

(To be continued.)

STRAY THOUGHTS ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

BY DIAGORAS.

PART XIV.

(Continued from p. 102.)

When Lombardy embraced the Christian faith, its rulers were emulous of filling their dominions with churches and monasteries, thus calling into activity the guild of builders, composed of those who, after passing the fixed stages of apprenticeship, were received as masters, and entitled to exercise their art as "Free and Accepted Masons." But Lombardy alone could not find a sufficiency of employment for these companies; they accordingly sought another sphere, and in the North of Europe, where the spread of Christianity produced a corresponding demand for sacred edifices, they found ample occupation. These companies of Masons being endowed by the Popes with peculiar privileges and rights, went from city to city, and country to country, regulating for themselves the price of their labour, and prohibiting any one from entering into competition with them who did not belong to the Craft or guild. Whether they went in search of employment of their own accord, or whether

they were called to any country by some craftsman, who had preceded and prepared the way for them, they were always headed by a "chief surveyor," or "master," who governed the whole party, and appointed one man out of every ten, holding the title of "warden," to overlook the nine others in their work. For the purpose of securing to themselves all the privileges of their craft, the Free and Accepted Masons guarded with peculiar care the valuable knowledge they had acquired, and only gradually revealed it to members of the Order after certain periods of probation, and on proof of their merit and ability. Making their art a perfect mystery to the public at large, they also carefully concealed and even destroyed the calculations and working plans which they had to regulate their labours, so that the uninitiated might not have any trace of the means by which they executed their works. Thus did the architects of the sacred edifices derive their knowledge from the same source, and obey the rules of the same school; and thus is explained the otherwise inexplicable fact of the similarity of construction and design in buildings the most remote from each other, and which are known to have been erected almost simultaneously. Hence, also, the rapidity with which changes in the style of architecture were known and adopted in different countries more or less distant from each other. The progress of architecture received a check on the approach of the thousandth year after the birth of our Saviour, doubtless owing to the very prevalent idea that He would reappear at this time, and that in conjunction with His reappearance would be the destruction of the world. It was not until time fled on, and men had in some measure recovered from their torpidity and terror, that they could apply themselves to the work of repairing their churches and monasteries, or the completion of those which had been left unfinished during the general apathy and dismay. But subsequently to this the number of churches rapidly increased, and many a superb and stately edifice, many a gorgeous pile, may be traced to the "Free and Accepted Masons" of the tenth century. The Crusades, which ensued in less than a century after the bygone millenium, greatly increased the revenues of the Church, and were consequently the means of augmenting the number of religious structures in every Christian country. At the same period, a great improvement took place in civil architecture. Many of the nobles, bound for the Holy Land, sold privileges and enfranchisements to the cities under their control, thus producing an increase of wealth to the citizens. They began to crave for and to erect buildings for civil purposes, which were often extensive and magnificent. In the cities of the Adriatic were seen the first magnificent town halls, and later, they may be traced in Germany; from thence they were adopted in Belgium, Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp. I have already stated that the introduction of the arch was productive of great and important changes in Roman architecture. One of the features of the style which succeeded the Roman was that which is now called *groined vaulting*. The idea of this style must soon have presented itself to any one employed in the construction of a common cylindrical vault, since the intersection of two of the latter would produce the groined vault. The ribs of the groins were made to rest on columns, and the differences of character in that species of architecture called the *GOTHIC* arose from the various modes of arranging this system of arches. The style of building which was prevalent in Europe, from the fall of the Roman Empire till the sixteenth century, has been classed under the general name of *GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE*. This name has been objected to as being incorrect, and as conveying an erroneous idea

of the origin and invention of the style to which it is appropriated; yet, however ill-chosen the epithet may be, or however contemptuous the sense in which it was originally applied, the usage of it has become so confirmed through a succession of ages that it would be useless to attempt to explode it. Perhaps POINTED ARCHITECTURE might be a more suitable term for this style. Concerning the origin of the "Gothic," there are many and conflicting opinions. Sir C. Wren was of opinion that it ought to have been named "*Saracenic*" Architecture, refined by the Christians, who, during the Holy War, had ample opportunities of inspecting Saracen works, which they afterwards imitated and improved upon. Lord Aberdeen supports Wren in this opinion; and says that in Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia, Persia, throughout the whole extent of India, and even to the furthest limits of China, the slender proportions of the Gothic architecture are everywhere met with. The opinion of others, amongst whom were Horace Walpole and Barry, the painter, was that the Gothic was a mere corruption of the Grecian style. It would occupy too much time to state all the various conflicting opinions as to the origin and formation of the Gothic style. One of the most probable conjectures respecting the origin of the pointed arch, is that which supposes the idea to have been suggested by the intersection of circular blank arches coping each other, and employed for decoration on the faces of walls. The Italians made a division of the pointed style, in accordance with the distinguishing character it assumed in various countries. Thus they called the style which prevailed in the North of Italy *Lombard Gothic*; that on the North of the Alps, *German Gothic*; and that in Spain and other countries, *Arabic* or *Moorish Gothic*. In England, the different features of the style are termed *Saxon* and *Norman Gothic*, *Full* or *Simple Gothic*, and *Florid Gothic*.

THE INFLUENCE OF FREEMASONRY.

The *Western Morning News*, published at Plymouth, in introducing some notices of Masonic meetings in Cornwall and Devon, which we have transferred to our columns under their proper headings, says—"To the casual reader these meetings can but be suggestive of the immense though secret power of the Masonic body. That the Freemasons are as numerous, if not more so, than any other society in the world, can hardly be doubted, especially when we consider that in the provinces of the United Kingdom of Great Britain alone there are enrolled no less than 2560 lodges; and Freemasonry, we must be aware, is not confined to any kingdom or people, but ranges under its banner men of all nations in every part of the habitable globe. An idea of the power that this fraternal Order possesses for promoting goodwill amongst mankind can only be fully appreciated by those who are cognizant of its hidden tenets and mysterious action. That Freemasonry is ever disseminating the purest doctrines of morality amongst its members cannot but be apparent when it is recollected that every rule of the society is based upon the three great Christian principles of Faith, Hope, and Charity; Faith in God, Hope in immortality, and Charity to all mankind.

The objections which are sometimes raised by those ignorant of its working are as easily removed as the transient breath glides from a polished mirror. What, for instance, can be more trivial or absurd than the oft-quoted question, "If Masonry be good, why keep it secret?" Surely, and with reverence be it spoken, there are many of our own religious mysteries which only the eye of Faith can fathom. Are they then useless because man in his ignorance does not fully comprehend them?

Must the reason of every ceremony we perform, whether it be of a religious, moral, or a social nature, be adjudged wrong or its performance of no utility to our fellow-

creatures unless it be tested by the harsh, shallow,—alas! how shallow,—and oft-erring logic of the self-exalted, but self-blinded modern reasoner; and to lower the argument to an every-day custom, can it be for one instant maintained that the productions of an intricate machine, of which we daily see the benefits, are to be despised or counted valueless because the world knows not the secret by which such wonders are brought into existence? It is even so with Freemasonry. We need not travel beyond the sphere of these our two western countries to observe the bond of fraternity which exists in almost every town and village throughout the length and breadth of the land. And when we consider that this same feeling is recognised and participated in by thousands and tens of thousands throughout the civilised world, we may well ponder with admiration on the existence of such a society, whose principles are based on such firm foundations as those of true charity and universal benevolence.

Instances of its beneficial working might be given without number, but let one suffice, which occurred but a short time since:—

Three natives of Sweden were landed at one of our western seaports in great distress; they had been rescued from a watery grave by a homeward-bound vessel, when their own had foundered. Not a syllable of English could they utter, but were fortunately discovered by a Mason to be members of the Order. By Masonic signs and tokens they made known their wants to the brethren of a Western Lodge. And what was the conduct of the Masonic brethren on such an occasion? Simply this:—These shipwrecked and poverty-stricken mariners were at once relieved, and free of all expense, were forwarded from England to their distant homes. And who could notice without interest that curious fact which we so lately laid before our readers, namely,—that Mr. M'Dougall Stuart, when exploring the interior of Australia, was welcomed by an aged chief or giving and receiving the secret but fraternal signs of a brother Mason. It would be interesting to know how this chief obtained the knowledge of these signs, whether from former intercourse with Europeans, or from his own ancestors or countrymen. It is to be hoped that Mr. Stuart will throw some light on this most interesting inquiry.

These, and such like instances, only show the universal bond by which the brethren are united. And does not this mystic chain of fraternity, extending as it does from pole to pole, raise in our breast a fond desire to see that far-off day, when man to every man shall hail him "Brother."

Must we for ever sigh with our poet laureate—

"Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land?"

Or may we not hope for a speedy advent of that happy time, that golden year, when the nations' battle-flags shall cease to be unfurled, and "war shall be no more!"

BRAZIL.

Brazil has only one Grand Lodge, which is in Rio, although until the present month (September) there did exist another circle, which has become extinct by a decree of September 30, 1860, A. L. 5860.

There exists at present in the Empire 65 Lodges of the Scotch and French rite, many of them having Chapters. They average between forty and fifty members, although there are a great many who do not belong to any Lodge.

A correspondent at Rio de Janeiro to a gentleman in Philadelphia furnishes the above items in regard to Freemasonry in Brazil; and also the following in regard to the Masonic Temple at Rio de Janeiro:—

The Masonic Temple was originally commenced for a theatre, during the stay of the Royal family in Rio; but on their return to Portugal in 1821, the shareholders became dispersed, and the building was discontinued. It remained in an unfinished state until 1840, when it was bought by the Grand Lodge from the proprietor, to whom it had reverted, on account of the ground-rent not having been paid, for the sum of eleven thousand mil reis (five thousand five

hundred dollars), which was lent by two wealthy members. The direction of the building was given to Jose Clemente Pereira, who projected a society called the "Glory of the Lavradio," issuing shares at 50 mil reis (2½ dollars), and which could only be held by members of the Grand Orient or its constituent lodges; so that in case of the death of any shareholder, his heirs or creditors would be indemnified in the nominal value.

With the funds thus collected, the debt was paid, and the building finished, including the furnishing and decoration. Two thousand shares were issued, to pay an interest of nine per cent., seven of which the shareholders were to receive, the other two to remain as a reserve fund to pay the property tax, insurance against fire, and repairs. The Grand Lodge guarantees to the society the nine thousand mil reis, and receives from the subordinate lodges three hundred mil reis (150 dols.) each per annum.

At present, the Grand Lodge is in possession of nearly one-half of the shares issued. The rest are divided among the different Lodges in Rio, with the exception of a few in the hands of private individuals.

The edifice contains four temples of the Scotch rite, two of the French or modern, a Master's Lodge in common, a banquet hall, council chamber and reception-room, and a gallery running the whole depth of the building, for the archives. Three Tylers are on continual duty, and until three o'clock, the Chief of the Bureau of the Grand Secretary, with an amanuensis, except on Sundays and holidays.—*American Mirror and Keystone*.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN FRANCE.

In the commune of St. Antonin, in the Department of the Tarn et Garonne, in France, attention has been for a long time attracted by a large number of flat stones lying nearly level with the surface; but very little trouble has been taken to inquire into their origin; a superstitious terror surrounded these ancient remains, which are known amongst the country people by the name of the Giant's tombs. These stones are found in three principal groups, one at Gastinel, near Tabarly-de-Poulan, and the other two not far from the same spot.

The six tombs which form the first group have recently been explored; each is composed of five squared stones, four forming the sides, and the fifth the top, but none below; the general depth is about 5ft., but the dimensions vary according to the number of bodies they contain, the smallest being, however, not less than 8ft. long, by 3ft. in width. They all lie east and west. Most of the tombs contain but one skeleton, and in only one there are as many as four discovered; these consisted of the bone of a man of gigantic proportions, those of a woman, and of two children. The neck of the female was still surrounded by a necklace of composition beads, round in form, and nearly half an inch in diameter. There were many specimens of pottery in the tombs, which are said to resemble precisely that manufactured by the ancient Gauls, and in spite of the absence of arms, jewels, and other objects, no hesitation is felt in coming to the conclusion that they were the last resting-places of people of that nation; they, moreover, resemble precisely those tombs which were discovered between Bruniquel and La Verrouille, and in which were found flint lance-heads and hatchets, as well as small discs of bronze, supposed to be the fastenings of girdles.

One of the tombs just opened contained the skeletons of a man and a horse.

Similar sepulchres have been found in old Montauban, or de Montauriol, in the same department; the principal difference being that, in the latter instance, bricks were used in place of stone, which is not to be found in the neighbourhood; in these latter bricks were set up edgewise around the body, in such a manner as to support others laid flat upon them, and thus form a cover to the tomb.

Two ancient mines, one of copper and another of lead, have been discovered in Mount Constant, near Cadarctet, and are now being worked by a company. The copper found is in the state of green subcarbonate, or

malachite, of a fine colour, and susceptible of a high polish. The lead mine is in the same slope of the hill, and not more than 500 yards distant from the former; the metal is in the condition called native, and presents a brilliant appearance and great regularity in the form. The latter had been opened by the ancient miners to the depth of fifty or sixty yards, but the former to only about seven or eight yards, the galleries entering directly from the side of the hill. The mines are situated close to the high road, and promise good results.

It is curious that two other mines, one of copper and the other of lead, as in the former case, have also been discovered in the village of Auzat, in the canton of Vicdessos.

DESTRUCTION OF SCOTCH ANTIQUITIES.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Professor Simpson, V.P., delivered the annual address; and, in the course of it, urged the necessity of preventing, if possible, the further demolition of the antiquarian relics scattered over Scotland. Various human agencies have been long busy in the destruction and obliteration of our antiquarian earth and stone works. At no period, said the Professor, has this process of demolition gone on in Scotland more rapidly and ruthlessly than during the last fifty or a hundred years. That tide of agricultural improvement which has passed over the country has, in its utilitarian course, swept away, sometimes inevitably, often most needlessly, the aggers and ditches of ancient camps, sepulchral barrows and mounds, stone circles and cairns, earth-raths, and various other objects of deep antiquarian interest. Our railways have proved among the greatest, as well as the latest, of the agents of destruction. In our island various cherished antiquities have been often most unnecessarily swept away in constructing those race-courses for the daily rush and career of the iron-horse. His rough and ponderous hoof, for example, has kicked down at one extremity of a railway connected with Edinburgh—marvellously and righteously to the subsequent dispeace of the whole city—that fine old specimen of Gothic architecture, the Trinity College Church; while, at the other extremity of the same line, it battered into fragments the Old Castle of Berwick—a fort rich in martial and Border memories. In the construction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway the line was driven with annihilating effect through the centre of the old and rich Roman station and the wall of Antoninus at Castlecary. In many parts of our country our old sepulchral cairns, hill-forts, castles, churches, and abbeys have been most thoughtlessly and reprehensibly allowed, by those that chanced to be proprietors of them for the time being, to be used as mere quarries of ready stones for the building of villages and houses, and for the construction of field-dykes and drains. Almost all the primeval stone-circles and cromlechs, which existed in the middle and southern districts of Scotland, have been cast down and removed. Among the most valuable of our ancient Scottish monuments are certainly our sculptured stones. Most of them, however, and some of them even in late times, have been sadly mutilated and destroyed, to a greater or less degree by human hands, and converted to the most base uses. In name of this society, and in the name of my fellow-countryman generally, I here solemnly protest against the future perpetration of any more acts of useless and churlish Vandalism, in the needless destruction and removal of our Scottish antiquarian remains.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The old parish church of Aldford, Cheshire, is shortly to be razed, and a new church built. The new edifice will be erected at the sole expense of the Marquis of Westminster, on a site adjacent to the present church, and which will allow the ground on which it stands to be added to the churchyard, which required to be enlarged.

A new church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and erected as a chapel-of-ease for the large and populous parish of St. James's, Bristol, has been consecrated. The edifice has been erected on a piece of ground situate between Union-street, and Little James's-back, and is in the Early Decorated style. It consists of a nave, chancel, chancel aisle, harmonium gallery, and two other large galleries, with two vestries, &c.

The area of the building has been fitted to seat about 250 persons, and there is also sitting accommodation in the chancel and chancel aisles, the whole of the seats being of stained deal, open and uniform. The larger of the two galleries will afford accommodation for 150 children, and the smaller one will seat about 130 adults. The building is lighted from the roof, which is formed with trusses, filled in with tracery, and plastered between the rafters; the wood-work being stained and varnished. Midway up the roof, at the sides, are two rows of windows, similar to clerestories. The east window is of stained glass, and represents the foliage of the vine, with texts of Scripture intertwined. The church is built of Pennant stone, with freestone dressings, the extreme length of the edifice being 106ft., and its breadth 30ft.; it is 45ft. high at the centre of the roof, and 25ft. at the sides. The galleries are about 22ft. deep. The front in Little James's-back consists of a porch, with turret, containing a staircase leading to the galleries, and with spire over it; two arcades of windows throw in light from the galleries, and the gable surmounted by a carved cross. The windows throughout are traceried, with shafts and carved capitals.

St. Luke's church, Bedminster, has been consecrated. The edifice is situate on the New Cut, about half-way between the Bath and Bedminster bridges. The building is calculated to contain sittings for 1200, upwards of one-half free, and the total cost of erection will be nearly £7000. The building comprises a nave, with north and south aisles, each 107ft. long, and 25ft. 6in. and 16ft. wide respectively. The nave is separated from the aisles by arcades of six arches on the north and five on the south side. Eastward of the nave is a chancel 27ft. long by 20ft. wide, with a polygonal apsidal end forming the sanctuary.

The parish church at Alton (a seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot), which has for some time past been in a state of neglect and want of repair, has just been in part restored. The church was built in the twelfth century, but it was rebuilt about thirty years ago, when some of the most striking of its architectural features were lost. The accumulated whitewash and plaster of centuries has been scraped from a row of Norman arches, a part of the old church which now forms an interesting object in the nave. An Early Pointed arch, which was built up and hidden by the west gallery, and the existence of which was almost unsuspected, has been thrown open by taking down the gallery, and now connects the tower with the body of the church.

The new (R.C.) Church of St. Saviour, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin, was opened on the 15th of January. The total length of the church is 181 feet; breadth, 72 feet; the height, from the floor to the ridge, 80 feet. The altar is of Caen stone, richly carved. The side facing the nave consists of seven niches, forming an arcade. A sculptured figure stands in each niche. The reredos consists of an arcade of six arches, resting on marble shafts. The arches are covered with crocketed gables, and the spandrels over the arches are filled in with medallion heads of saints. The eastern windows of apse are filled in with stained glass. The ceiling is panelled and gilded, each panel containing a medallion representing various symbolical characters. The roof of nave is panelled, and is semi-octagonal on section. There are eighteen full-sized figures of saints, forming the corbels of the main ribs. The passages between the seats are laid with Minton's encaustic tiling. The total cost of the building is about £18,000.

A new (R.C.) church is about to be erected in Shop-street, Drogheda, for the Augustinian fathers. The building will consist of nave, chancel, side aisles, tower, and sacristy. The total length will be 150 feet. The roof is to be open-timbered, and stained and varnished. The church will be lighted by seven lancet windows over the principal entrance, within a dripstone forming a single arch, and double lancets in clerestory and aisles. The style is to be Gothic, of the thirteenth century.

A new (R.C.) church is about to be erected at Lixna, co. Kerry. The plan is oblong and consists of nave and chancel, north and south aisles, and sacristy. There is a small tower at the south-west angle. The nave is 81 feet long, by

30 feet wide. The breadth of the side aisles is 15 feet. The roof is to be open timbered. The chancel is semi-circular on plan, and is lighted by four windows, on a level with those in clerestory of nave. The style is Norman. The addition of a tower and spire is contemplated. The amount of contract is £3000.

The principal works comprised in Mr. Scott's plans for the restoration of St. Mary's Church, Whittlesey, which have been adopted by the subscribers are—the removal of the organ, and throwing open the arch at the west end, re-glazing all the windows with cathedral glass, placing new doors throughout the building, and re-seating the whole of the church with seats of the usual modern form, made of pitch-pine, at an estimated cost of £1400; the warming of the church by Holden's system, and gas-fittings for the whole of the interior, at a cost of £300; the repair of the south choir aisle, at an estimated cost of £180; the recading of the roof of the nave, new parapets to the clerestory, repairs of the lead works on the other roofs, and the drainage and underpinning of the walls throughout, at an estimated cost of £150. The subscriptions already amount to £1100.

The new church which has been built at Wigginton, near York, has been opened for divine service. It is a plain structure, devoid of ornamentation, and erected, comparatively speaking, at a small cost, only £700 having been expended in the building of the edifice, which stands upon the site of the old fabric. The edifice is in the Early English style of architecture. The walls are of Bradford sets, with dressings of Whitby stone, and the roof is high pitched and open timbered. The church consists of a nave, 45 feet long by 21 feet 6 inches broad, and a chancel, the length of which is 20 feet by 14 feet in breadth. Upon the south side of the chancel stands a small vestry, 8 feet square, and on the north side of the nave is erected the porch. At the west end of the structure is a bell turret in which are placed the two bells that were used in the old church. The east window is of three lights, and at the west end are two single-light windows. In the south wall are inserted four windows, one having two lights and the other three, being a single light each. On the opposite side, in the north wall, is a double-lighted window and two others, possessing a single light each. The windows have trefoil heads, and are filled in with cathedral glass, and ornamented with a coloured bordering. The pewing of the church is of deal, the seats being open, and stained and varnished in imitation of oak, and the timbers of the roof being coloured to correspond. The flooring of the church consists of plain flags, but within the communion rails a little decoration has been introduced, the floor being paved with red, black, and buff tiles. A considerable quantity of the stone of the old church has been rendered useful. It has been chipped and dressed, and made available in forming the foundation of the new fabric. The new structure can seat upwards of 100 adults and 40 children.

The main building of St. Paul's New Schools, Hulme, occupies a site 53 feet 8 inches by 39 feet. The site being small and expensive, and the accommodation required being too great to allow for a playground, the difficulty has been met by the introduction of lofty and well ventilated rooms. The building is constructed in two stories. The lower or ground floor is portioned off;—firstly, into an infant school-room, 52 feet 6 inches by 25 feet, inside measure, and occupies two-thirds of the space; secondly, with a stone staircase, offices, and committee-room. The upper room measures 52 feet 6 inches by 36 feet 6 inches, and is divided into four bays and three principals, of simple construction, the tie-beams being supported by ornamental brackets springing from the side walls. The roof is not entirely open to the ridge, but the upper part is ceiled off, leaving a space in the apex for ventilation. The height of the wall-plate from the floor is 14 feet, and the height to the centre of the ceiling is 23 feet. The whole of the roof timbers are stained brown oak. The general character of the architecture is Gothic. The Mulberry-street front is the only one exposed to view, and possesses few ornamental features, except those attainable from a mixture of red and white bricks and Yorkshire stone dressings. There are five windows in the front, and side windows. The whole building is surmounted with a small bell gable and gilt vane.

Fine Arts.

THE FOUR SISTERS:

OR, SOME NOTES ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE FINE ARTS.

The following is a copy of a lecture delivered on the 6th inst. by Mr. John Ball, the sculptor, at the South Kensington Museum:—

We are all apt to embody our thoughts in illustrations which are familiar to us. The traveller speaks of the "journey of life;" the sailor frames his hopes in wishing you a fair wind and a sure haven. Thus also is the artist ready to clothe his thoughts in those illustrations with which his imagination is peopled. With the sculptor hardly a passage occurs in poetry but calls up in his mind figures and groups to symbolise the sentiment. Thus, in considering the relation of the fine arts, he is apt to regard it as a real relationship—he sees before him a group of sisters. The sisterhood of the Muses is as old as Parnassus.

It is thus we have been accustomed to view architecture, painting, and sculpture; but I submit there is yet another sister which we may well introduce into the group, may be of lesser stature, but still a sister. I mean the Muse of Ornament or Decoration.

In regarding, indeed, the subject of the relationship of the fine arts, I do not conceive we can do so justly without this introduction of the fourth sister, and that more on an equality than we, in this country, are wont to do; and if at first sight this may appear somewhat of an innovation, yet I trust it will not be set down as a presumptuous one. It is, in truth, I fancy, but a piece of justice, for decoration, as an art, is not unfrequently slighted, even by those who may most miss the completeness only to be gained by her presence.

In duly considering the department of decoration it presents itself in a *twofold* shape. First, as that union of fanciful natural and conventional forms and objects and colours, more addressed to please the eye than to convey any striking sentiment, and which is subsidiary to architecture, painting, and sculpture; and, secondly, that large decorative quality, without which nothing can be quite good in painting and sculpture, and assuredly not in architecture. Viewed in the former of these aspects, the Decorative Muse seems somewhat of a handmaid to her statelier sisters. In the latter she seems almost their superior, binding them together in a union which forms their greatest strength.

Thus, then, in regarding in our mind's eye the sisterhood of the fine arts, we imagine a classic group of three maidens, stately and beautiful, in attitudes of noble grace, and yet bound together by a younger sister with a wreath of flowers, like a Psyche entwining a group of draped Graces. Like a younger sister and of lesser stature, she seems to tend them alternately; assisting now one, now the other, but none the less binding is the festoon with which she unites them because it is one of flowers.

To repeat, Decoration when viewed by herself is not so lofty as either Painting, Sculpture, or Architecture. She is comparatively a child, fanciful, erratic, chasing butterflies, blowing bubbles, doing many things which her elder sisters would scarcely stoop to do, and would hardly be forgiven if they attempted. She makes all sorts of capricious combinations out of the different kingdoms of nature, waves off figures into scrolls and foliages; and plays with colours like a kaleidoscope. But, in another point of view, she is the bond of union of the whole family. In this aspect she is at least as lofty as any member of it—because without an appreciation of decoration in its highest sense, architecture, painting, and sculpture cannot be truly combined. It is thus that the playful yet powerful Muse of Decoration appears in her highest phase. It was thus she appeared in the Parthenon, and in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

It is with this preamble that I introduce a few notes on the *relationship of the Fine Arts*—on their family likeness and individual diversities, which I have been invited to read to-night. These will be found more to invite attention than to attempt to dogmatise, which is very far indeed from my desire.

We must all see that the fine arts address us through our sympathies. Some, however, are more direct in this than others. Of these are painting and sculpture of the human form, for they represent our own race. Pope's well-known adage applies to this study; and painting and sculpture of the human form will always possess a more direct appeal to our feelings than any other branch of the fine arts. We may remark this in a building. No matter how admirable its structure and decoration, yet if it possess also paintings and sculpture of equal excellence, it is to them that the general eye will be attracted; especially to the paintings which, in their art, leave nothing to be supplied by the imagination. For this reason painting is ever the more immediately attractive of all

the arts. Sculpture is more abstract. We may see the effect of this in any exhibition of the fine arts in any country. Paintings form the first attraction; sculpture comes next; then the architecture; then the decorations.

It is for sympathy that we all work. "No one," says Dr. Johnson, "would write a book if he knew its leaves were at once to be scattered on the ocean;" and who would elaborate a picture, or with many a studied stroke hew the statue from the block, if the moment of completion were to be the signal of their destruction? In all our art works we seek for sympathy. This is the hope, the dream, the prize of our efforts. No marvel, therefore, that this shows itself in the aim and direction of our higher art works, which use the form of man for their language.

The landscape which puts before us the associations of our childhood and the varied scenery of the changing seasons, the pictured flower, which seems to breathe the perfume of its original, the imaged storm or calm of ocean, and the characteristics of animal life, of dogs and horses, man's humble but useful companions, are not excluded, but rather invited and welcomed by this view of sympathy, under such attributes, however, as are most adapted to interest us. Still, on the other hand, the mode in which we appreciate these leads up again to the recognition of the highest efforts of the fine arts—those which represent our own kind, not only in its grosser contours, but in that expression which breathes the essence of our more spiritual nature.

Thus is it in its movement amid the variety of surrounding nature, that the sympathetic key of art is at once responded to. It is the note starting from the human lips, which, ringing out amid the swell of instrumental music, thrills us more than all the billowy sounds beside. It is the voice in the storm that we catch with breathless interest, the footstep in the sand on which our gaze is riveted—the human form which steps out amid the works of creation and calls them all by name!

It is in this respect that the arts of painting and sculpture possess their superior force. It is in their power in the direct representation of our kind that resides the immediate hold they have on our interest and sympathy. Nor can any form of mere architecture or decoration attract so *at once*, as the record of features which beam with intelligence, or the form which is the possessor and agent of that intelligence. In this walk of human representation these arts are directly of man and speak to man, face to face. With them, in this respect, architecture and decoration can by no means compete—which deal with parts of nature, animate or inanimate, which have less hold on our feelings, and thus, of the four arts, undoubtedly, painting and sculpture possess the more direct and shorter roads to our sympathy.

It would thus seem, by this argument, that the pre-eminence rests with painting and sculpture over the other two arts. Like, however, the gold and silver shield of the disputants, the truth also has its two sides, each polished like a mirror and reflecting many things each way. Among these we will turn at least to one which we may see on the other side. While we have thus favourably regarded painting and sculpture, let us not omit to remember that, immediately as they speak to our mental sympathies, yet they are of no actual direct corporeal use. We could live without painting and sculpture, but civilised man *cannot* live without architecture of some sort. And let us not underrate this consideration. The whole revolution in philosophy which we are so proud to attribute in great part to our great countryman Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, was based upon making the study useful, and of direct service to man, and assuredly the arts are not above science. Architecture is an indispensable art—it is so directly useful. Painting and sculpture may be—architecture must be. When the abuses of heathen worship, with their sculptured and painted gods, were banished before the light of the Gospel, the fine arts then partook, justly perhaps, of the odium of the service of which they had been so long the handmaids. Painting and sculpture were awhile in disgrace and lost the world's sympathy. Architecture, like her sisters, had pandered to Pagan worship, and had built its temples for ages. But she was not overwhelmed by this obloquy like her sisters. She was too strong to go down before it. The world could not do without her, and her power survived almost without an interval. One of her finest styles, indeed, arose even amid the morning twilight ages—that of Byzantium—that of our own early church. Architecture was continuous, and moreover, after the lapse of some centuries, held out a helping hand to her sisters. She led them out of their captivity where, like the daughters of Israel, in Babylon, they had hung up their harps and mourned; after a while, interceded with the world for their forgiveness, and by the degrees restored them to their high places. And she had the power to do this because in her nature she is essential to us, and the world cannot do without her. Herein lies a great force and stability in her, on which a number of other forces are founded. We must have structures, and even as early records show, we must have them of various kinds. They should fulfil each purpose fitly;

they thus become impressive and expressive in various ways. We may as well have them beautiful. It is at this point that architecture becomes a fine art; before it was only a useful art. Yet have its most refined beauties the invaluable advantage of the substantial basis of the useful. It is on this solid foundation that this art rests. Loffily, airily, gracefully, and gradually as it may expand and tower into the beautiful and sublime, yet does its firm foot still rest on the rock of direct utility. This is a vast advantage, which in these practical days especially, more than counterbalances the more direct appeal to our mind possessed by painting and sculpture. Painting and sculpture rest on our sympathies. Architecture greatly on our wants. Our sympathies may be in abeyance—our wants never. For their higher aspirations the three arts may tower together, but architecture is the base of the pyramid.

But the fourth sister now claims our attention. In regarding her we must not forget her two-fold character. In her smaller province, Decoration, we may perceive, arises directly and chiefly from architecture. Ornament, so to speak, is the immediate parasite of architecture. It is the lichen that springs from it, a natural growth; the ivy or honeysuckle that clings to its pillared trunk; the mistletoe which buds out amidst its branches.

The earliest and crudest selection of architectural forms has in it the seeds of decoration. The column of wood sprouts into leaves at the top. The finials become fruit and flowers. The bundle of upright reeds is rudely simulated in stems, and the capital magnifies the head of the papyrus, lotus, or acanthus. No nation has been so impregnated of art that the simplest forms of natural structure have not very soon suggested to them surface ornament; and that commenced, decoration is born. Then begins its existence; first, in a kind of crystallisation from points over the surface, and then in a more vital action. Sometimes it runs over the whole work, in the more florid styles, as in some of those of the Indians and Moors. In others it only crops out here and there, as in Grecian and some simple Gothic styles, lipping over a moulding, bursting out into growth in capitals and finials, and grasping the union of arches with knots of stems and leaves. Compact to architecture is its first life; but its seeds fall about and are wafted on their light plumage hither and thither on pavements, walls, draperies, and furniture, and all the adjuncts of our habitations.

True it is, however, that there is another starting point of ornament, that of personal decoration; which is so strong a natural passion that the savage will often have decorations even before he has clothes. Paintings on the human skin itself, as with our rude forefathers on these isles, are among the earliest examples of surface ornament, as bright feathers in the hair and festoons of teeth and shells are among the earliest decorations of uncultured man. Thus, from his own person does the ornament of the savage extend to all his cherished implements. His bow, his quiver, and his club partake of them; his paddle and his canoe receive the like embellishments. The latter may be called his moving habitation, and thus decoration returns to architecture.

On the door-posts and pillars, and along the cornices of these habitations, we soon see surface ornaments appear, and then grotesque heads of human beings, as household gods, &c. The rude hut of the New Zealanders of the Society and Friendly Isles, as pictured in Captain Cook's and other Voyages, presented, when first discovered, this early kind of decoration. The temples of Central America, as described by Stephens and drawn by Catherwood, afford examples of the same early stage of decoration. Even at the present time, Chinese architectural decoration has not advanced much beyond this type. Celtic and Scandinavian ornament is of a similar character. Indeed, this early style, which is greatly serpentine and lacertine, or made up of serpents and lizard forms, with the occasional introduction of grotesque heads and foliage, has probably been much the same in all countries. With no nation did art spring, like Minerva, of full growth from the head of her parent, but was the offspring of long travail. The saying that, "Art is long and life is short," may be applied to the art and life of a nation, as well as of an individual.

We see, however, that although decoration is the close companion of architecture, it is not in this respect alone that she possesses our regard. To decorate in some way or other is one of the first things that man has ever done in his leisure moments. Nature herself is decorated everywhere, and wherever our eyes unassisted fail to show us this—take up the microscope and it is soon demonstrated. Man's decoration soon arrives at its limit. The most minutely finished goldsmith's work under the microscope becomes rude and incomplete. Under the same test the most delicate lace becomes a coarse and uneven net. But nature is a far more complete workwoman. Submitted to the same scrutiny any scrap taken haphazard of her manufacture, leaf or flower, shows in itself a world of subtle and perfected detail. In nature we meet with decoration in the most unexpected places. The snow that flutters down to the earth, affords under the microscope the most startlingly regular and charming arrangements of crystallised decora-

tion. Some years ago a number of these, excellently drawn by Mrs. Glaisher, were figured in the *Art Journal*. Even sections of the stems of plants, and of their seed vessels and flowers, present occasionally most decorative forms, as has been admirably illustrated in this room by Mr. Dresser. More simply the village child well knows the natural likeness of the oak which is seen on cutting across the stalk of the common fern or brake, in the centre of which tradition and fancy picture King Charles! And these latent mines of ornamental forms are without end. Nature has been said to work by mathematics; she may be well said also to work by decoration. Doubtless the two qualities are closely connected, at least they meet us together at every turn. If decoration, then, is so universal in nature, it does not become us to slight it in art. Yet it is not unfrequently slighted even in those quarters where you would least expect it. For example: few things of the kind, perhaps, are more difficult than to induce a committee of gentlemen interested in the erection of a statue to accept for it a duly decorated pedestal. The advantages of the union of sculpture and decoration in such works are visible throughout great part of the Continent, and even here, in the centre of London, in the example of the picturesque pedestal of King Charles at Charing-cross. And yet, from an incomplete idea of simplicity, most of our statues stand on crude granite posts. It is extremely difficult on such occasions to impress sufficiently that just simplicity consists in unity, not in baldness and crudeness.

It is such public deficiencies as these which may be acknowledged to call for a more polite regard for the fourth sister of the fine arts. I do not desire to overrate her mission and powers, but I do claim for her a higher status and more attention than she is in the habit of receiving in this country.

In one point of view, as I have said, decoration is subservient to the other fine arts; in the other, it regulates them all. As merely decoration, it is not a substantive, but an adjective. It does not stand alone. It embraces the other muses. It is not a thing of itself; it advocates something else; decoration is an adjective. On the other hand, a painting, a piece of sculpture, or a structure is a noun substantive, a thing of itself. Not so decoration. Decoration clings, it needs support; it follows, it does not lead the way; it enhances, it does not originate. This is its restricted province. Nevertheless, in its higher phase, it regulates the whole of the other arts—binds them together, and completes them as they can be completed by no other means.

Advantageously as the sisters may all be seen together, uniting in practice as well as kindred in appearance, yet each has its individuality. Strong as the family likeness may be, still we may observe especial resemblance between some more than others, as we do in families. Thus we may remark that painting and sculpture seem much to group together, and architecture and decoration to have a similar affinity and disposition. We may notice one of the most striking of these points. Painting and sculpture both seek to represent the works of the Creator. Neither architecture nor decoration have directly this object. Decoration, to be thorough, must ever be more or less conventional; if not in detail, yet in arrangement. The painter represents trees and flowers as they grow; the decorator arranges a branch of foliage in a given line, and hangs his flowers in festoons. A similar conventionality or regular modification from nature distinguishes architecture. Deriving her styles evidently from natural objects, yet successful architecture is never the direct imitation of nature. The arch of heaven may have suggested the dome; but the architect does not decorate it with the sun or moon, or pourtray a storm or sunset in it, but erects it with constructive embellishments of treatment which are without reference to the original type. The interlacings of a Gothic roof may have been suggested by the frontage of an avenue, and the pendentive ceilings of Alhambresque halls, from the stalactite vaults of caves, cool and pleasant in a burning clime. Yet are these natural type conventionalised in execution, or they were not satisfactory. Even in the structures made by the lower animals we do not witness the direct imitation of nature. The nest of the bird, the waxen palace of the bee, the lofty edifices of the African ant—which last vastly exceed in proportion to its artificers any works of man—are none of them direct imitations of anything else in nature, but are, *per se*, of themselves. Birds, quadrupeds, and even fishes—many of them make, more or less, houses for themselves; and the bower-bird not only constructs his bower of twigs, but also decorates it with all the bright finery he can collect to feast the eye of his lady mate, as you may see in the Zoological Gardens. He is a decorator as well as an architect. The architecture of birds, indeed, is very various. There are the cave-temples of the sand-martin and of the little owl of the prairies; the stucco-palaces of the swallow and house-martin; the exquisite and refined retreats of the finches; the plastered house of the thrush; and the warm and cosy abodes of the wren and bottletit. Then come some which build more open domiciles, as the hawk, heron, rook, and wood-pigeon, &c. Indeed, in bird architecture there may be said to exist

as many styles as among ourselves, not, however, probably, so much a subject of discussion! but none of these are direct imitations of nature, nor do they include the painting and sculpture of living forms, which arts, indeed, appear reserved for man alone. The phrase may follow, then, that instinct will build and decorate, but reason is required to paint and sculpture.

But here, again, let us cast a glance on the other side of the shield, which, in counterpoise, fairly affords this reflection, namely—that, from these premises, it may be well held that architecture is so essential, and decoration so universally delightful, that they perforce spread even beyond the domain of man, which is the sole region of painting and sculpture; that architecture has a base far wider than merely our wants and desires, and decoration possesses a vastly more extended appreciation than rests alone with us.

At the close of the meeting, a vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed by acclamation.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

CANVASSING CARDS.

Does any brother possess a collection of the cards used for canvassing for votes to the different Masonic Charities?—QUECKETT.

MASONIC DIGNITIES.

As there does not appear to be any hand-book of Masonic etiquette, I should be glad to be informed of the correct style of addressing all Masonic dignitaries, having frequently observed a general confusion as to whom the titles of Worshipful, Right Worshipful, and Very Worshipful, belong of right? Any one taking the trouble to set before me a clear statement on this point will greatly oblige—MASONIC PRECEDENT.

MASONIC TOKEN.

I am in possession of a copper Masonic token, with a large hole drilled through it, similar to the charms which are now commonly appended to watch-guards, and it has been so worn that much of it is illegible; but I will try to describe it as accurately as the aid of a powerful magnifier reveals it. In an equilateral triangle, the apex of which contains a glory surrounding the letter G., is a figure of Cupid, with one hand resting on a pillar, while the other points to the monogram above. The exterior of the three lines have the words, "WISDOM, STRENGTH, AND BEAUTY," displayed on the three sides of the figure. On the outer part, near the rim, is some word entirely illegible, followed by "ET LUX FUIT." Turning it on the other side is the remnant of a coat of arms, having two foxes as supporters, the rest of the blazon having disappeared; half of the motto, "OR ET TITIA," is preserved. Near the rim, on one side only of the coat, remains, "OF WALES ELECTED G.M.," and no date visible. Wanted to know the whole of the inscription, the year of publication, whose arms are represented, and if other impressions are commonly to be met with?—DENARIUS.

ARCHITECTOR.

It may be worth while to make a note of an extraordinary word and its most superlative correction. In many of the old song books there is an effusion commencing—

"King Solomon, that wise projector,
In Masonry took much delight;
And Hiram, that great architector," &c.

Now the word Architector is easily accounted for, because it is self-evident the poet was hard run for a rhyme to projector, and so had to add an extra syllable to architect to make his measure perfect. Turning to Johnson's *Masonic Minstrel*, page 51, the editor will be found to have corrected the expression by making the line read—

"And Hiram, that great architecture,
Whose actions shall ever shine bright."

We hear of funny things, but an architecture man is something new to—A. A.

EDINBURGH FREEMASONS' HALL.

In *The British and Colonial Masonic Calendar for 1861*, page 109, is this entry—"Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, sold to the Lord Provost and Treasurer of Edinburgh, on behalf of Dr. Bell's trust, Oct. 10, 1844." Where was the site of the old Hall?—F. A.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND MASONRY.

Most Masonic books give the following paragraph:—
"Queen Elizabeth, hearing the Masons had certain secrets that could not be revealed to her (for that she could not be Grand Master), and being jealous of all secret assemblies, etc., she sent an armed force to break up their annual Grand Lodge, at York, on St. John's-day, the 27th of December, 1561. Sir Thomas Sackville, then Grand Master, instead of being dismayed at such an unexpected visit, gallantly told the officers, that nothing could give him greater pleasure than seeing them in the Grand Lodge, as it would give him an opportunity of convincing them Freemasonry was the most useful system that ever was founded on divine and moral laws. The consequence of his arguments were that he made the chief men Freemasons, who, on their return, made an honourable report to the Queen, so that she never more attempted to dislodge or to disturb them, but esteemed them as a peculiar sort of men that cultivated peace and friendship, arts and sciences, without meddling in the affairs of Church and State."

I would inquire what authority is there for one word of the above? Of what family was the Sir Thomas Sackville alluded to? and how is it that no historian mentions a circumstance which must have been well known, had it ever taken place, seeing that "the chief men of an armed force" went all the way to York, and returned with a favourable report?—VERITAS.

THE VOICE OF MASONRY.

Is *The Voice of Masonry* defunct? Twelve months since three members of my lodge paid for copies for a year; we are, all three of us, in the receipt of two copies each.—T.—[We have latterly had so many complaints of the same nature, that we beg, once for all, to state we are not agents for the publication, and have to attend to our own business, which takes up all the time we can devote to it. It is not defunct, as we have received two copies during the last week, after an absence of six months.]

THE MASONIC OBSERVER.

Where can I obtain a perfect set of *The Masonic Observer*?—GEORGE.

GRAND ORIENT DE FRANCE.

Le Prince Lucien Murat, 33°, is Grand Master of the Grand Orient; but who is the Deputy Grand Master?—L.

REPRESENTATIVES AT SISTER GRAND LODGES.

How is it that the list of representatives which the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland have at other Grand Lodges vary so much? The following table will show the differences:—

ENGLAND.	IRELAND.	SCOTLAND.
Ireland.	—	Ireland.
Scotland.	Scotland.	—
—	England.	England.
Berlin.	Berlin.	—
Canada.	Canada.	—
—	France.	France.
Hamburgh.	Hamburgh.	Hamburgh.
Hanover.	—	—
—	—	Lima.
—	—	Netherlands.
Switzerland.	—	—
—	—	Saxony.
—	—	Sweden.
—	Virginia.	—

—P. P.

BRO. ARCHDEACON MANT.

Is Bro. Archdeacon Mant still alive, and has Mant's Bible anything to do with him?—ELTON W.—[The Venerable Archdeacon Mant is living, and is a past M.W.S. of the Belfast Chapter of Prince Masons. The Bible you inquire about, better known as D'Oyly and Mant's, was edited by Dr. D'Oyly, and the Rev. Richard Mant, afterwards Bishop of Down and Connor, and father to the present Archdeacon Mant.]

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR MEDALLIONS.

In the province of East Lancashire the K.T.'s have on their circulars a medallion—two knights on one horse, enclosed in garter, in following motto:—Pauperes. commilitones. Christi. et Templi. Salomon's ☩ To whom, or what, does Salomon's refer?—P. E. C.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Brother Wardhaugh is amusing the play-goers of Bury, in Lancashire, with a new pantomime, written by himself, expressly for his own theatre, and entitled *Valentine and Orson, with the Tragical History of Homeroo, the Verdant Knight of the Magic Shield; or the Good Fairy Queen of the Silver Wand*.

The historian in a future age will lack few materials for a complete history of Britain during the days "when George the Third was king." Amongst the works now preparing for publication is *The Autobiography and Journals of Miss Cornelia Knight, Lady Companion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, containing Memoirs of the Court of George the Third and of the Regent*. The book is to give original anecdotes of many of the most celebrated personages of the times of which it treats.

Richard Westmacott, Esq., R.A., is lecturing on Sculpture every Monday evening, at the Royal Academy; and S. A. Hart, Esq., R.A., is lecturing on painting every Thursday evening at the same place.

An examination for two scholarships, of the annual value of £30, and tenable for three years, is to commence on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at the University of Durham. The scholarships are open to any one not already a member of the University.

Mr. James Blackwood has a work, by the Rev. Dr. Bannister, in the press. It is on a subject of great interest to the Craft, as its title will show:—*The Temples of the Hebrews—their Courts, Furniture, and Festivals; and an Epitome of the Religion, Laws, Literature, and Sacred Antiquities of the Jewish Nation*.

A Memoir of the Rev. John Clay, late Chaplain of Preston Gaol, is in the press, written by his son. Selections from Mr. Clay's correspondence and a sketch of prison discipline in England are promised in the volume. There is no doubt that we are far from perfection, even in the middle of the nineteenth century, in our mode of dealing with criminals, and the more that public attention is directed to the matter the better.

It is in contemplation to raise a statue to Sir James Outram.

Dr. Badinel, whose retirement from the Bodleian Library we recently chronicled, died on Tuesday week at an advanced age.

A course of lectures on the metrical system of weights and measures is in course of delivery before the Society of Arts. The feeling in favour of decimal weights, measures, and coinage is gaining ground as the subject becomes better understood.

The sum of 41,670 thalers has been raised for purchasing the house and garden occupied by the late E. M. Arndt, at Bonn, for the use of his widow, and for erecting a monument to the poet. Professor Rietschel is the artist to whom has been entrusted the execution of the monument, and he recently visited Bonn to decide on the exact spot for the erection, but on his return to Dresden, we are sorry to learn, was taken dangerously ill. It is said that Germans from all parts of the world have subscribed to this fund.

The entire value of the works of art looted and destroyed at the recent sack of the Emperor of China's Summer Palace is estimated at upwards of six millions of pounds sterling. Such is "glorious war!"

Lieut. Gen. Outram has accepted the command of the Artists' Volunteer Corps, or 38th Middlesex Rifles. We hope their only battle-fields will be on canvas.

Lord Brougham, according to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, is likely soon to favour us with his autobiography. Such a work, from his Lordship's powerful pen, would be heartily welcomed by the public.

Mrs. Catherine Grace Gore, the well-known novelist, died on Tuesday, the 29th ult., at Linwood, Lyndhurst, aged sixty-one years. The *Times* says:—"Of her personal history little more is known to the public than that she was the wife of Charles Arthur Gore, of the 1st Life Guards; that at the time of her death she had attained the age of 61; and that she was one of the most brilliant women of her time, whose talk overflowed with epigram and jest,

and whose most commonplace remarks were more witty than the best wit of others. Her literary career is better known, although she departs from among us at the time when it is least appreciated. Her description of fashionable life are not so highly estimated now as they were when that species of novel had a certain amount of originality, nor as they will be hereafter, when, through the mere lapse of time, her descriptions will attain somewhat of the dignity of historical pictures. For the moment we are tired of fashionable novels, and inclined perhaps to underrate the great mistress of the art. But if anyone will sit down quietly to consider what Mrs. Gore has done, and how she has done it, he cannot escape having a very exalted opinion of her powers. In the first place, he will be struck with the mass of her writings. She has written from sixty to seventy different works, extending to nearly 200 volumes. It is a little library in itself. Her various publications followed one another with inconceivable rapidity; sometimes at the rate of a volume a month. A catalogue of her books—most of them written at utmost speed—would fill this column. But the most remarkable point of all this fertility is, that in the 200 volumes there is scarcely to be found one dull page. Mrs. Gore's wit was inexhaustible. It might not always be wit of the highest order, but it was certainly not that cheap wit which is obtained in any quantity from the torture of words. For the most part it took the form of simile; but her comparisons were so subtle and her allusions so swift, that she kept the reader's attention at a very high level of activity. Whether she wrote a poem or a play, a novel or a sketch, the composition was always above mediocrity. And then for the matter—it was interesting while it was new, and it will be interesting again when it is old. Some future Macaulay will turn to her pages for a perfect picture of life as we find it in the upper crust of society. Every phase of which it was possible for a woman to handle, she has depicted with a minute fidelity which has all the merit of a first-rate collection of photographs. What can be more lifelike and true, not to speak of brilliancy, than such novels as *Cecil* and *The Hamillons*, in which she displays to the height all her happy art of portraying character and describing manners? Such tales as these will always find readers; but, though we mention them as among her masterpieces, one may take at random any of her works, from her first, *Theresa Maremont*, published in 1823, to her last, which, we believe, was *The Two Aristocracies*, with the certainty of finding in them clear-cut portraiture, the most lively narrative, and wit in profusion."

In the recent volume of M. A. Thiers' *History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon*, we have the following:—"From that moment the gauntlet was thrown down between the warrior who represented, in his own person, the French Revolution, and the English people, whose jealousy had not been sufficiently soothed. Only a few days and Malta would have been evacuated, but, by a singular fatality, it happened that at this moment, when all the British passions were excited, the First Consul, exercising in Switzerland his dictatorial beneficence, sent an army to Berne. A weak-minded minister, pandering to British passions, found in this act a pretext for suspending the evacuation of Malta. If the First Consul had had patience; if he had insisted firmly, but gently, the frivolity of the motive would not have long opposed a hindrance to the solemnly-promised evacuation of the great Mediterranean fortress. But the First Consul, influenced not alone by a feeling of wounded pride, but of resentment for outraged justice, demanded the execution of treaties; 'for,' he said, 'no power shall, with impunity, fail in a promise made to France or to me.' Everybody remembers the sadly-heroic scene with Lord Whitworth, and the rupture of the Peace of Amiens. The First Consul vowed from that moment to perish, or to punish England. Fatal vow! The emigrants, we mean those that were irreconcilable, did not limit themselves to writing, they conspired. The First Consul, discovering with his penetrating glance plots that the police were unable to detect, pounced upon the conspirators, and, believing that he discovered princes amongst them, and not being able to seize those whom he considered the real criminals, he went into the heart of Germany, caring little for the rights of nations, to arrest the descendant of the Condés. He ordered him to be shot without pity, and he, the severe reprover of the 20th January, equalled as far as he could the crime of regicide, and seemed to experience a kind of satisfaction in committing the crime in the face of Europe, in contempt and defiance of public opinion. The prudent Consul had become suddenly a madman, labouring under two species of mania: the anger of the offended man, who only breathes vengeance, and the anger of the conqueror, voluntarily braving enemies that is he certain to conquer. Afterwards, in order to brave his enemies more effectually, and satisfy his ambition at the same time as his anger, he placed the imperial crown on his head. Europe, at once offended

and alarmed, saw France and her ruler in a new light. At the sound of the fusillade of Vincennes, Prussia, who had formed a solemn alliance with France, drew back, became silent, and renounced an intimacy that had ceased to be honourable. Austria, more calculating, made no display of feeling, but profited the opportunity to keep no measure in the execution of the *revez* of 1803. The young Emperor of Russia, Alexander, honest, and full of honour, alone dared, as a guarantee of the Germanic Constitution, to demand an explanation of the violation of the Baden territory. Napoleon replied by an insulting allusion to the death of Pius I. The Czar held his peace, wounded to the heart, and determined to avenge the insult. Thus Prussia, chilled in friendship—Austria encouraged in her excesses—Russia insulted—all became auxiliary, from different motives, to the commencement of our struggle with England."

In the recently, issued *Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D., LL.D.*, the Oriental missionary traveller, we have the following amusing anecdotes of our late gallant brother, General Sir Charles Napier. The Doctor being in quarantine, Sir Charles says to him:—"I shall come to-morrow with the Jews and Greeks, to whom you may preach. You may tell them that there is no difference between Jew and Greek—for they are both rogues alike!" Sir Charles was, nevertheless, a great lover and friend of the Greeks. Next day he actually came with a great crowd of both Jews and Greeks, and said, "Now! here I am come to stand by you. If you cannot convert them, they shall get a d——d licking!" Wolff reproved Napier for swearing, to which he answered, "I deserve the reproof, for I swear like a trooper."

But notwithstanding our gallant brother's bad habit of swearing, he had a heart in which flourished many Masonic virtues:—

"However, in spite of that, he gave Wolff six days' grace, and took him into his house; and Wolff maintains that he never in his life saw a more affectionate father and tender husband, or a man who set a better example by having daily family prayers in his home; and, on Sundays, Wolff held Divine service and preached there. For Sir Charles assembled in his house all the Jews, and to those who knew how to read he gave the Bible. One of the Jews wanted a Bible. Sir Charles Napier immediately asked—'Do you know how to read?' The Jew said 'yes.' Sir Charles Napier then said, 'Read,' and put a Bible into his hand. But the man did not know how to read, on which Sir Charles Napier exclaimed, 'I have a good mind to give you a d——d licking!—the soundest licking you ever got.'"

The author of *A Summer Ramble in the Himalayas* gives the following description of a singular tight-rope performance of which he was a witness in Upper India:—"At one village I delayed the camp half the day to witness an extraordinary performance, which deserves describing in detail. It consisted of a man sliding down a rope nearly half a mile in length, and is called in local parlance a *bart*. The rope extended from an eminence on the hill side above the village, over a ravine and down to a green knoll in the fields below, and was drawn as tight as several hundred men with their united strength could effect. They had just finished stretching it when we arrived, and I could scarcely believe a man was actually going to slide down it, the feat appeared so utterly impracticable with any chance of safety. Imagine a rope extending from the top of a rock at least 500ft. high, to a pole some 2000ft. from its base, and some idea may be formed of the undertaking. A great concourse of people of both sexes were assembled, all in their holiday garb, and the man who was to slide was swinging round at the end of a long plank fixed on an upright pole as a pivot. Every few moments he called some person amongst the crowd by name, and swinging round several times to the individual's honour, received from him a trifling gratuity. He no sooner noticed me than I was included in this category, and being told it was in no way a religious ceremony, I gave him a rupee. When this was over, he was escorted to the eminence above, amidst the loud lamentations of his family, and the discordant music of the village band. With the glass I saw him placed on a kind of saddle on the rope, two individuals busied fastening something to his legs, which I saw afterwards were bags filled with earth. The spectators, amongst whom I stood, were assembled in groups near the pole to which the lower end of the rope was attached, all intently watching for the descent. Presently he was let go, and came down several hundred yards with terrible velocity, a stream of smoke following in his wake. As he approached us, the incline being gradually diminished, his career was less rapid, and became slower and slower towards the end, where the rope being sufficiently near the ground he was taken down, amidst the shouts and congratulations of the villagers. The ride, which was over in few moments, did not appear to have at all distressed him".

Poetry.

MASONIC ODE.

By Bro. G. M. PASSENGER, W.M. No. 152.

In days of old, the Mason's hand
Did high on Mount Moriah raise
A temple, solemn, vast, and grand,
To echo forth his Master's praise.
So let each hand and heart unite,
To raise a superstructure here
Of goodness, till the sons of light
Shall everlasting wisdom share.

Great architect and God divine,
Rend thou the veil of passion's right;
In truth and love each heart enshrine,
And robe in universal light,
Each child of earth, till Adam's seed,
From strife shall cease, and fruitful toil,
To every colour, clime, and creed,
Bring peace and plenty, wine, and oil.

And when this temple, formed by Thee,
Shall fling its portals open wide;
And this poor erring spirit flee,
To seek what Thou dost wisely hide;
Free and accepted may we prove,
As at Thy throne we suppliant wait,
And stand in Thy grand lodge above,
Our last sublime degree to take.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

LODGE ALMONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—A short time ago, I think, a letter appeared in the MAGAZINE from a brother who wished to know what lodges had an officer specially appointed to dispense the charity of his lodge to such strange brethren as might prove themselves really to need and deserve such assistance. The Wiltshire Lodge of Fidelity, No. 961, Devizes, has for some time had such an officer; and, a few months ago, the brethren of that lodge adopted, at my suggestion, a plan which I think might be advantageously carried out in many other places. Every member is supplied with some printed cards (one of which I enclose), addressed to the Almoner, with blank spaces for a signature, date, and the name of the applicant. On being applied to for relief, the brother has only to fill up a card, give it to the person applying for assistance, and refer him to the Almoner, whose duty it then is, *after due examination*, to give such aid as is required by the exigency of the case, and permitted by the state of the lodge funds. The applicant has to write his name on the back of the card, and add, if relieved, the amount given him. This serves both as a test of his signature, and as a voucher to the Treasurer for the money expended by the Almoner.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours truly and fraternally,
H. C. LEVANDER, No. 90, W.M. No. 915,
Prov. G.S.B. Wilts, Sec. and Almoner No. 961.

(COPY OF CARD.)

WILTSHIRE LODGE OF FIDELITY, NO. 961.

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RELIEVE THE BEARER,

after due Examination, if the Lodge Funds will permit.

To the Almoner of the Lodge.

N.B.—This ticket must be presented between the hours of 12 and 3, or 5 and 8 p.m.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the Right Hon. Earl de Grey, P.G.W., has been appointed Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire, in the room of the late Earl of Mexborough, deceased. We have reason to believe that the appointment will be very popular in the province.

WATSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.

A general desire having been expressed by many members of the Craft to make up a sum of money which shall be something worthy of the acceptance of Bro. William Watson, and also be of substantial service to him, the following circular has been issued, which place the matter at once before the Craft; and we cordially recommend the scheme to the notice of our readers. From the tact and perseverance of Bro. Newall, the Hon. Sec., we shall be greatly surprised if anything short of an immense success attends his efforts; and from Bro. Joseph Smith, the Hon. Treas., we hope much, knowing he has had the proposition at heart for some time. The following is the circular referred to:—

“WATSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.

“DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It is with much gratification that I address you on a matter that I am sure will meet with the entire approbation of yourself and your lodge,—I refer to an acknowledgment by the Craft in the shape of a testimonial of the untiring exertions, great courtesy, and well-known ability of our Brother William Watson, in the cause of Freemasonry. Whether as performing the ceremony of consecrating Lodges or Chapters,—Installing Masters and Principals,—teaching young Masons in office their duties,—or affording information to brethren in Lodges and Chapters of Instruction;—I believe no brother in the Craft has done so much, worthy of unqualified commendation, as Brother Watson. Might I therefore ask your zealous co-operation, and that you would kindly forward the enclosed circular per return of post, with the names and addresses of all the brethren of your lodge who are willing to act as Stewards, so that I may be enabled to call a meeting, from which a working committee can be formed. I am happy to inform you that I have already received a considerable number of names, and hope your lodge will favour me with many more. I have also great pleasure in stating that Brother Joseph Smith, P.G.P., has kindly consented to act as Treasurer pro. tem.

“And that I have the honour to remain, fraternally* your very obedient servant,

“JAMES B. NEWALL, W.M. 539,
Hon. Sec. pro. tem.

“London, 26, Sloane-street, S.W., February, 1861.”

WATSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.

LODGE No.

Names and Addresses of Stewards from this Lodge:—

Christian.	Surname.	Rank and Lodge.	Address.

N.B.—It is respectfully suggested that each Steward should subscribe to the Fund, on his own behalf, the sum of one guinea, but that it shall be competent for him to receive subscriptions of any amount.

JOSEPH SMITH, P.G.P. Hon. Treas. }
JAS. B. NEWALL, W.M. 536, Hon. Sec. } Pro. tem.

is this name derived.

METROPOLITAN.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).—This lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday, Feb. 4th, for the transaction of business. The W.M. (Bro. Caldwell) being absent from severe indisposition, Bro. Wm. Gladwin, the immediate P.M. occupied the chair; two brethren were raised to the third degree, and four others to the second degree. A ballot took place for one gentleman, which

was satisfactory.—At the lodge meeting in January, certain returns were moved for respecting the “Lodge Fund of Benevolence,” which the Secretary (Bro. Newton, P.M.) had with considerable labour prepared. The accounts, commenced in 1846, and showed that nearly £300 had been received by the Fund from the lodge, by donations of its members and interest upon stock invested. That amount had been expended in purchasing £150 stock, and the remainder applied to the wants of distressed members of the lodge or their widows, in amounts from £3 to £10 each; and it was found by the accounts that there still remained an arrear due by the lodge to the Fund, which the members unanimously agreed should be paid; and the feeling of the lodge was that an amount should be invested to enable the lodge to grant £10 in any year to a distressed brother or his widow, should it be required. The present Trustees are Bros. Apled and Newton, P.M.s, and Bro. Tomblison (Father of the lodge), Treasurer. This fund is formed by deducting £1 ls. from each initiation fee, 5s. from the joining fee, and 1s. from each year's subscription of every member. This account, and others that were prepared and ready, gave universal satisfaction to the members. Bro. Gladwin, P.M., proposed, as the W.M. of last year, that a gratuity of £10 be presented to the Secretary, Bro. Newton, for the very arduous and increased duties of his office; and he could speak to the fact that the prosperity of the lodge was to some extent due to the manner in which the duties of that office had been fulfilled. The motion was seconded and unanimously agreed to. Bro. Wm. Smith C.E., kindly undertook to accept the office of Steward on behalf of this lodge, for the Masonic Girls' School Festival in May next, being the second Stewardship within twelve months in which Bro. Smith has upheld the honour of the Robert Burns Lodge; and it is to be hoped the brethren will rally round a brother who evinces so much good feeling towards the Masonic Charities.

TEMPLE LODGE (No. 118).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at the Ship and Turtle Tavern, Bro. Alfred Day, W.M., presiding. Messrs. Samuel Osmond, James Pickworth, Richard Wright, and Richard Felton were initiated into Masonry, and Bro. W. R. Crawford, R. Lock, and W. J. Collier passed to the second degree. The audit report announced the very prosperous state of the funds of the lodge. The committee recommended that a vote of thanks to the Treasurer (Bro. Keast) for his seven years' services, and also noticed the attention Bro. Day had paid during his year of presiding over the lodge.—Bro. Wynne, in moving the adoption of the report, also moved that a vote of thanks be accorded to Bro. Day for the excellent manner in which he had conducted the business, which, being seconded, was carried unanimously.—Bro. Farthing then said that, in furtherance of the testimony of the grateful sense the lodge entertained for the Treasurer's services in carrying on its affairs to the present prosperous condition, he would move that a jewel of the value of ten guineas be presented to Bro. Keast; and it being seconded by Bro. Wynne, was carried unanimously. Bro. Edmond Farthing, S.W., was then presented as Master elect, and installed into the chair by Bro. Day, in the presence of eight Past Masters. After the W.M. had been duly saluted, he invested as his officers, Bros. Thomas Beard, S.W.; William Southall, J.W.; J. Perrin, P.M., Sec.; J. Barnett, S.D.; Charles Southall, J.D.; H. Hastelow, P.M., Dir. Cers.; Cameron, I.G. W. Weedon, P.M., Treas.; and Bro. Rice, Tyler, were also invested.—The W.M. announced that he had undertaken the Stewardship of the Girls' School Festival, and asked the support of the lodge on the occasion.—All business ended, the brethren were called from labour to refreshment, and over sixty brethren gathered around the W.M. at the banquet. After paying homage to the toast of “The Queen and the Craft,” the W.M., in proposing “The health of the M.W. Grand Master,” referred to Lord Zetland's aptitude for business, and his sagacity, which enabled him to decide any knotty point that might come before him.—Bro. DAY, P.M., said that it afforded him very great pleasure, after twelve months' possession of the chair, to ask the brethren to rise and wish long life and happiness to the new W.M., who had, in investing his officers, displayed proofs of his ability, and who, he was assured, would conduct the affairs of the lodge with credit to himself, and profit to the brethren.—The W.M. said he hoped he should acquit himself as Master to their satisfaction; but should he fail of their expectations, the fault would be in the head, and not the heart. He exhorted them never to forget that there was something beyond the banquet, or even the ceremonies in Masonry; and he hoped to show, in his conduct of the lodge, that the great characteristic of the Order—Charity—was never forgotten.—The W.M. then gave a cordial welcome to the visitors, which was responded to by the Rev. Bro. D. Shaboe, who especially referred to the courtesy and hospitality of the members of the Temple Lodge.—The W.M., in proposing “The Past Masters,” referred to the good suit and service each and all had done in their day, and who continued to aid and assist the W.M. for the time being. He next said, it gave him much pleasure, as the representative of the lodge, to present to his

predecessor the customary jewel, given as a record of gratitude for good conduct, and an incentive to others aspiring to office in the Temple Lodge. He cordially endorsed the record engraved on that jewel, and, in placing it on Bro. Day's breast, could say he had nobly earned it. He would further say, on his own behalf, that he would, with the blessing of the G.A.O.T.U., so endeavour to follow Bro. Day's example, that the Temple Lodge might consider that at the close of his year of office he was worthy of a like reward.—Bro. DAY said the W.M. was so perfect a Mason, that he did not require much assistance from the P.M.s., although everyone was ready to afford it if wanted. For himself, he must, in briefly tending his grateful thanks for the testimonial, say that, although he must ever especially remember the day that introduced him into Masonry, this consummation of his career in the Temple Lodge would be indelibly engraved on his heart.—The W.M. again rose, and said the toast he had then to offer was most pleasing. They had that evening admitted four gentlemen into the Order, all of whom he trusted were satisfied with the step they had taken. He referred to the benefits of the institution that travellers in foreign lands derived; and in noticing the universality of the institution, mentioned an anecdote of a traveller, even in the wilds of Australia, finding his sign recognised.—Bro. OSMOND assured the brethren for himself, and he trusted the other initiates echoed his sentiments, that he was so much pleased with what he had seen, that he would strive to render himself worthy the honour he had received in being admitted into the Order.—The W.M., in proposing "The Officers," said, as the hours were wearing late, he must briefly say that upon the Officers in a great measure depended the well-working of the lodge; if they were efficient, the Master's duty was easy. He had no doubt from the ability they had already displayed he should find none of them wanting.—Bro. BEARD, S.W., assured the W.M. it was the intention of himself and the rest to be as perfect as even the Master, and thus deserve the name and reputation of the Temple Lodge. The Tyler's toast concluded a pleasant evening.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Bro. the Rev. J. M. Laughlin, the W.M., presided; Bro. Waters, S.W.; Bro. Hogg, J.W. Bros. Dorset and Eccies were in a most impressive manner raised by the W.M. to the sublime degree of M.M. Bros. Manger and Power passed to the degree of F.C. Bro. Dixon, D.C., consented to represent this lodge at the coming festival for the Boys' School, and Bro. Green, I.G., will also represent it at the festival for the Girls' School. The sum of five guineas was voted to each of these stewards from the fund of the lodge. Nothing further occurring for the good of Freemasonry, the lodge was closed in due form.

PHENIX LODGE (No. 202).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday last, under the presidency of Bro. Maslin, W.M., who ably initiated Mr. Fuller into the Order. At the conclusion of their business, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and passed a very pleasant evening, much enhanced by the vocal exertions of Bros. Distin, Carter, Benlar, and others.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening, Feb. 11, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane; Bros. G. Moore, W.M.; Russen, S.W.; Wilson, J.W.; H. Thompson, S.D.; Osborne, J.D.; and Meekham, I.G. Bros. Sutherland, Merrit, Bryant, Martin, and Moss were questioned as to their proficiency, and their answers being satisfactory, were severally passed to the sublime degree of M.M. Bros. Cave and Abbott were raised to the degree of F.C. Mr. Robert Whiffen was next initiated into the mysteries of Ancient Freemasonry. There being no further business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. After the cloth was drawn, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, Bro. Smith, P.M., returning thanks for the grand officers. The W.M. said he had then a very pleasing toast to propose, which was, "The Health of their newly-initiated Brother;" and from the manner in which he had gone through the ceremony of his initiation, he felt pleased that he had selected the Domatic Lodge in which he was to be admitted to the light of Freemasonry, and he hoped that he would ever continue in that straight path which was laid down for every Mason.—Bro. Whiffen returned thanks, and said he hoped to prove himself a worthy brother.—The W.M. next gave "The Health of the Visitors," for which Bro. Bruton returned thanks in a very humorous speech. Bro. Rahill also acknowledged the honour conferred upon him.—Bro. Smith, P.M. and Treasurer, said he had permission to propose a toast, and that was, "The Health of their W.M." It was a toast that he was sure they would have as much pleasure in drinking as he had in proposing it.—The W.M. thanked the brethren very sincerely for the compliment they had conferred upon him, and then gave "The Past Masters of the Lodge," jocosely observing that, although relies of the past, it was only wonderful to find what use they could make of them.—Bro. Carpenter returned thanks on behalf of the Past Masters of the lodge; not for what the W.M. had said of them, but what he

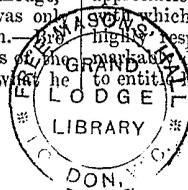
ought to have said; and in his usual style of pleasantry expressed his surprise how their great services had been altogether ignored, which elicited loud laughter.—The next toast was that of "The Officers of the Lodge," for which Bro. Russen returned thanks. The W.M. then gave "The Health of the worthy host, Bro. Ireland," which was duly honoured.—The Tyler's toast brought the proceedings to a close, which had been agreeably diversified by songs by Bros. Bruton, Taylor, and Weston.

LODGE OF UNITED STRENGTH (No. 276).—The eighty-sixth anniversary of this lodge was held on Tuesday, February 12, at St. John's Gate-house, Clerkenwell. The lodge was opened by Bro. J. N. Frost, W.M., and Bros. Williams and Snell passed to the second degree; Bro. Johnson was raised to the third degree. The W.M. then resigned the chair to Bro. H. S. Cooper, P.M., and Bro. J. A. Winsland, W.M. elect, being presented, he was duly installed in the chair by Bro. Cooper, in the presence of twelve other P.M.s. The W.M. then appointed his officers for the year ensuing; Bros. Edward Cowdray, S.W.; James Terry, J.W.; Joseph Crump, Sec.; Henry Sunnaway, S.D.; George Helps, J.D.; Charles James Howe, I.G.; Dudley and Ferris, Stewards; Thomas Allen, P.M. (re-elected) Treasurer; and Becket, the Tyler, were also invested. Bro. Cooper addressed the Master and brethren, and Bro. Allen the Wardens, on their respective duties. At eight o'clock, all business being ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren, about fifty in number, gathered around the new Master at the banquet. On the cloth being removed, the W.M., with brief remarks, gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts; and then said it was the long-established custom of the lodge to offer next a cordial welcome to the visitors, who were that evening, in compliment to himself, rather numerous. Some were personal and dear friends, others distinguished by their Masonic attainments; and he hoped that the reception the lodge had given the guests was such as would induce them to repeat the visit. He would couple the toast with the names of those nearest to him, Bros. Dickson and How, who respectively acknowledged the compliment.—Bro. Frost, P.M., then rose, and said that, seeing he was invested with authority; they might anticipate the toast he had to offer. In proposing "Health and Happiness to the W.M.," he could but acknowledge he was glad to resign the chair to one in every way so worthy to fill it.—The W.M. acknowledged he was much elated by the reception of the toast, and he hoped to prove deserving of such kindness. He hoped the successful career of the lodge during his year of office would at least equal that of the preceding. He considered, by the attendance that evening, the lodge was advancing in position, and they had a right to expect they might adopt the motto, *Nulli secundus*.—The W.M. then rose, gave "The Health of the Past Masters," and particularly referred to the services of Bro. Cooper, to whom the lodge was indebted for almost its preservation. He had, under considerable difficulties, carried on, and he might almost say, supported the lodge. Its present location was a fortunate one. He compared the lodge to a tree which was losing its vigour, but, on being transplanted to a more congenial soil, had taken good root, and was now in vigorous health. He noticed the excellent way in which Bro. Frost had conducted the business during the past year, and hoped to follow so good an example. He concluded by presenting to Bro. Cooper a testimonial, beautifully written on vellum, to this effect—At a meeting of the lodge of United Strength, No. 276, held in October, 1860, it was resolved that Bro. H. S. Cooper be elected an honorary member of the lodge, to mark the respect and high esteem in which the brethren have ever held Bro. Cooper, and likewise as a humble recognition of the sacrifices, industry, and innumerable Masonic benefits which he has always been pleased to bestow upon the lodge of United Strength. Signed by the W.M.—Bro. Frost having briefly acknowledged the toast, Bro. Cooper said his services were a labour of love. He was happy to be of use to a lodge to the chair of which he had been elected on two occasions. He referred to his fears that the removal of the lodge would be prejudicial to its interests. He was glad to say his fears were groundless, and that the present location was the right one. The testimonial and acknowledgment of his services were most gratifying, and he hoped to continue many years among them. The Treasurer, Secretary, and other Officers were noticed, and the brethren, at a rather late hour, broke up.

PROVINCIAL.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.—Royal Sussex Lodge (No. 61).—At a meeting of this lodge, held on the evening of February 4, according to summons, it was unanimously resolved—"That this lodge desires to convey to James Randolph, Esq., P.D. Prov. G.M. of Somerset, their high appreciation of the singular integrity, ability, and fraternal courtesy which he has discharged, for a long period, the onerous and highly responsible duties of his office, and which have so remarkably distinguished his career, as an officer of the province, as well as to entitle him most justly to this expression of fraternal regard,



esteem, and affection on his retirement from office, consequent on the death of the late Provincial Grand Master, Colonel C. K. Kemys-Tynte. That the foregoing resolution be entered on the minutes of the lodge; that it be engrossed on vellum, sealed with the lodge seal, signed by the Worshipful Master and Wardens, countersigned by the Secretary, and forwarded to Bro. Randolph."

SUSSEX.

CHICHESTER.—*Lodge of Union* (No. 45).—The annual meeting of this lodge took place on Thursday, January 3rd, in the Assembly Room, Bro. Robert Elliott, W.M., in the chair; who, after the minutes of the previous lodge had been confirmed, requested Bro. Gavin, E. Pocock, P.G.S.B. and P.G.S. of Sussex, to install the W.M. elect, Bro. W. H. Cottell. Bro. Pocock having performed the ceremony of installation with his accustomed ability and precision, delivered the addresses to the Wardens and brethren with great impressiveness. The W.M. installed the following brethren as his officers: Bro. R. Elliott, P.M.; George Collins, S.W.; Charles Sturges Jones, J.W.; George Smith, P.M. 45, Treas.; Jas. Powell, jun., P.M. 45, Sec.; Charles Adames, S.D.; Florio St. Quintin Bond, J.D.; J. Whitfield, I.G.; George Molesworth, P.M. 45, and Richard Smith, Stewards; Thomas Benford, Tyler. The W.M. then proceeded to pass Bro. Ferrier to the second degree, and acquitted himself in a very auspicious manner. Bro. Molesworth having expressed his regret that urgent business had necessitated Bro. Pocock's early retirement, proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Pocock for his kindness and attention to the lodge No. 45 on the present and many previous occasions. The proposition, seconded by Bro. Elliott, P.M., was carried unanimously. The report of Bro. Charles Goodeve, the Charity Steward of the lodge, was next read, from which it appeared that during the past year Bro. Goodeve had transmitted, from the lodge to the Benevolent Fund, £14 9s.; to the Boys' School, £13 13s.; to the Girls' School, £5 5s. Bro. Molesworth proposed, and Bro. Jas. Powell, jun., seconded, a vote of thanks to Bro. Goodeve for his exertions in the cause of charity, coupled with a request that Bro. Goodeve would continue his labours, which request we are pleased to say met with a ready and cheerful assent. At the banquet, presided over with great ability by the newly installed W.M., harmony prevailed; and the digestion of the good things provided by Bro. Purchase was assisted by the happy and spontaneous eloquence of Bros. Powell, sen.; Bro. Symons, 223; Bro. Geo. Smith, R. Elliott, Holmes, Ferrier, &c. Bro. Goodeve's chanting was, as ever, delicious and truly Masonic. An emergency meeting of the lodge was held on Monday evening, February 4th, the W.M. presiding. Mr. William Benham, the newly appointed Custodian of the Council Chamber, in which building, by the courtesy of the Town Council of Chichester, the lodge has held its meetings for the past six years was, on the recommendation of the Past Masters of the lodge, initiated by the W.M. A successful ballot having been taken for Mr. George Fairless Gibbs, Bro. James Powell, jun., P.M. No. 45, requested permission of the W.M. to perform the ceremony, the initiate being a particular friend. It is needless to say how Bro. Powell performed it, as his ability as a working Mason is well known.

WILTSHIRE.

CALNE.—*Lansdowne Lodge of Unity* (No. 909).—The brethren of this lodge assembled on Tuesday, the 5th instant, for installation of their W.M. elect, Bro. Burt, S.W. 909, P.M. 961. The ceremony was very ably performed by Bro. D. Gooch, D. Prov. G.M. Wils, assisted by the following P.M.s—Bro. J. Spencer, the retiring W.M.; Bros. J. N. Ladd, H. Weaver, H. C. Levander, W.M. 915. The W.M. having appointed his officers, the brethren unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Bro. Gooch for his kindness in visiting the lodge, and for the excellent manner in which he had performed the ceremony of installation. Indeed, the zeal in which our worthy brother evinces in all matters connected with the lodges in his province is certainly worthy of all praise and imitation. Two brethren were then proposed as joining members, after which, all Masonic business being ended, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, provided by Bro. Pinniger at the Lansdown Arms.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.—*Lodge La Césarée* (No. 860).—The ordinary monthly meeting was held on Thursday, January 31st, at the Masonic Rooms, Museum-street, the chair being occupied by Bro. Bandains, W.M. On this occasion there was a large attendance, both of members and visitors from other lodges in the province, every W.M. being present, with only one exception, under peculiar circumstances. The practice of frequenting the meetings of other lodges has lately been carried out in Jersey to an unusual extent; it is one which cannot fail to be productive of benefit, both in introducing united action and assimilation in the details of working, and in encouraging kind and brotherly feelings towards each other; so that, while a spirit of

rivalry cannot under such circumstances exist, that of honourable emulation in the promotion of every good Masonic labour of love and charity is fostered, and well supplies its place. The lodge having been opened, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Edward De la Perelle was proposed for initiation at seven days' notice, being shortly about to leave the island. Ample testimony having been borne to the worthiness and moral character of the candidate, the ballot was taken and declared to be unanimous in his favour. The usual examination of Bros. Philip le Bontillier and Blampied took place with a view to prove their proficiency, and they were raised to the honourable rank of Master Masons. The Secretary was then called upon to read a communication, the purport of which it is undesirable to mention; a resolution was however founded upon it, and carried unanimously. The candidate for initiation before named was introduced and duly admitted to the privileges of the Order, the W.M. officiating in this as in the former ceremony. At its conclusion, some routine business was disposed of, and a grant of two pounds from the funds of the lodge was voted in aid of the contributions in alleviation of the distress caused by the recent explosion at the Risca Colliery, the like amount having a few evening previously been devoted to the purpose by the Royal Sussex Lodge (No. 722). After a sitting of nearly three hours and a half, the lodge was closed towards ten o'clock. The brethren adjourned for refreshment, and spent an hour together in social intercourse, and in paying the accustomed honours.

COLONIAL.

GIBRALTAR.

LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP (No. 345).—This lodge met on 27th Dec., 1860, for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect—present, Bro. Swain, W.M.; Relph, D. Prov. G.M.; Ingram, P.M.; Irwin, P.M. 178; Carpenter, P.M. 654; Beale, P.M. 325, G. R. I.; Middleton, P.M. 641 (W.M. elect); Riera, P.M. 482; Francis, P.M. 178; Wier, P.M. 132, Treas.; Ellison, P.M. 325, G.R.I., Sec., and a large number of brethren. The lodge having been opened in due form, Bro. Capt. S. H. Dyer, No. 178, was balloted for as a joining member, and unanimously elected. Ensign T. H. Baldwin, H.M. 8th King's Regt., was initiated, after which a board of Installed Masters having been formed, Bro. Middleton (Major 20th Foot, A.D.C.), was duly installed W.M., R. W. Bro. Relph, D. Prov. G.M., performing the ceremony in his well known impressive manner, assisted by Past Masters Swain and Ingram. Bro. Middleton, having been duly saluted, appointed and invested his officers as follows: Bros. Major Dunn, S.W.; A. Patterson, J.W.; Ellison, Sec.; R. Bowden, S.D.; Bellefeuille, J.D.; Thompson, I.G. Bros. Wier, Treas., and Bentubo, Tyler, who had been re-invested. The lodge having retired to refreshment, the loving cup went round—according to olden custom in this lodge—the Bros. pledging themselves to support their new W.M. in carrying out the grand principles of the Order. Labour having been resumed, a vote of thanks to the retiring W.M., Bro. Swain, and his Officers, was carried by acclamation. An officer of H.M. 25th K. O. B., was proposed as a candidate for initiation, and the lodge was closed at an early hour, to enable the brethren to attend a meeting of Prov. G. Lodge.

CANADA.

KINGSTON.—Thursday, Dec. 27, was the festival of St. John the Evangelist, a good Mason, and the brethren of St. John's Lodge celebrated it by the installation, in the Lodge Room, of their Master elect, Worshipful Bro. Sutherland, and his officers, a very interesting ceremony, worked with the precision that characterises all the labours of this noted body of Free and Accepted Masons. In the evening, the brethren, to the number of fifty, dined together at Bro. Worswick's (Cricketer's Hall). The new Master was in the chair; on his right was the D.G.M., Bro. Simpson, and on his left, the D.G.M., Bro. La Serre; and ranged along the upper cross table were P.M.s. Bros. Henderson, Kerr, Barker, Drummond, and others. The cloth being removed, the chamber was tyled, and the usual Masonic toasts were given, and responses made. In the course of the evening, a testimonial of the esteem and good feeling of the brethren of St. John's Lodge towards their late Master, Bro. James A. Henderson, was presented to him by Bro. Kerr, in the shape of a superb silver Epergne, manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. Savage, of Montreal, and which he did in the handsomest manner; and, in the course of his address, said,—Worshipful Master and Brethren of St. John's Lodge, I am entrusted with a very pleasing and gratifying duty this evening, in presenting, in your name and behalf, to a very worthy brother, a testimonial of our respect and fraternal regard for him. It was suggested a short time ago that some token of this nature was due to this distinguished brother, not only for the many valuable services rendered by him to the lodge, but also for his kind and courteous manner, and ready willingness at all times to give information to those brethren who were not so well informed in the mysteries of the Craft as himself.

And now R.W. Bro. Henderson, allow me to say a few words to you in behalf of the Master and brethren of St. John's Lodge. It is a pleasing duty at all times, as well as a Masonic virtue, to encourage industry, and reward merit. But, Sir, I feel it to be doubly so on this present occasion, not that the reward which we are about to offer is at all commensurate with the benefits which we, as men and Masons, have received, but simply to show that such benefits have been appreciated by us. Upon examining the records of the lodge, during the eighteen years you have been a member, we find that you have always taken an active part in whatever movement was made for its benefit. And it is in a great measure owing to your indefatigable zeal and exertions that St. John's Lodge has attained its present high and honourable position. You have this day retired from the chair of the lodge for the fourth time, and I feel confident that I speak the sentiments of every brother whose name is enrolled on our lists, when I say that you have faithfully carried out the ancient charge of the Order, by judging with candour, admonishing with friendship, and when reprehension was necessary, it was always done with mercy—at no period since the formation of the lodge has it stood in a prouder position than it does now. And now, Bro. Henderson, in behalf of the Master and brethren of St. John's Lodge, I place this mark of our esteem and regard into your hands, and trust that you will receive it in the same kind spirit in which it is given. And may you long live to enjoy it, and the social intercourse with the brethren of the Craft. And when it shall please the Grand Geometrician of the universe to remove you from this lodge below, may you be prepared to enter the Grand Lodge above, where the world's Great Architect rules and reigns for evermore. So mote it be.—Bro. Henderson replied, and said, I acknowledge the compliment which Bro. Kerr has so kindly proposed, and which you have so cordially received. Believe me, I appreciate this handsome testimonial, and words can but too feebly express the high sense I entertain of the honour you have now conferred on me. I accept the gift with that fraternal esteem and regard for the brethren of St. John's Lodge which has actuated me from the first day I became a member, and which I trust may never be lessened. Though I was not initiated in St. John's, yet, having been passed and raised on its centre, I may fairly call this my mother lodge; at all events, I have felt and acted towards it in that spirit, and my best endeavours have been exerted to advance its interests, and to place it in that deserved position which is conceded to it among Canadian lodges. Worshipful Sir, my services alluded to have been, I may venture to assert, disinterestedly rendered. I claim no merit for them, or for any ability on my part, except that which every Mason may claim who does his best in advancing the interests of our time-honoured institution; but if my services have borne good fruit, it is mainly owing to the able assistance and to the cordial encouragement I have on all occasions received from the active members of the lodge. I have taken, and shall ever take, a great interest in our Order, and why? It is because that in life's journey I see and feel continually that the tie that binds us is constantly exerting its influence—that it smoothes the asperities of human passions, and causes man to unite with man in forming a column of mutual defence and support. When I see all this unremarked by the outer world, almost unperceived by ourselves, I cannot but think that such a principle must have an active influence in the future destiny of mankind; and if I have in the slightest degree aided in forwarding that good work which must eventually unite all men, creeds, and nations, I feel I have done something for which it has been worth while to be a Mason, and to have laboured in the Craft. By the unanimous wish of the brethren, I was induced to accept, for the fourth time, the high position of Master, and when I this day surrendered my jewel of office, I dared to believe that I had not disappointed the expectations formed a year ago, and that my duties as a Master had been successfully carried out. I feel satisfied that you, the present W.M., will continue to uphold St. John's Lodge in that high and honourable position to which it has attained, and will hand down to your successor the charter still honoured and without a stain. The testimonial I shall ever highly prize, not alone for its intrinsic value and its artistic worth, but as an evidence of the good wishes and esteem of my brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 3. [Bro. Henderson was, we believe, initiated at Plymouth, where he is well known and esteemed.]

MONTREAL.—On St. John's Day, Dec. 27, the various lodges in the city had excellent attendance at their installations, while the several dinners in the evening were certainly not behindhand in the number of their votaries. A union dinner, composed of the St. George's, No. 19, C. R., Antiquity, C. R., and Zetland, No. 21, C. R., dined at Bro. Coleman's, Montreal House, and were presided over by R.W.D. Dist. G.M., A. A. Stevenson, supported on either side by M.W. Bro. Bernard, P.G.M., and R.W. Bro. Harris, P.D. Dist. G.M. The Kilwinning, No. 124, C.R., dined at the same place, and was presided over by R.W. Bro. Isaacson, W.M., and Bros. Boyd and McPherson, P.Ms. The St. Paul's, R.E., dined as usual at St.

Lawrence Hall, where R.W. Bro. McCalman, W.M., presided. The St. George's, English Register, dined at Bro. Compain's, the W.M. presiding. R.W. Bro. Stevenson, P.M. and D. Dist. G.M., was presented by the members of St. George's Lodge with a very handsome P.M.'s jewel. P.M. Bro. Himes was presented by the brethren of the Zetland Lodge with a handsome gold P.M.'s jewel, which he appropriately acknowledged. Bro. Moss, for his indefatigable services as treasurer of the St. George's Lodge, also received his reward, which consisted of a Treasurer's jewel. Bro. Taylor, Secretary of the Kilwinning Lodge, received as a special mark of esteem and friendship from the brethren of his lodge a Master Mason's jewel, and replied in an excellent speech, showing that, though not a very old Mason, it was his earnest wish and desire to be a good one. At twelve o'clock the lodges were closed, and the brethren departed in harmony.

THREE RIVERS.—An interesting and imposing ceremony, adding a new link to the rapidly-increasing influence and importance of the Grand Lodge of Canada, took place at Three Rivers, in December. A new lodge, denominated "Shawenegan Lodge," having been organised under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, R.W. Bro. Richard Pope, D. Dist. G.M. for Quebec and Three Rivers, accompanied by R.W. Bros. Denis Gale, (t.S.W.), Angus McKay, P.G.S., and other officers and brethren of Harrington Lodge of Quebec, repaired to Three Rivers, according to appointment, to consecrate and constitute the new lodge, and install its officers. The brethren at Three River had previously made arrangements to render the short stay of the installing officers and visiting brethren, some of whom were from the United States, as agreeable as possible. In addition to other sources of amusement, they had, through the courtesy of Bro. Starnes, the contractor, improvised a short excursion on the new railroad now in course of construction to Arthabaska, about thirteen miles of which are already nearly completed. The day being clear and fine, the brethren started off, and were rapidly conveyed, by special train, over this well-built and excellently-constructed portion of the road, and had thus the pleasure of being the first to pass over this new feeder of the Grand Trunk. At half-past seven in the evening, after the imposing ceremony of consecration and installation had been performed, the visiting brethren were entertained at dinner, served in splendid style in the large drawing-room in Bro. Farmer's Hotel. Between thirty and forty brethren sat down, and after the usual toasts had been given, a number of Masonic toasts followed, pleasingly interspersed by a few excellently sung songs, with accompaniments on the piano. In this agreeable manner the social pleasures of the evening were continued till the near approach of midnight, until the shriek of a whistle announced the arrival of a steambot which was to convey the Quebec brethren to their home; when the party broke up with a universal shaking of hands, and wishes for prosperity and success, which gave unequivocal evidence of the prevalence of true Masonic sentiment, and feeling of brotherly love.

INDIA.

BOMBAY.—Lodge St. Paul at Mhow (No. 389 of Scotland).—This lodge was consecrated and opened for work October 11th, 1859; a warrant having been obtained from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, upon the petition of a number of Masons belonging to the Central India Field Force—Bro. W. W. Taylor was then duly installed its First Master, the Wardens being Bros. Charles Hunter, senior, and A. Crombie, junior. The W.M. Taylor being ordered upon service in China, was succeeded in January, 1860, by the Senior Warden, Bro. Hunter, under whose auspices the lodge has flourished, the number of brethren on the rolls being 52, of whom 35 are still associated, and the number of initiations during the past year having been 28. The extension of the Craft in Central India has been far greater than the original founders of Lodge St. Paul had reason to anticipate; and under the able guidance of the present W.M. Crombie, who was installed in due and ancient form on last St. John the Evangelist's Day, there is every prospect of a still greater increase in the number of brethren.

BOMBAY.—Concord Lodge (No. 1059).—At an emergency meeting of this lodge, at the Lodge Rooms, on Thursday, Dec. 20th, 1860, the lodge having been opened in due form, and the minutes read and confirmed, it was resolved that a jewel of the value of £15 be presented to Worshipful Bro. D. Hepworth, the first Master of Concord Lodge, on his retiring from the chair which he had so ably filled during a period of nearly two years. It was also resolved that a subscription be entered into for the purpose of presenting Bro. D. Hepworth with a piece of plate, as a further mark of the esteem in which he is held. It was further resolved that two silver cups, of the value of £5 each, be presented to Bro. J. Sandford, S.W., and J. Firth, Treasurer, in remembrance of their great zeal, both

in founding and carrying on the lodge, which, although it has been founded less than two years, numbers about sixty members, and is in a very flourishing condition. The election of the W.M. for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and Bro. J. Sandford was elected by twenty-five votes out of twenty-seven. It was then resolved unanimously, that a lodge of emergency should be held on the 27th, for the installation of the W.M. and other officers. And that the brethren should, after the installation, march in procession to Christ Church, Byculla, there to attend Divine Service, when Bro., the Rev. J. J. Farnham, Chaplain, should be requested to preach a sermon.—On Thursday, Dec. 27th, being St. John's Day, the brethren assembled at 6 A.M. Worshipful Bro. D. Hepworth being unavoidably absent from Bombay, Bro. Judge, P.M., presided. The lodge was then opened in due form, and the minutes read and confirmed. It being then found that Bro. Wickham was the only installed Master present, besides Bro. Judge, it was resolved to defer the installation until after Divine Service. The brethren then formed, and, preceded by the Bombay Union Band, and the drums and fifes of the Byculla School, marched to Church. Prayers were read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Digby Cotes, *L.L.B.*, Chaplain of Byculla, when Bro., the Rev. J. J. Farnham, preached on Phil. iv., 8. The sermon is about to be published. After the sermon, the sum of 130 rupees was collected for the Charity Fund. The brethren returned to the lodge, and Bro. Anderson, P.M., having arrived, Bro. John Sandford was installed Master of Concord Lodge, by Bro. Judge, in a very able and impressive manner. The newly installed Master then proceeded to appoint and invest his officers as follows:—Bro. the Rev. J. J. Farnham, *S.W.*; Bro. A. King, *J.W.* and *Treas.*; Bro. G. D. Shepherd, *Hon. Sec.*; Bro. W. H. Walker, *S.D.*; Bro. Abrahams, *J.D.*; Bro. Farrar, *I.G.* The lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to an excellent breakfast, digestion being assisted by the strains of the very excellent band in attendance. The usual toasts were then drunk, and the brethren separated shortly after noon. The brethren of Concord Lodge anxious for improvement in Masonic knowledge, opened a Lodge of Instruction on the first Monday in the new year, which it is hoped will be numerously attended.

[Bro. Farnham, who is still a member of the Jordan Lodge, No. 237, left England for Bombay in November, 1859. The proceedings of the Lodge of Emergency, summoned to take leave of him and bid him God speed, were published at the time in our pages.—*Ed. F. M.*]

ROYAL ARCH.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPTER (No. 2).—At the usual convocation of this chapter, held on Thursday, Feb. 6, at Freemasons' Tavern, present, Comps. Dr. Tullock, *M.E.Z.*; W. R. Wood, *H.*; Colonel Western, *J.*, &c., Bro. Richard Banner Oakley, of Lodge No. 286, was exalted into the supreme degree. This being the chapter for the election of Principals and other officers, the choice of the Companions fell upon—Comps. W. R. Wood, as *M.E.Z.*; Col. Western, *H.*; Capt. J. B. L. Creton, *J.*; S. Tomkins, *Treas.*; F. Crew, *E.*; T. Williams, *N.*; S. L. Tomkins, *P.S.*; Wm. Radford, *Janitor.* The chapter was closed, and the Companions adjourned to the banquet. In the course of the evening, Comp. W. Pulteney Scott, *P.Z.*, proposed "The Health of the Three Principals," and, in referring to their qualifications, said no one could fail to notice the admirable manner in which Comp. Tullock had, during the year, conducted the affairs of the chapter. Comp. Wood had also, by his diligence, earned the reward paid him in being elected to the chief office. Col. Western, likewise, had well sustained the character of the chapter.—The *M.E.Z.* said it was the pleasure and happiness of the principals to discharge faithfully the duties that devolved on them, and, in acknowledgment of the support they had received, as that was, in all probability, the last occasion on which he should preside, he tendered his warmest thanks for past and present kindness. Before he sat down, he must propose "The Past Principals of the St. James's Chapter." True, but one was present; he, however, ably represented that distinguished body. They had that evening, as in fact on so many others, seen how useful Comp. Scott was—always ready to fill any office in absence of others, and aiding in every way those who were present.—Comp. Scott said, although he was but one of a large number enabled to be present on that occasion, still the *P.Z.*s were ever careful that they should always be represented, so that the duties were not neglected. He had but one cause of sorrow, and that was to find their most excellent friend Comp. Crew not so well as they could desire. He trusted Comp. Crew's fears would pass away, and he should be restored to his usual energy; any aid in his (Comp. Scott's) power he should be ever ready to afford, so as to lighten his labours. He, therefore, with permission of the *M.E.Z.*, proposed "Better Health to Comp. Crew." The toast was most warmly received, and Comp. Crew immediately rose to acknowledge the greeting, and referred to the numerous

acts of courtesy he had received from the Companions. He was now past his 76th year, and although he had lost—he hoped but temporarily—the use of his hand, his heart was still the same, desirous of returning the many kindnesses that had been showered upon him. That chapter was, although No. 2, the premier of the Order, being attached to No. 1, of which lodge he had been a member over forty years; and during his career he had introduced more than 150 gentlemen into Masonry. He took the opportunity of noticing the election to the first chair of Comp. Wood, a Mason of several years' standing, and one whose heart and soul were ever active to further the interests, especially the charities, of the Order.—The *M.E.Z.* then proposed "The newly-exalted Comp.," and said he hoped that Comp. Oakley, at every step he took, had increased satisfaction.—This was acknowledged, and the *M.E.Z.* said, in proposing "The Visitors," to whom they gave a hearty welcome, he should be ungrateful did he not most warmly thank Comps. Spencer and How for the assistance they had rendered during the absence of officers; and in the name of the chapter he assured those Companions of a most cordial reception whenever they pleased to visit the chapter.—The visitors, in responding, tendered their thanks for the kind and courteous reception they had met with; and in reference to the *M.E.Z.*'s remarks, considered any little service that had been accepted but added to the honour, in making them seem more at home in that eminent chapter. After a pleasant evening, the Companions broke up at half-past ten.

MOUNT SION CHAPTER (No. 169).—The regular convocation was held on Monday, Feb. 11, at Radley's Hotel. Comp. H. Muggeridge presided as *M.E.Z.*; Comp. Parr, *H.*; Comp. How, as *J.* Bros. R. S. Parry, of No. 156, and J. Hart, of No. 234, were exalted into this supreme degree. The chapter was closed, and the Companions adjourned to a very excellent supper, at which E. Comp. Partridge, the Treasurer, presided.—In the course of the evening, Comp. Partridge, having resigned the chair to Comp. Muggeridge, proposed "The Health of the Three Acting Principals," and especially referred to the excellent manner in which the ceremony had been conducted by Comp. Muggeridge, who had bestowed much study on the beautiful rite. The Mount Sion Chapter was fortunate in having so useful a member, who, as the Companions knew, was always ready to fill any place, and by his teaching, most willing to impart knowledge to others. To him, and the other acting Principals the chapter was greatly indebted for the efficient way in which the business had been gone through.—Comp. Muggeridge responded, and then gave a welcome to the visitors, Comps. Mobbs, *J.*, of No. 812, Clark, Packwood, and Osborne.—Comp. Mobbs expressed the great pleasure he had received that evening in seeing the ceremony performed.—Comp. Muggeridge then proposed "The newly-exalted Companions," particularly alluding to their host, who, he was sure, every member of the chapter felt pleasure in receiving into the Order. Comp. Hart's courteous attention to the guests at every Masonic meeting in his house was acknowledged by all.—Comp. Hart responded for himself and Comp. Parry, assuring the Companions they both were much honoured in being admitted into Royal Arch Masonry by means of the Mount Sion Chapter, whose members he was well acquainted with, and among whom he was certain of being happy.—The *M.E.Z.* then proposed "The Past Principals of the Chapter," and especially among those present referred to Comps. Partridge, the Treasurer, and Goodwin Seribe *E.*, by whose united care the affairs of the chapter were kept in a healthy state.—The Companions alluded to briefly acknowledged the toast, testifying the pleasure they had in contributing to the successful career of the chapter. Other toasts followed, and the chapter separated.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GIBRALTAR—Calpe Encampment.—There being so many candidates for installation, the E.C. determined on holding an encampment of emergency on Monday, 31st December, when there were present Sir Knts. Julius Williams, *E.C.*; Ingram, *1st Capt.*; Black, *2nd Capt.*; Swain, *Registrar*; Wilkinson, *Expert*; Weir, *Capt. of Lines*; O'Hara, *Patterson*, &c. The encampment having been opened in form, Comps. Major A. R. Dunn, *100th P.W.R.C.*; Lieut. E. T. Warry, *R.A.*; Lieut. H. Kitchener, *6th Foot*; Quartermaster G. Grant, *100th P.W.R.C.*, all of Calpean Chapter (No. 345), having been unanimously elected, were duly installed Knights Companions of the Order.—The regular quarterly meeting of this encampment was held on the 2nd Tuesday in January, at high noon. Present, Sir Knts. Julius Williams, *E.C.*; Ingram, *1st Capt.*; Swain as *2nd Capt.*; O'Hara as *Registrar*; Weir, *Capt. of Lines*; Patterson, Dunn, Kitchener, Grant, Hough (visitor from All Souls' Encampment, Weymouth); Romero, *Equerry.* The encampment having been opened in due form, the following companions were admitted to the Order, viz., Lieut.-Col. Poulett; G. H. Somerset, *C.B., M.P.* (Commanding 7th Royal Fusiliers); Capt. G. F. Herbert

(7th Royal Fusiliers); Capt. J. Clery (100th P.W.R.C.); Capt. G. Macartney (100th P.W.R.C.); Lieut. Graydon Smith (7th Royal Fusiliers). The Knts. then proceeded to the annual election of an Eminent Commander, Treasurer, and Equerry, in accordance with the statutes of the Order, and the bye-laws of this encampment, when the unanimous voice of the encampment was as follows:—Sir Knt. Ingram (1st Capt.), Em. Com.; Sir Knts. Weir, Treasurer; Romero, Equerry. The Sir Knts. separated at an early hour, proposing to meet one another in the evening at a grand Masonic ball, to be given by Lodge 178, with the co-operation of the brethren of the Garrison.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

TEMPLE LODGE BALL (No. 118).—This spirited and dashing ball, the ball of the season, 1861, took place on Thursday, 7th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, when all the resources of Messrs. Shrewsbury and Elkington's establishment were called into requisition. Dancing commenced at half-past nine, under the efficient direction of Bro. Frampton, as M.C., with Bro. Adams' splendid band, and was continued with much energy until half-past twelve, when the company, to the number of 180, adjourned to the supper-rooms, presided over by Bro. Farthing, W.M., and Treas. to the ball, and Bro. Thomas Beard, Hon. Sec. The tables were absolutely loaded with dainties to please the eye, or tempt the appetite; the wines and refreshments altogether were of the first quality, and met with the unqualified approbation of all present; in fact, the arrangements made by the Stewards, for the gratification and comfort of their friends, were first-class, and elicited great praise for their foresight and judgment. After the toasts of "The Queen," &c., Bro. Farthing, W.M., rose to propose the toast of the evening,—"Prosperity to the Temple Lodge Ball," which was drunk amidst great applause. He said the ball had hitherto been held at Radley's Hotel, but the members having outgrown the accommodation, the Stewards had decided on removing thence to more convenient and roomy quarters—had this met their approbation? (Loud cries of Yes, yes.) Well, then, he would tell them that by their presence that evening they were doing a vast amount of good, while enjoying themselves, and thus contributing to the happiness of others. He was happy to say there would be a good surplus, after paying all necessary expenses, to give to those who needed it, namely,—the Masonic Charities. The next toast, "The Ladies," was given by the W.M., in a happy and facetious vein, being duly honoured and responded to by Bro. P.M. Wynne. Dancing was then resumed with augmented spirit in the hall, and continued until five o'clock, finishing with the good old English dance of Sir Roger de Coverley: still the company lingered, loth to depart from such a pleasant *réunion*, where, we may venture to say, all had thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

BURY, LANCASHIRE.—The fourth annual Masonic ball in aid of the London and Provincial Charities came off here on Thursday evening, 31st instant, in the spacious concert-hall erected in this town some years ago at the cost of the Earl of Derby, when there were present from 90 to 100 persons, mostly members of our glorious Craft, who, with their wives and daughters, presented a picturesque and noble appearance. Several provincial officers, past and present, in full dress, who, with the Royal Arch and Knights Templar degrees, contrasted with the chaste blue-trimmed white aprons, the simple and pure badges of innocents, worn by the Masters and Past Masters of the district, gave the scene a gorgeous appearance; and as they undulated to the melodious notes of a fine quadrille band, the hall presented the appearance of a fairy land, nor did the music cease, nor the revellers disappear, until "the cock had thrice done salutation to the morn." The refreshments were well served by mine host of the Derby. The projectors and executors of the undertaking have no cause for regret, as it has answered their expectations in all respects.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—On Thursday, Her Majesty received addresses from the two Houses of Parliament. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice visited St. James's Theatre. On Friday, the Queen, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, visited the South Kensington Museum, and in the evening, the Queen and the Princesses Alice and Louisa were present at the performances of the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden. On Saturday, Her Majesty had a dinner party; and on Sunday, attended Divine worship in the chapel of the Palace. It being the twenty-first anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne, a selection of music was performed in the evening. On Monday, the Queen, Prince Consort, and Princess Alice visited the Haymarket Theatre. On Tuesday, the Queen had a dinner party. The following being Ash Wednesday, was passed

in quietude. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale, arrived, on Saturday, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, at Wimpole-hall, near Royston. On Monday, the Cambridgeshire hounds met at Hardwicke, when there was a large assemblage of lovers of the chase. The Prince of Wales, the Earl of Hardwicke, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Lord Royston, Major Teesdale, &c., were present at the "meet."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, nothing was done beyond carrying up the reply to Her Majesty's speech. On Friday, on the motion of Lord Granville, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the manner of conducting the business of the House. On Monday, the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill into the House of Lords to repeal obsolete statutes. He made the pleasant announcement that the expurgated edition would not exceed one-fourth the size of the present. On Tuesday a bill was introduced for preventing the forging of trade marks. On Thursday, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward resolutions relative to the Bank of England. He proposed that the remuneration of the Bank for the management of the public debt should be, for a fixed period of twenty-five years, at the rate of £300 per annum per million for the first 600 millions, and £150 for the excess beyond 600 millions; that the payment of £4000 per annum as "house money," and of £1579 on account of South Sea Debt, should cease and determine. The effect would be to place the annual remuneration of the Bank on the present amount of debt in round numbers at about £200,000 a year, and to save about £50,000 a year to the public. The measure had been agreed to by the Bank proprietors in the morning. The resolutions were passed, and Sir C. Lewis brought in a bill for equalising the rating throughout England and Wales. The most interesting topic under discussion was the motion of Lord Palmerston for the appointment of a select committee to consider the best means of facilitating public business. Mr. Horsham proposed an amendment, which he subsequently withdrew, and the motion was ultimately agreed to. On Friday there was a discussion in the House on the grant to the Mysore Princes, and Sir Charles Wood entered pretty fully into an explanation of his conduct in the matter, and stated he was fully convinced of the justice of the claims of the Princes to the amount granted them. Mr. H. B. Sheridan put several questions to Lord J. Russell, which gave Mr. Collier an opportunity of delivering a brief, but forcible, speech in explanation of the true meaning and intent of the extradition treaty with America, in reference to the case of Anderson. Mr. Warner also pertinently revived the recollection of the fact that, some years ago, the American authorities refused to deliver up an Irishman who was charged with the murder of his landlord, on the ground that the offence was one of a political character. Lord Palmerston, in reply, made the gratifying announcement that on the 9th of January the Duke of Newcastle wrote to the Governor-General of Canada, directing him not to surrender Anderson. His lordship, amid the cheers of the House, very strongly expressed the opinion that a person arrested under the treaty must be proved to be guilty of a crime according to the laws of the country in which he is captured. A Committee was appointed to inquire into the working of the Poor Law. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a measure for facilitating the operations of Savings' Banks, and for giving the people opportunity to deposit small savings at any money order office on 2½ per cent. interest.—On Monday, a bill was brought in to enable the corporation to sell the site of Newgate-market for building purposes. An important announcement was made by Sir G. C. Lewis, to the effect that he did not intend to bring forward a measure of corporation reform this session—only a bill for the settlement of the question of the coal dues. Mr. Ayrton gave notice of his intention to move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the local government and taxation of the metropolis, and to consider whether it would not be expedient to constitute it into a county. After some explanations between Mr. Baillie and Sir Charles Wood, on the finances of India, Sir Richard Bethell brought in his bill for a reform in the Courts of Bankruptcy, by which the proceedings in bankruptcy and insolvency are to be assimilated together.—On Tuesday, Lord John Russell was interrogated on three American questions—Mexico, San Juan, and the extradition case. His lordship gave a sketch of the state of anarchy which exists in the former country, but was disposed to take a somewhat hopeful view of the overthrow of Miramon, and the elevation of the Juarez Government to power. Upon the San Juan question he intimated that Her Majesty's Ministers had made certain reasonable proposals to the American Government, of the nature of which he would say nothing until the correspondence had been completed. No communication had passed between the two Governments relative to the fugitive slave Anderson beyond the original demand made for his extradition. An interesting discussion took place on the Rochdale County Court case, the point of which was the refusal of the judge

to receive the evidence of a woman who avowed her disbelief in the existence of a Supreme Being. Sir G. C. Lewis, in reply to Sir J. Trelawny's question, stated that it was not his intention to propose an amendment of the law with a view to relieve persons entertaining such opinions; and, at the same time, he defended the conduct of the judge. Mr. Collier obtained leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the payment of the expenses of conveying electors to the poll in boroughs. Sir G. C. Lewis announced that he should shortly deal with the same question in connection with a more general measure. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Digby Seymour announced that he had withdrawn his motion for a £6 franchise bill in favour of Mr. Baines. Mr. White next moved for a return of all the members of the House who held situations under the Crown, together with the emoluments appertaining thereto. Sir G. C. Lewis, however, opposed the motion, telling the hon. gentleman that the information could already be obtained by consulting various papers. Mr. White pressed his motion to a division, with the following result:—Ayes, 53; Noes, 112. Mr. Hubbard obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relative to Church-rates. The following day being Ash Wednesday, the House of Commons met at two o'clock, and the sitting, which was an unimportant one, occupied only half-an-hour. A few returns were moved for.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—An influential deputation from the African Aid Society have waited upon Lords Palmerston and John Russell, for the purpose of urging their Lordships to appoint a consular agent at Abbeokuta, the capital of the greatest cotton-producing country on the West Coast of Africa, and to adopt measures to induce the King of Dahomey, the great feeder of the slave-trade, to abandon his slave-hunting expeditions, and devote his own attention and the industry of his people to the cultivation of cotton, as a more profitable, as well as a more honourable business. The interview with Lord Palmerston, was a private one, but at the Foreign Office, Lord John Russell, without binding himself to any definite course of action, indicated his willingness to consider the matter favourably.—An important conference of the anti-church-rate party has been held in the Freemasons' Tavern. About fifteen members of Parliament, were present, several of whom took part in the proceedings. Mr. Scholefield, M.P. for Birmingham, presided.—A public meeting has been held at the Egyptian Hall on behalf of the St. Paul's Cathedral fund. The Bishops of London and Oxford were both present. It appears that the sum of £9000 has already been obtained for the great work of completing Sir Christopher Wren's magnificent design.—In anticipation of a bill which the Home Secretary is about to introduce for the appropriation of the two vacant seats of Sudbury and St. Alban's, the Chelsea vestry, on behalf of that parish and of Kensington, has adopted a petition, setting forth the claims of that populous district to both seats.—The question of the North Atlantic Telegraph was under discussion at the last meeting of the Geographical Society. Sir Roderick Murchison gave the weight of his high authority in favour of the practicability of the scheme. Captain Sherard Osborn called attention to the fact that any apprehension which might be entertained as to the effect of the aurora borealis and the intense cold upon the electric current had been set at rest by Captains Kellett and McClintock, who in a much more northerly latitude had established telegraphic communication between their two vessels.—The gales which have just visited our coasts have occasioned a serious loss of life. From Kingstown we deeply regret to learn the death of Captain Boyd, of her Majesty's ship *Ajar*, who, together with fourteen of his men, perished in a gallant attempt to rescue the crew of a vessel which had gone ashore. Such noble courage and self-sacrifice deserves, and will, no doubt receive, a fitting commemoration. Sixteen vessels were on shore, and many other cases of loss of life had occurred. Twelve men were drowned near Whitby.—An inquest was opened by Mr. Payne, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Saturday, to investigate the circumstances causing the death of four poor fellows who lost their lives in one of the City Sewers. The evidence of the inspectors and the engineer conveyed the opinion that if the men died from suffocation, the noxious air must have suddenly entered the sewer, probably from some chemical matter being discharged into it. Mr. Wood, the medical officer who examined the bodies, said that three had died from inhaling carbonic acid gas, and the fourth had been drowned. As it was evidently desirable so ascertain the cause of this sudden generation of gas, the inquiry was adjourned.—We regret to state that an accident took place at the Crystal Palace station on Monday morning, which occasioned the death of two persons. They were crossing the line at the moment a train was coming up, and were instantly killed. No blame is attached to the driver of the engine.—A boiler explosion took place in a pit in Staffordshire belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, by which, we regret to say, seven lives were sacrificed.—An unusual occurrence took place in the City on Friday, being the seizure in the Old Bailey of 400lbs. of gunpowder, that is, eight times

as much as the Acts of Parliament permits to be deposited in a house not occupied by a dealer in that dangerous commodity. The powder appears to have been left at a carrier's office, to be conveyed to different parts of the country.—Garibaldi has written a letter to his English agent, Mr. Ashurst. The gallant General pays a high tribute to the valour displayed by the British legion. He admits that there was a want of discipline, which he appears to attribute to the late period at which they arrived.—There has been another outbreak of the convicts at Chatham, but it was put down by the authorities, and thirty-six of them, engaged in the mutiny, have been flogged.—Lord Raynham has appeared as defendant in a somewhat singular trial in the Court of Queen's Bench. He had, it appeared, caused the arrest of a woman in the street on a charge of begging, but when she was brought before the magistrate, he did not press the complaint, and she was discharged. The woman brought an action against him for assault and false imprisonment. The case turned upon the point as to whether the plaintiff was a beggar within the meaning of the statute. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.—In the Court of Common Pleas, Miss Fray, whose case has been frequently before the public, brought an action against Lieut. Colonel Hicks, the Governor of Whitecross-street Prison, for alleged ill-treatment. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.—The Indian loan of £3,000,000 has been successfully launched, the applications being for more than double the amount required. The minimum price fixed by the Indian Council was 98½, but about £5,500,000 were offered at a price exceeding the minimum, and £7,500,000 below it. On Thursday the Bank of England raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The French Government has lately laid before the Senate and Legislative Body the despatches which passed between M. de Thouvenel, the French Foreign Minister, and the Duke de Grammont, French Ambassador at Rome, during the early part of last year. They contain a history of portion of the negotiations between the French Government and Cardinal Antonelli, when the former endeavoured to induce the Pope to consent to a compromise which would give to the King of Sardinia the government of the three Legations, but only under the form of a Vicariat, which Victor Emmanuel should exercise in the name of the Pope. Between this compromise and the absolute annexation of the Legations to Sardinia, the French Minister argued that the choice of the Papal Government must lie. His arguments were met by Cardinal Antonelli with a determined opposition. One of the Duke de Grammont's despatches contains a long and interesting account of a conversation which took place at the beginning of last March between Cardinal Antonelli and himself upon the subject. The Cardinal emphatically declared that the Pope would yield to no compromise—that in his eyes there existed no difference between the absolute loss of the Legations by annexation and their "tempered loss" by the adoption of the suggested Vicariat: it was a question of principle, and the Pope was not free to abdicate his rights. Let the provinces be evacuated of all Piedmontese forces—let them be placed in the same position as when the Austrians quitted them, and "we will charge ourselves with re-establishing the Pontifical authority there." Moreover, Antonelli demanded that Rome should be left free to form relations with and make appeals to other Catholic Powers. The last word of the Papal Minister was, that the Pope would never compromise. Other despatches contain projects of conciliation suggested by France, and attempts to obtain promises of reform, and the refusals of the Papal Court to make any pledge, unless restored to the possession of the provinces annexed to Sardinia.—Recent news from Hungary makes known that the Comitatus of Honth is proceeding to levy a domestic impost, namely, an impost decreed by the Comitatus itself without the concurrence of Government, and applied to its own purposes. This is an act of complete defiance to the diploma which declared the establishment of those provincial imposts without the authority of the Government equivalent to an act of high treason. The Comitatus of Pesth has voted an address to the Emperor (under the title of King of Hungary), declaring that the confidence which the Imperial diploma of October had created has been wholly destroyed by the recent rescript. It declares that taxes are illegal until voted by the Diet; that an unreserved return to Constitutionalism can alone win back the country, and that nothing but force shall remove the citizens from the lawful ground which they have taken up. The recent decree of the Municipal Council of Pesth, relative to freedom of industry, appears to have been somewhat misunderstood when first made known in western Europe. The Council have not re-established industrial corporations, or in any way endeavoured to limit anew the freedom of trade. The laws of 1818, which they re-enact, are stated to be in many respects much more liberal than the industrial laws of Austria. The Comitatus of Odenburg has resolved to pay the taxes as heretofore, until the Diet shall have taken its resolution.—The Conference of Karlsburg in Transylvania have determined upon

addressing the Government to demand the execution of the laws of 1848, the passing of a new electoral law, and the establishment of a separate constitution in Transylvania, and its representation in a Diet of its own. The project for the union of Transylvania with Hungary received the most determined opposition.—According to the official *Gazette* of Vienna, the Council of Ministers have adopted the statute concerning the organisation of the Council of the Empire. The legislative powers of the Reichsrath will extend to the economical questions and the taxation of the whole empire; but, as regards all other subjects, only to those which concern provinces not Hungarian.—Correspondences from Vienna state that new troops have been sent into the principal towns of Hungary to reinforce those already there. The garrisons of Pesth, Arad, and other places are said to have been doubled, and the orders to have been sent to the commanders of fortresses to augment their forces. The Porte continues to refuse its assent to a prolongation of the French occupation of Syria.—Prince Couza has addressed a note to the agent of Principalities at the Ottoman Court, and forwarded a copy to the representatives of the Great Powers which signed the treaty of Paris. The object of the note is to appeal against the suspicions which the Turkish Government entertain with regard to the good faith of the Principalities, and which Prince Couza declares to be wholly unjust. Especially he complains of being suspected of connivance as regards the recent entry of vessels, laden with arms, into Galatz, and to the seizure of which he was urged by the British agents. No one, he declares, had so great an interest as he in causing the neutrality of the territory to be respected. He hopes that henceforth his relations with the Sublime Porte may be placed on a footing of mutual confidence.—The advanced party in Spain have received a check. The proposal renewed by them in the Congress in favour of constitutional reform has been rejected by a majority of 134 voices against 35.—The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein are actively proceeding, and promise, it is stated, a satisfactory result. It is said that the basis of the treaty will not be as broad as that of the convention which is about to be signed with Belgium, unless the Conference of the Zollverein offer to make certain concessions towards commercial freedom.—It is believed in Paris that the negotiations for a new treaty of commerce between France and Prussia are proceeding so successfully that the termination will be made known towards the middle of March.—The Ministerial organ of Denmark, the *Dagbladet*, denies that there is any truth in the statement made by several papers which affirmed that the Great Powers, not German, had declared to Denmark that they would not recognise a blockade of the German ports if, in the event of Federal troops entering Holstein, the Danish Government should have recourse to such a measure.—A deputation of students from Schleswig waited upon the Danish War Minister to present an address, in which they offered to place themselves at his disposal in the event of war breaking out. The Minister expressed his thanks for the offer, and observed that the occupation of Holstein by Federal troops would possibly cause a war with Germany, in which, perhaps, all Europe would be involved.—The news from Gaeta is of a somewhat more important character than for some time past. The besiegers had blown up three powder magazines belonging to the fortress, and had destroyed the side-curtain of the citadel. The garrison sought for an armistice of forty-eight hours, in order to bury the dead. Cialdini not only granted the request, but, it is added, sent up to the place various necessaries for the wounded. Two steamers were on the point of leaving to fetch away some of the wounded, when Cialdini learned that the terms of the armistice were being broken by the garrison endeavouring to repair the breaches and work the batteries. He at once broke off all communication with the place, declaring that he would make no more concessions, but that the bombardment should be resumed on the following day. Later accounts state that Cialdini had blown up another powder-magazine in the fortress, destroying the whole of the Transylvania bastion, and that in consequence of these events the negotiations for the surrender of the garrison have been resumed. A telegram, dated Wednesday night, direct from Gaeta, tells us that the fortress has capitulated, that General Cialdini is about to occupy the town, that the King and Queen were then embarking, and that the garrison remain prisoners of war till the surrender of Messina and Civitella del Fronte. A French corvette has by this time received the Royal fugitives. The committee formed at Rome for the purpose of forwarding annexation with Sardinia have published a circular in which they invite the citizens to participate in the gaieties of the carnival season, on the ground that tidings had been received by them which are exceedingly gratifying. The Russian Minister at Rome, M. de Wolkousky, being detained there by illness, another Russian diplomatic agent was about to start as Envoy, for the purpose of conveying to Gaeta the Grand Cordon of the Order of the White Eagle conferred by the Emperor of Russia upon Francis II. and the

Bourbon Princes. It is not very easy to understand, however, by what process the Envoy is to obtain an entrance into Gaeta during the blockade which Persano's fleet is maintaining.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—Intelligence has been received from Australia, the most remarkable features of which are the formation of a new Ministry in Victoria, and the discovery of several new gold-fields in the same colony. Hostilities against the chief, William King, had not been resumed. The weather had been unfavourable for fighting in the bush—a mode of warfare which, under the most favourable circumstances, is extremely harassing to the soldiers, and at the same time full of danger. But the chief reason why warlike operations were suspended was that a portion of General Pratt's troops were required at Auckland—an apprehension existing that the defeat of the Waikatos at the battle of Mahoetahi would lead to a general rising of that tribe. Reinforcements, amounting to 500 men, had arrived at Auckland, and would, no doubt, be despatched to the seat of war.

AMERICA.—We are in receipt of intelligence from the United States to the 30th ult. Virginia, it appears, had assumed the position of mediator, and by her influence the President had ordered the commander of the vessel which he had despatched to Pensacola, in Florida, to act strictly on the defensive. Texas was likely to go for immediate secession. As she is peopled so largely by emigrants from the cotton States, and as she must naturally be overawed by her powerful neighbours, this result was to be expected. It is stated that the Republicans have taken active measures for an adjustment on the basis of Mr. Crittenden's propositions. A deputation of New York merchants and bankers had arrived at Washington, to try their hand at the work of compromise.

CANADA.—Additional information has been received concerning the Extradition case, which has so largely excited the interest of the British public. The judges, it appears, have decided that there is no power of appeal from the Court of Queen's Bench, before which the case was first brought, to the Court of Error. Anderson has, therefore, been simply returned to the prison in which he was first confined, where he would await the action of the Canadian executive. A great deal of feeling on the subject existed in Canada, a great meeting having been held at Montreal for the purpose of protesting against the proposed surrender of the fugitive, and of recommending an appeal to the Privy Council. At Toronto, Mr. Gerritt Smith had delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he gave the substance of a conversation he had held with Lord Ashburton on the subject of the treaty. He said that his lordship had distinctly assured him that the treaty was not intended to apply to anything which a fugitive slave might do in the attempt to effect his escape.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—The Overland Mail has arrived with later news from India and China. From China we learn that the Yangtze was to be opened to trade, a British Admiral being deputed to sail up the river. Lord Elgin was at Shanghai. The second instalment of the indemnity had been paid. The *China Mail* informs us that the difficulties in Japan continue to increase, and that Admiral Hope had gone thither, no doubt to make a demonstration. In the meanwhile we are without information as to the real nature of the disputes which have assumed so threatening an aspect in Japan.

AFRICA.—A considerable immigration of free coloured persons from the United States to Hayti is taking place under the supervision and at the expense of the Government of the latter republic. Not only is the expense of the passage of the immigrants defrayed by the authorities, but on their arrival in the country they are presented with free grants of land in a fertile district, and are provided with board and lodging until they are suitably located. In this way the Government, as rapidly as their means will admit, are giving to Hayti that increase of population which will enable her to cultivate, on a larger scale, the rich productions of her soil. It is worthy of remark that all the immigrants are being planted in the plains of the Atrionite, a country which is said to be capable of producing two millions of bales of cotton per annum.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

A bolder experiment upon public taste, and one more deserving of sympathy, has seldom been made than in the production on the English lyric stage of the poem of "Hiawatha," set to music, without the ordinary accessories of the opera. Such experiments are in the right direction, as indicating a high estimate of the influences which render the lyric drama so attractive. But it should be made under conditions in the highest degree favourable to success; and these, we regret to say, are not furnished by the composition of Mr. Robert Stoopel. The music of Mendelssohn to "Oedipus," with the admirable declamation of Miss Edith Herand, did not draw such crowds to the Crystal Palace concert-room as did the lady's performance of "Medea" at a minor theatre. "Hiawatha" appears to have been a great suc-

cess in America; but its warmest admirers will not rank its composer with the Old World masters, and the measure of success obtained on Monday night must fairly be ascribed to the lady—Miss Matilda Heron—who has come over to deliver the recitations from the poem. The passages chosen for recitation contain much poetic beauty and epic interest; and Miss Heron, though not free from stage impurities of elocution, declaimed generally with naturalness, ease, and good taste. Whatever effects the poem afforded she very cleverly elicited. Indeed, she made the very best of an exceedingly difficult business—well deserved the cordial applause which encouraged her progress through a trying ordeal, and culminated in an unanimous call, and made, altogether, a favourable impression of her powers as a tragedienne. But, of the music, it must be reluctantly declared unequal to its composer's laudable ambition. It is sadly wanting in originality and power.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

MM. de Kock and Barrier's exciting melodrama of "La Maison au Pont de Notre Dame" has furnished Mr. Rophino Lacy with the groundwork for an English play, which, under the literal title of "The House on the Bridge of Notre Dame," was produced at this theatre on Monday evening, and experienced a very favourable reception. It appears that a certain French Count, who flourished towards the close of the 18th century, has bequeathed, with his dying breath, his titles and estates to the son of his wife by a former marriage, thus blasting the hopes of his own brother, who would otherwise have succeeded to the family honours and possessions. The gentleman, or "Chevalier" as he is styled, thus summarily disinherited, vows vengeance against the youth so unexpectedly enriched with the spoils of fortune. He waylays him immediately on his arrival from abroad, and, luring him into a roadside inn in a desolate quarter, manages to fasten upon him a quarrel, which results in the infliction upon the young stranger of what is thought to be a mortal wound. No sooner is the body stowed away in a cellar than there appears upon the scene the most important character of the drama, in the person of a gipsy boy, who bears, both in face and figure, a marvellous resemblance to the man who is supposed to have been murdered. This Bohemian is informed of the dreadful transactions which have just taken place in the "Willows Tavern;" and being of an ardent and fearless nature, he assents to the proposal, earnestly urged upon him, to personate the dead man, a project to which he is prompted not only by his innate love of the romantic, but also by a desire to bring the assassin to justice. In the prosecution of this enterprise the gipsy encounters many moving accidents by flood and field, and after passing through a perfect Odyssey of startling adventures, at last falls a victim to the bullet of one of Chevalier's accomplices. Then the Chevalier, who was not killed as supposed, but only wounded, sweeps to his revenge, covers his enemies with confusion, is received with rapture not only by his mother, but also by his sweetheart—a Creole girl, who has followed him from Martinique to Paris; and, amid the congratulations of his friends, takes triumphant possession of his estates and honours. This play abounds in striking situations and romantic incidents; and Mr. Calcott's vivid pencil has bestowed upon it a picturesque grace which is very fascinating both to the eye and fancy of the spectator. The house on the Bridge of Notre Dame is no mere stage picture. It is a veritable structure with rooms, staircases, and corridors that are "practicable," as it is termed in theatrical parlance, and which not only may be, but are traversed by the actors in the presence of the audience. The city landscape, with the Seine behind it, and the quaint stately edifices of old Paris in the foreground, is capitally painted, and the scenery generally does full justice to the reputation of the artist. The dresses, too, are costly and elegant; and the whole *mise en scène* bespeaks the good taste and liberality of the fair manager. It is, however, to the admirable acting of Madame Celeste that the piece is indebted for its highest and most intellectual attraction, sustaining the two principal characters with great nerve and grace. Miss Lydia Thompson, as a vivacious *grisette*, and Mr. Rouse, as a meddling law-clerk, have charge of the comic business, and do full justice to it. The house was well attended, and Madame Celeste announced the piece for performance until further notice, amid loud and general applause.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Light, lively, and melodious, the burletta is a description of entertainment which justly enjoyed great favour with our fathers; but though it is still very popular in Paris, it has almost entirely disappeared from the London stage, having vanished with Madame Vestris; but it is to be hoped that the revival at this theatre of Mr. Morton's burletta of "The Sentinel" may be interpreted as an omen auspiciously prophetic of their return. The plot of this pleasant little piece, which would seem to have been constructed upon the model of the French vaudeville, "On ne passe pas," is a

work of very slender pretensions, turning chiefly upon one incident—the assumption by a droll little country girl of the dress and duty of a sentinel, with whom she is in love, and whom she relieves for a time of his military office to afford him an opportunity of soliciting her father's assent to their marriage. Miss Louise Keeley plays the part of this devoted, but at heart not very heroic, damsel, and makes it attractive, not only by her comic acting, which is instinct with the spirit of fun, but also by her singing, which is at once sweet, distinct, and expressive. Mr. F. Robinson, as the Sentinel, acts spiritedly, and adds to the success of the piece.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Shortly will be held a Choral Festival in the nave of Salisbury Cathedral, a society having been formed in that diocese with a view of cultivating and improving the music of the parochial choirs.

M. Goffrie, one of our most skilful and available resident musicians, advertises his intention of taking in hand the amateurs disbanded by the late dissolution of the Amateurs' Society.

The Edinburgh journals report a recent meeting of a Society held there for the Encouragement of the Art as applied to Divine Worship. Every speaker owned that the state of Scottish psalmody is very bad; but it seems strange to Southern ears to encounter yet another brisk discussion on the organ question, and to find that the introduction of instruments into the service was deprecated by a number of those present.

A large amount of music has been presented in North Germany, *in memoriam*, to his late Majesty of Prussia,—a sovereign who, howsoever erroneous in his politics or in his philosophies, began his reign with good volitions for Art, in its four leading forms of literature, painting, sculpture and music.

A new Oratorio, "Israel's Return" by Herr Schachner, has been produced at Berlin.

A new Concert Hall, described as magnificent, has been opened at Stuttgart.

A new opera, by Maestro Peri, entitled "L'Espiacione," is about to be produced at Milan for Madame Borghi-Mamo, Signor Tiberini, and Benaventano.

Two more new operas have been produced in Paris, both said to be successful—"La Circassienne," by MM. Scribe and Auber, at the Opera Comique, and "Nuit du Mardi Gras," by M. Scribe with M. Boisseaux and Clapisson, at the Theatre Lyrique.

The widow of Lesueur, a composer two little known, died only a few days since. A selection of his music, including a "Kyrie" from his "Christmas Oratorio," was performed at her funeral obsequies in the Church of St. Roch.

Mme. Catherine Hayes has started on a musical tour through Ireland, where we have no doubt an enthusiastic reception awaits her. The Irish, ever warm and affectionate, and perhaps even a little too prone to overrate the merits of those whom they claim as compatriots, have a good reason to be proud of their own nightingale, who interprets better than any one the melodies of her country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P.M. Prov. G.S.B.—A Prov. Grand Officer, in visiting a lodge in another province, usually wears the clothing of his office, though it gives him no precedence out of his own province.

H. W.—There is no fixed place in a lodge for the Treasurer to sit. He ranks immediately after the Wardens; and being in most instances a P.M., usually sits next the immediate P.M.'s situation.

ROYAL ARCH.—In our report of the Supreme Grand Chapter, last week, by the printing of the word "members" for "numbers," Bro. Hervey's motion is rendered unintelligible. The clauses amended will be as follows, the new words being printed in italics. The clause commences with line 3, page 14, in the Book of Regulations.—No lodge can form or hold a chapter unless it has previously obtained a charter from the Grand Chapter. The mode of application is to be by petition, signed by nine regular and registered Royal Arch Masons, specifying the place where this lodge meets, and the time when, and the place where, the Chapter is proposed to be holden; also the names of the three intended principals. The Chapters in which the petitioners were exalted must be stated against their respective signatures; and the names and numbers of the lodges in which the principals recommended have served the office of Master.

TEMPLAR will find the answer to his letter in the foregoing.

H. H. writes:—There is on foot a proposal to present a very distinguished Mason with a testimonial, towards which several lodges and brethren have contributed; but in two lodges, from whom much might have been expected, it has been objected to, by a brother who is a member of both. He insists that the funds of a lodge cannot be used for any purpose but such as are necessary, as furniture, regalia, and suchlike, as its bye-laws specify. Now, we have plenty of cases where lodges subscribe to testimonials to individuals with whom they have no particular connection, as that to Bro. Henley; also jewels, &c., to Past Masters. The question is, have the members of a lodge power to use their own funds by a vote of which due notice has been given and carried by a majority? [The brethren can dispose of their funds as they see fit.]

T. BYRON.—It has not been issued.

R. B. W.—We do not see any chance of the Grand Stewards' Lodge holding meetings in the provinces; the professional engagements of the members would prevent it.