

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

THE BALLOT IN MASONIC LODGES.

(Communicated.)

In all societies where the ballot is introduced, each member is invested with an extraordinary power, which he is to use and not abuse. In a Masonic lodge especially, where the most humble may black-ball the most illustrious candidate, from, it may be caprice, or other reasons and *vice versa*—where questions of differences are sometimes remembered and raked up—where brethren meeting in charity forget their principles—where the inferior dictates are unhappily allowed to have the ascendancy—and where wicked instigation prevails—the efficacy of the system is stultified, and the ballot—the instrument of precaution—becomes the instrument of wrath and cruelty (we use the latter word advisedly), most disastrous to the vital interests of our Order. In duelling, if a man “pinks” his adversary, his honour is considered satisfied. In a literary or other fight, one must eventually own himself beaten, or the quarrel cannot cease; but it is a grievous thing where differences of the smallest nature exist without an opportunity occurring for their adjustment by mutual explanation and concession; or in any other way, as is often the case, where each fancies himself right and the other wrong, and where probably both are at fault (and in such cases the powerful barrier of pride and ill-nature are sufficient, unhappily, to preclude, it may be for years, the possibility of a settlement). It is a grievous thing, we say, if, under such circumstances, the ballot in a Masonic lodge is made the first medium for satisfaction—that the grievance so long smouldering, as it were, is *there* and by such means to be avenged.

It is a notorious fact in many instances that one half of the men who are black-balled in our lodges are black-balled through pique or spite for some long past but not-forgotten grievance; and, indeed, it sometimes happens that the *candidate* becomes the victim of a displeasure contracted by his *proposer*, and to which he has been no party—which is worse and worse! For example: A. and B., we will say, are both Masons in the same lodge. A. has offended B., and B. black-balls the first man whom A. proposes. Another case: C. is, we will say, a prominent member of another lodge. He either has been, or fancies he has been, slighted by D.;—however, he has not been “con-

sulted” in some matter by the latter, who proposes shortly afterwards a string of candidates—it may be they are officers in three different corps of her Majesty’s service, and in every way unexceptionable, and well qualified candidates for Masonry—yet each is black-balled ignominiously as though he were a black-leg, either by C.—or, what is still more cowardly on his part—by some leagued friends at his instigation!

Now, how is it possible that lodges should prosper under such influences and connivance, where men forget, or do not act in accordance with, their solemn obligations—where “envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness” reign instead of charity, which “is not easily provoked,” and “doth not behave itself unseemly,” but “endureth all things?”

Let us take a brighter instance, where frailty, which is the common lot of all, may exist without corruption. We once knew a man who had a serious difference with a brother; no doubt both were at fault, as is usually the case. Perhaps one “more so” than the other. The former was proposed as a candidate for Masonry in the very lodge of which the latter was Junior Warden. It would have obviously been the easiest thing in the world for the latter to have black-balled the other; but did he do so? No! he said to himself “He knows I am a member and an officer of the lodge, and still he comes determinately forward. He comes, therefore, evidently in a charitable and forgiving spirit. Charity ‘hopeth all things;’ he perhaps hopes I will refrain. At first I acknowledge I feel half inclined to exclude him—to pain him; but it is only an angry passing thought. He has certainly offended me, but what then? are there any reasonable grounds further? Does there exist in my own mind the slightest stain upon his moral or social character? No; on the contrary, I consider him unexceptionable in both respects; but still he has offended me. This is all I can urge. Let me hope, then, that his character as a Mason may confirm his ‘good report.’ Instead of black-balling, let me assist to show him the ‘light’ by extending to him the right hand of fellowship which will be my province to do one of the first.”

Depend upon it, brethren, our conscience is our high appeal. In all things it exists as our earthly monitor. If too weak, through our own perversity, it may be strengthened by an appeal which cannot fail—an appeal to the Great Architect of the Universe, who is always listening

to our inmost pleadings. As men, we have great duties to perform in this life; as members of a social brotherhood that binds us mystically where first we were unknown, we have still further obligations, which have been imposed upon us "of our own free will and accord." When we knelt upon that cushion before that Sacred Volume, we were taught what is "natural equality and mutual dependence"—but, above all, our duty to God, our neighbours, and ourselves. There we saw CHARITY, supported by her twin confiding sisters, FAITH and HOPE. If we perform our duties as men, we shall never forget our duties as Masons. There is no reason why a non-Mason may not be the best of men. There are, we know, many such; and God grant that the day may never arrive when it will be requisite that a man should be a Mason before he can be good. On the other hand, the Craft reposes on us *extra* duties and responsibilities; and just as the study of the dead languages facilitates the comprehension of the mother tongue, so Masonry assists us in the contemplation of religion, and of our "living in due bounds with all mankind."

Let us not belie ourselves as men, but, as Masons with increased responsibilities, let us never forget that *Justice* should be the "guide of all our actions." Let us, then, be mindful how we exclude a candidate for Masonry. The ballot is good, and the ballot should be unanimous for election as a prudential method, *i.e.*, one black ball should exclude. But woe to the brother who makes use of that fatal instrument improperly, from unworthy motives, his conscience dissenting. Great power involves great responsibilities. Socrates says it intoxicates the stoutest hearts, as wine the strongest heads. Let the great power, then, which this system of voting gives, remind us how we use it. Temper justice with mercy. Let us place ourselves in the position of a candidate for Masonry who has been excluded without due reason, as in the picture we have just painted, and be careful of our future conduct in this respect towards our neighbours and ourselves. What Benevolence teaches Charity upholds.

WEST YORKSHIRE.

We have received a copy of the proposed new by-laws of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, which appear to have been very carefully drawn, and numerous references are made to the "Book of Constitutions." One part of that

book, however, appears to have been overlooked, inasmuch as we find under the fees of honour—Provincial Grand Standard Bearer, £1 1s. If our Yorkshire brethren will refer to the "Book of Constitutions" they will find that though Standard Bearers *may* be appointed, they take no rank and are not permitted to wear any distinctive clothing, and it cannot be proposed to charge a fee of honour for a position which does not even give as much distinction as that of Provincial Grand Tyler. We cannot see any reason either for a Provincial Grand Officer, who is to receive a salary—the Provincial Grand Secretary, to wit—being called upon to pay a "fee of honour."

LIABILITY OF MASONS.

SUPREME COURT OF CALCUTTA.—CUTLER & Co. *v.*
W. G. BAXTER.

Plaintiffs claimed from the defendant Rs. 107 for goods sold and delivered.

Defendant admitted his liability to a portion of the debt—namely, Rs. 24; and in respect of the rest he said that the goods had been purchased by him for St. John's Lodge.

The Judge asked the defendant if he was a member of the lodge.

Defendant said that he was.

The Judge said that each individual member of the lodge was liable to be sued for the debts contracted by the lodge; and that being so, defendant was liable for the debt.

Captain Baxter observed that Mr. Folkard, one of the plaintiffs, was himself a member of the same lodge.

The Judge: Is that so?

Mr. Folkard: Yes; but I have paid up all the bills the lodge had against me. Captain Baxter never refused to pay this bill, but had repeatedly told my peon, who called at his house, to come on such a date and he would pay it.

Captain Baxter said that he called the man in the hope of paying the money if he had collected the subscriptions. He did not see why an individual member of a lodge should be made liable for the debts due by the lodge.

The Judge did not think Mr. Folkard could sue as a member of the lodge: he was just as liable as Captain Baxter.

Mr. Folkard said that he was not a member of the firm, but was suing under power of attorney.

The Judge said that certainly altered the case, and there must be a decree for the full amount.

Captain Baxter thought it was a very hard case that he should be made individually responsible for a debt which had been contracted by the lodge, and the most important feature in the case was that Mr. Folkard had himself consumed a portion of the wines supplied by Messrs. Cutler & Co. He must ask the Court for time to pay the debt by instalments, so that he might be able to collect the money.

The Court admitted that it was a hard case, and granted the time.

[We doubt whether this law would hold in England.]

DRUIDICAL FESTIVAL AT LLANDUDNO.

The pavilion of the Eisteddfod, and the stone circle of the Gorsedd, have this year been erected at Llandudno. The pavilion is octagonal, and occupies an area of about 4,000 square yards. It is covered with felt, and in its construction there have been used 6,000 cubic ft. of wood, 5 tons of iron, 4,500 yards of felt, 250 yards of calico for windows, and as much red cloth for first-class seats. Mr. Pritchard is the contractor, and Mr. G. Felton the architect; both of Llandudno. The ancient Gorsedd, for conferring the bardic degrees of ovate, bard, and druid, for prose, poetry, and religion, consists of a circle of twelve stones, and a central slab, table, altar, or "stone of power," erected on four other stones, and called the throne. "Other three stones run out of the circle, towards the east," and are supposed to form, with the throne, or central one, the following geometrical and once highly sacred symbol:—



which very much resembles the Government's broad arrow (in this case pointing, as it were, to the centre of the circle); and it is a curious fact that the ancient Gorsedd formed the Parliament, whence the laws, emanating from the theoretic throne of the oracle, were promulgated. The bardic circle, or ancient House of Lords, as it were, is surrounded by an iron railing, "to protect its sacredness against the intrusion of the uninitiated multitude"—the mere "Commons." The *North Wales Chronicle*, to which we are indebted for the description whence we extract particulars, states that the object of this annual festival is "to excite mentality." It is said to have been annually held, for 1,200 years, "in the face of the Sun and the Eye of Light."

WINDSOR AND VERRIO.

At a time when English artists (Victoria Regina) obtain unprecedented prices for pictures, on canvas, panel, and wall, and for so-called frescoes in Barry's great building (I use my epithet without offence), your readers will not dislike to see the paid and unpublished accounts of an artist employed at Windsor Castle when Charles II. was king. The sprawling saints of Verrio and Laguerre (made immortal in verse) are now comparatively few. George and Jeffery destroyed them with an unsparing will and determined trowel. Will men of taste pardon a topographer who loves associations in wishing one withdrawing-room at Windsor, of the Verrio finish, had been spared:—

"SEIGNIOR VERRIO.—Aug. 1678.

For painting work by him done in the ceiling of his Maj's Gardchamber, he finding all workmanship and colours for the same (excepting the gilding work); for which is allowed (according to contract and agreement thereof made) the sum of	£ 300
For painting the ceiling of His Maj's Presence-chamber (as above).....	200
For painting His Maj's Privy Chamber	200
For painting His Maj's Withdrawing-room .	250
For painting the ceiling of His Maj's Great Bedchamber.....	120
For painting the King's Little Bedchamber.	50
For painting the ceiling of the King's Closet	50
For painting the ceiling of the King's Eating-room	250
For painting the ceiling of the Queen's Bedchamber	100
For painting His Maj's Withdrawing-room .	250
For painting the ceiling of the Queen's Gallery	250
For painting the Queen's Chapel	110
For painting the ceiling of the King's Privy Back Stairs	100
And to the said Seignior Verrio, being His Maj's free gift to him for his extraordinary service and care in painting the ceilings of the King's and Queen's Lodgings House, and other works about the buildings	200
In all.....	2430

Other entries relate pleasantly enough to Lord Arlington (of Arlington-street and Bennet-street), and, better still, to Nell Gwyn:—

"Seignior Verrio, for painting and adorning of the ceilings, side walls, end walls, and in the square and round windows in the King's Chapel, with several figures and other ornaments of painting; finding all workmanship and colours belonging to the painting and adorning thereof (gilding work excepted), according to agreement, £1,050. More to him, in part for painting and adorning St. George's Hall, with several figures and other ornaments of painting, £1,000. More to him for

painting and adorning a staircase for Madame Gwin, in her house at Windsor, by his Maj.'s direction, £150. And more to him for his pension of £200, granted by his Maj. for his extraordinary care and pains in painting and adorning of his Maj.'s Castle of Windsor, £2,600."—*Works at Windsor 1 Oct., 1680, to 30th Sept., 1682.*

"Seignior Verrio, for painting and adorning St. George's Hall, in Windsor Castle, with several figures and other ornaments of painting, finding all workmanship and colours (the gilding work excepted), according to an agreement made by him with the late Lord Arlington, for one year ending at Midsummer, 1683, £1,000. More to him for his pension, for two years, at £200 per ann., £400. More to him by his Maj.'s appointment for painting and making several pictures over chimneys and doors in Madam Gwyn's house in Windsor, £170. More to him for extraordinary painting in St. George's Hall, more than his first, £250. More to him for the custome of several tierces of wine, according to the directions of the Lords of his Maj.'s Treasury, £50. More to him by virtue of his Maj.'s warrant dated 25 June, 1664, being thereby constituted first and chief painter to his Majy, with the salary of £200 per ann."—*Works at Windsor, 1st Oct., 1682, to 30th September, 1684.*

"Seignior Verrio, for painting and adorning her Maj's Round Drawing-room or closet upon the leads, at Windsor (done according to a design approved of by her Majesty), finding all workmanship and colours, gilding excepted, £250."—*Works at Windsor,, 1st Oct., 1684, to 30th Sept., 1686.*

"Seignior Verrio, for painting, adorning, and finishing the remaining parts of the ceilings, side-walls, and end-walls of King Henry VIII.'s Chapel, in Windsor Castle, according to an agreement made with him, for the sum of £1000."—*Works at Windsor, 1st Oct., 1686, to 25th Sept., 1688.*

A royal sign manual warrant, hither unpublished (Audit Office Enrolments, vol. D, p. 439), will be read with interest:—

"JAMES R.,

"Whereas we have been graciously pleased, by a warrant under Our Signet and Royall Signe Manuall beareing date the xxth day of March [1684-5], in the first year of our Reigne to constitute the Sieur Antonio Verrio to be our *Chiefe and first Painter*, to enjoy the said place with the sallary of Two hundred pounds per ann.: Our will and pleasure is that out of such our treasure as shall from time to time be remayning in yo^r hands and custody, you pay or cause to be paid unto yo^e said Sieur Antonio Verrio the said sallary of *Two Hundred Pounds per ann.* by equall quarterly payments, from Mich^{as} now last dureing Our pleasure, and the sume of Three Hundred pounds forthwith for the yeare and halfe which comenced at Lady-day, 1685, and ended at Mich^{as} last. And for so doing this shall be yo^r warrant. Given at Our

Court at Whitehall, the Sixteenth day of November, in the second yeare of our Raigne, 1686.

"By his Mat^s command,

"SUNDERLAND.

"To our trusty and well-beloved

"Edward Griffin, Esq.,

"Treasurer of Our Chamber, &c."

This is a renewal (consequent on a new reign) of a like allowance of £200 made to Verrio by King Charles II., on the 30th July, 1680;* renewed by William III., and again renewed by Queen Anne.

Verrio left two sons John Baptist and Francisco. His will, which I have seen, made, when "sick and weak of body," is dated the day before his death. He died Sunday, 17th June, 1707.

When working at Windsor, Verrio was lodged in the house of Charles Bowles, Esq., and the rent, £65 a-year, was paid by the Crown.†

When in London in 1675 and 1676, he lived in Portugal-street (now part of Piccadilly), over against St. James's Church, next but one eastward to Sir Thomas Clarges, and next but one westward to the famous Sir William Petty.‡

The grant to Verrio of a gold chain "of the value of two hundred pounds or thereabouts," was made by a warrant of the Lord Chamberlain to the Master of the Jewel House, dated 24th January, 1676-7.§

PETER CUNNINGHAM, in the *Builder*.

TERRA-COTTA AND LUCA DELLA ROBBIA WARE, CONSIDERED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF DECORATIVE ART.

By D. ROCK, D.D.

A Lecture delivered at the South Kensington Museum.

Some five-and-thirty years ago, when living in the moorlands of Staffordshire, not many miles from the Potteries, it was my good fortune to become acquainted with that amiable and able man, the late Herbert Minton, and whenever anything brought him to Alton Towers, or I happened to go to Stoke-upon-Trent, our conversation, sooner or later, always got upon the subject ever uppermost in his thoughts, the potter's ancient, time-honoured art. His then ambition was to keep a place upon one of the topmost branches of the commercial tree, by manufacturing the finer sorts of hardware and porcelain, richly gilt and beautifully painted tea and dinner services in china, and other articles of household requirement. His first flight, in soaring after a higher kind, was the pro-

* MS. Warrant Book of the Lords of the Treasury in the Public Record Office, Chancery-lane.

† Roll of Works at Windsor, 1 Oct., 1680, to 30 Sept., 1682.

‡ MS. Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

§ MS. Warrant-book of the Lord Chamberlain, preserved in the Lord Chamberlain's Office. Let me here observe, with equal surprise and regret, that the portrait of Verrio, engraved for Walpole's own edition of his *Anecdotes*, was not engraved for the Dallaway and Wornum editions.

duction of dressing-table candlesticks, wreathed with garlands, and plates with fruits and flowers in raised work, for the ornament of a lady's boudoir; probably the very first of the latter which was made by him, he sent over to me to look at, and the then Countess of Shrewsbury bought it; and at the sale, in 1857, at Alton Towers, it was sold under the catalogue number 1,228.

During one of those delightful chats I had with Minton, I urged upon him, specifying the various purposes to which they might be decoratively applied, the imitating of those coloured, glazed, Mediæval tiles once so generally used in flooring the chancels of our old English churches. "But where can one find them?" asked my friend. "In many places," I answered; "for instance, in Great Malvern Priory Church; many such are described and figured in the 'Archæologia' and other antiquarian books." "Though, perhaps, quite well enough for your studies, that will hardly do for my purpose," said Minton; "I want not merely to see but to handle—to turn over, to look at, on both sides, to closely examine specimens of unknown pottery and china; to find out, as much as may be, the way in which they were wrought and ornamented. So, too, do my workmen. But I will bear your suggestion in mind, and we will talk of it another time." We did; and he told me "it would not pay." A few years afterwards he tried, and the venture not only "paid," but paid splendidly; and so great was its success, that such a revival of olden pottery not only has got into very wide use, but in many places and with many people, the produce itself now goes by no other name than that of Minton tiles. The fact is that Minton, on more occasions than one, lamented to me the sad want in England of a history, in specimens, of the ceramic art in all its many branches—of all ages and nations—for the improvement of our own people, in its manufacture; and, at one period, his thought was to try and mend the want himself by beginning to bring together samples in a museum at Stoke-upon-Trent.

But, at the time, this deficiency of England was the deficiency of every other country in the world. Let us begin with a land where the potter's craft had been always held in high repute—with the great Italian art-centres. Of old, as well as ancient Sicily, Magna Græcia was famous for its beautiful vases of burned clay, elegantly shaped, and most artistically figured with passages from Homer and the Greek dramatic writers, in black upon a red ground, or in red upon black; in some instances, too, in various colours, but always overlaid with a fine, thin, delicate glazing; and that instructive case, on loan from Mr. Witt, shows us what was the care which the potters of those days took to bestow graceful shapes and becoming ornamentation not merely upon great, but little things—upon the common hardware vessels of every-day household use. What the ancient Parthenon was to Magna Græcia, Naples still is to

those same portions of South Italy that composed it, its queen, its capital. Itself, too, not long ago, was celebrated for its Capo di Monte ware, as it still is for its imitation of the ancient fictile painted vases; and that curious figured and coloured sort of pottery that goes with some by the name, for want of a better, of Abruzzi ware, and just now creeping into English notice, some fine specimens of which are in Lady Holland's possession, was, and may-be still is, the production of its provinces. Yet, putting aside its magnificent collection of old fictile vases, Naples neither has nor ever had a specimen-history of ceramic art. Coming northward, we get to Rome; and, casting a hasty glance at the Capitoline galleries, which in any other city would be looked upon as a first-class magnificent museum, we hurry to the Vatican—the glorious Vatican, that hill of marvels, the art-world's sun, which has never been as yet eclipsed. Yet there, though we behold so many wonders wrought by the ancient Heathen's chisel, so many masterpieces of the Christian pencil, we find, with the exception of a few fictile vases in the library, nothing that illustrates what has been done in burned clay, coloured or uncoloured. Yet in the Roman States was one of its most useful and beautiful branches invented and carried to such high perfection, that a city of the Papal patrimony, Faenza, gave, as far as France was concerned, name not merely to one, but all kinds of household earthenware, called to this day by the French "*faïence*;" and scholars of Raffaello's are said to have furnished the drawings for the subjects figured on many of those pieces of earthenware done at Urbino, an ancient fief of the Holy See. But at Florence, once so renowned for its master-hands in all burned clay works, how fares it there? Though the vast halls of its magnificent public gallery are filled with so much that is beautiful of ancient and more modern art, it has no collection of earthenware.

Rich as is that fine city in that kind known by the name of Della Robbia ware, its numerous valuable specimens are scattered about among its several churches, not always placed in the best positions for study, and rendering the comparison of one piece with another very hard and unsatisfactory, if not quite impossible. In all and each one of the art-collections throughout the great cities in upper Italy we speed no better. Going to Germany, even at Vienna, in that very interesting and most ancient of all art-museums the delightful Ambras, we find nothing to our purpose. The same disappointment meets us at Munich, at Berlin, ay, too, at that city of china by pre-eminence, Dresden, with its green vaults and its japan palace. So also in Belgium and Holland. Getting nearer home, and halting at Paris, not even at that most charming place the Hotel Cluny—not even at the splendid Tuileries (and as we all know the word tuileries means simply a place where one kind of earthenware is made—a tiliary); in fact,

nowhere in that great capital shall we be able to come upon what we seek for. Reaching England at last, and hunting this land over, what should we have met with of the kind but only four or five years ago, even in London, in the so-called British Museum—I say advisedly “so-called,” for the trustees have, over and over again, refused to enrich its galleries with art-works wrought by Britons’ and Anglo-Saxons’ hands—scarcely anything better than the Hamiltonian collection of fictile vases, very fine and very precious of its class, it is true, but which, after all, affords but sorry help for training the people’s taste and bringing up our workmen to know all the beauties and capabilities of the potter’s art, which has become, is more and more becoming, so important and so profitable a branch among this country’s manufactures.

Everywhere museums have been far too exclusive about the objects they collect, and thus, while catering for the refined tastes of a certain upper few, they have quite forgotten the requirements of the lower millions. But, meseems, in storing such national establishments, not only people of classic education—those initiated into all the niceties of high art, either in ancient sculpture or the various schools of more modern painting—but other members of the community should find that they also had been cared for. Thus the historian, who, besides writing of battles and of politics, wanted to say how individuals dressed abroad and lived at home, and what, too, were the ornamental products of the period, as well as the person who was seeking the correct costume wherewith to clothe the characters of his picture or his play, and how to paint the scenery, might come at once upon what they needed. But the working classes, too, ought to be able to learn how, not merely Egypt, Greece, and Rome, but their own land and those higher countries nigher home and people nearer the present times, thought and embodied their thoughts, not only in marble and on canvas, but in clay, in copper, and in wood; not only in gold and silver and enamel, but in iron, in glass, in silk, in linen, and in leather.

There lived, for years had lived, among us, a man who had a heart wide and warm with love for the land of his adoption, and a head full of thoughts for its material advancement and interests; wishful for the happiness and various comforts of its people, poor as well as rich, with tastes carefully ripened to a quick and exquisite perception of the beautiful in nature, of whatever was elevating or instructive in any of the arts. This man was the late and much lamented Prince Consort. Gifted with far-sightedness, he not only saw where lay our several art-deficiencies, and why they would still stubbornly linger among us, even amid our several social improvements; but he saw, too, how best and soonest those artistic shortcomings might be remedied. This great, good man—great, not as some understand the word, on the battle-field,

in strife and the shedding of blood, but in the far nobler works of peace and civilising progress—among his other meritorious deeds helped forwards, with an earnestness that never tired, the project for refining the public taste and raising the artistic character of the nation’s produce, by the establishment of a museum that should be able, while it recreated, to afford instruction to every class. As a small, young thing, such a museum began its life at Marlborough House. The bantling soon outgrew its cradle, and had to seek another and a much wider sheltering-place. This it has found here, where the practical good sense of the nation is making for it a lasting home, worthy of its illustrious originator, worthy of its destination, worthy of the British people. Nowhere is art more splendidly palaced, nowhere are her many offsprings so advantageously displayed, as in those noble courts, so admirably contrived, and lighted so ingeniously by night, so magnificently ornamented, that form the South Kensington Museum.

Of the multifarious objects brought together, for study and comparison, within these walls, there is a very important class—I mean hardware, in all its several branches. So keenly alive to the importance, for the country, of this article, seems the department to have been that, at every opportunity, it has increased its specimens as much by their value as their number until they have, I do not hesitate in asserting, become the most magnificent series of hardware under its different forms in the world; for I can say, that neither in Italy, Germany, nor France is there such a complete instructive collection as we have in this Museum; and although it be not yet perfect, still it is most gratifying to behold how, year by year, it is growing towards completion. Burned clay, in all its many appliances, is represented—and then but poorly, in a few museums; in most, not at all. Here, however, this wide class of art-work is not merely the first in time and finest in sort of the kind in Europe, but so richly full of rare and instructive samples that, while hushing the laments, it would have awakened the admiration and won for its collectors the grateful thanks of Minton had he been given to live and witness these our days.

To notice, even hurriedly, in a lecture, the whole or any great part of the many interesting objects exhibited, would be impossible: for one occasion, a single section is enough to claim, and shall receive attention.

When honoured by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education with an invitation to lecture before the students of the National Art Training School upon the objects of the Art-Museum, the invitation was accompanied by a wish that the subject might be so viewed as affording illustrations of the principles of decorative art. Indulged in my choice of discoursing upon the so-called Terra-cotta and Luca Della Robbia Ware, and agreeing most heartily in the practical wisdom of

their lordships' suggestion, I shall seek from within the Museum itself such objects as more fittingly exemplify my observations; and if the things themselves are not immediately before your eyes upon the table, it is because several of them are too large, too precious, to ask for and have unfastened from the walls, where I hope they may hang, in their present well-arranged order, to delight and instruct the world for ages yet to come. At the outset I ought to say that, to singularise each and every valuable article belonging, in the museum, to our subject, would be as tiring as useless. When, therefore, I happen to select one specimen, it is not that all the others are less important in art, or under it in value, but only less apt, as I look upon them, to illustrate that particular point upon which I want to throw, as best I may, some little light.

"Terra-cotta," as you may know, is Italian, and signifies "cooked or baked earth," and we Anglicise the expression as "burned clay." Though, in strictness, applicable to all the appurtenances of household use—to everything, in fact, made out of that substance—the term is here employed in its restricted sense, and must be understood as referring solely to such of its manipulations as bear about them a decorative plastic character.

The so-called "Della Robbia Ware" is burned clay, presenting itself to us under the form of its very highest—most artistic development wherein, to all the beauties of statuary, it has given it the additional charm of colour heightened by bright glazing.

Begin we now with "burned clay," looked at in its first simple shape, that is, as a decorative ornament, with no other than its own natural self colour about it.

Among the materials employed by man in his earliest attempts at anything like decorative art, one—perhaps the very first—was burned clay; and of the use of it as such, we shall find proofs in every country. Passing by the land of Sennaar, with its Babel tower, and reaching the valley of the Nile, sure may we be, from the many curious fragments gathered there, that while the Hebrews were making their bricks, their Egyptian masters' hands were busy in fashioning more artistic works in clay. Like Egypt, Phœnicia, both at home and in all her settlements on the northern shores of Africa and in Spain, displayed the skill of her people in the use of the same material. In Greece, not the earliest of its worthies only, but the mightiest of its many mighty masters—Phidias himself, in all the full bloom of his fame, thought it not beneath his own glory nor the sculptor's art, like them, to work in clay. Go where you will in Italy, and dig where once stood its oldest cities, and you will find specimens of decorative burned clay. That delightful writer on Italian art and artists, Vasari, tells us in his introduction to the "Lives," that at Chiusi, one of the ancient towns of old Etruria, tiles in burned clay have been dug

up from the earth there, on which were figures in low relief, so admirably executed and in so good a manner, that all might perceive the arts to be far from their first attempts when these were formed; nay, rather from the perfection of the work, it might be fairly inferred that they were nearer to their highest summit than to their origin. Had good Master George been treated, like ourselves, with the sight of that long-lost but now unburied city of Pompeii, and walked its streets, he would have beheld the practical use to which those old Romans put works wrought in clay, as he found the shopkeeper's sign of his trade done in that material over his door. Thus, the milkman showed a goat; the wine-seller displayed two men carrying between them, slung upon a pole, a narrow, long, two-handled pitcher, then called an amphora, in which the custom was to store their wine; nor would the observant George overlook in the museum the painting that the schoolmaster hung out, showing the animated scene of the idler or truant horsed upon another's back, or boy plaintive, in more senses than one, against birch, coloured to the life and quite in accordance, as the Austrian friars at St. Geminiano's thought, with the discipline followed by the pedagogue of Madaura, for whipping Greek into the reluctant little Austin, afterwards so good, so great, so famous—done, too, in such a manner as would have joyed the heart of any rod-loving Dr. Busby.

That our forefathers the Britons, even in their earliest or Celtic period, long before the coming hither of the Romans, knew somewhat of the potter's art, we learn from the vases and the beads of clay, ornamented after a manner, found in their cistvaens or cromlechs—so their stone-built graves are called. By the way, however, and as a caution, it may be well to notice how great have been the mistakes, on this point, committed by persons who, though otherwise well educated, have learned little of art and less of archæology. Writing, on the 1st of February, 1715, from the Charter House, London, to that laborious editor of England's mediæval Latin literature, Thos. Hearne, at Oxford, a Mr. Bagford says: "I shall take notice of a very great curiosity, a brick, found in Mark-lane, about forty years since, 28ft. below the pavement. Near to this place were dug up many quarters of wheat burnt very black, but yet sound, which were conjectured to have lain buried ever since the burning of this city about 800 years before. This brick is of a Roman make, and was a key-brick to the arch where the corn was found. 'Tis made of a curious red clay, and in bass-relief on the front hath the figure of Sampson putting fire to the foxes taylor, and driving them into a field of corn; and this brick is at this time preserved in the Museum belonging to the Royal Society in Fleet-steet, from whence I have caused an accurate draught of it to be sent you," &c. So much did Hearne think of this discovery

that he printed the letter and engraved the drawing for the first volume of his Leland's "Collectanea." This brick is Flemish, of the seventeenth century, and one of several that together gave the history of Samson, as may be seen in that curious large old brick fireplace from a house at Antwerp, and now put up in the south-west corner of the south court in this Museum. Doubtless it formed an ornament to some house burnt down A.D. 1666, during the great fire of London; but such is its style of design that, at the present day, no one who knew anything of art or antiquities would dream of its being old, much less of the Romano-British period.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

SIR KNT. COOKE'S LECTURE.

Is Sir Knt. Matthew Cooke's lecture to Knights Templars in the press, or how can our encampment get at it?—MILETES.—[It cannot be published. Templary, High Grades, and Craft secrets are spoken of in it, and no ingenuity could veil the allusions. Sir Knt. Cooke will give it at your encampment, if desired.]

THE MASONIC SECRET BETRAYED.

The *Indian Freemasons' Friend* has the following:—Brother *Punch*, we regret to observe, has, in his criticism of "This Year's Pictures," violated his Masonic obligation to keep the Masonic secret closely tyed within his heart. Noticing a picture by the famous Jolloper, Bro. *Punch* says:—"Jolloper has executed but one picture, but it is very fine! It is called the "Masonic Lodge," and he has represented, with the utmost fidelity, all the costumes, emblems, and signs of Masonry. The scene has dramatic interest. An intrusive waiter at the Freemasons' Tavern has forced his way into the lodge just as a new brother is going to be made, and has instantly been cut down by the sword of the Tyler, while the Grand Master, waving the redhot gridiron, denounces the profane miscreant. The terror of the novice can be seen through the white nightcap drawn over his face.

We no more believe in the existence of Jolloper than we do in that of Sairey Gamp's "Mrs. Harris!" We do not believe that such a picture as the "Masonic Lodge" appeared in the last Exhibition! It is Bro. *Punch* himself who must be held responsible for confirming, with the weight of his authority, the popular belief in the important disclosures made many years ago in America by Morgan, that the Freemasons use the redhot gridiron! He has shown even less discretion than a peon formerly in the service of Lodge Humility with Fortitude, in Calcutta, whose son, by the way, is to this day employed by Chapter Hope. The anecdote was related in 1855 in the old series of the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*. When the meetings of the lodge used to be held in Fort William, Paunchoo was kindling coals for toasting muffins on the occasion of the ballot for a candidate. The latter being left alone in the outer hall, walked about nervously for a time, and then, going up to the peon, asked him softly, "Can you tell me, my good fellow,

why you are preparing that fire?" Paunchoo, who knew the Masonic secret, and was afterwards discovered to be in the habit of making money by conferring Masonic degrees on his native fellow servants and friends and acquaintances generally, replied—"I hear a sahib is to be made a Mason to-night, and on such occasions I am *always* ordered to heat a small bar of iron; but for what purpose the iron is required I cannot say." "Whew! they won't catch me," thought the candidate, congratulating himself upon his sagacity. So, buttoning up his coat, his mare was soon in a trot homewards, while his heart was no doubt in a gallop. The ballot turned out to be favourable; but great was the surprise of the brethren when they found that the candidate had vanished—a result which Paunchoo had never expected his joke would have produced. Explanations followed, and in a few days afterwards the candidate was initiated, and "Brother Paunchoo" was suspended for one month.

DR. DESAGULIERS, GRAND MASTER.

Thinking it may interest Bro. Shuttleworth, of Berne, as well as others, I beg to say I have seen the following papers by Bro. Dr. Desaguliers. Several of them have been printed in the proceedings of the Royal Society; but as they are chiefly, if not wholly, in his own MS., the catalogue may be of service.

Draught of a time-keeper for Navigation, with Dr. D.'s letter, 1736.

Concerning the planet Venus, according to Bianchi's discoveries, as it is represented in clock-work in a planetarium, 1739.

Electrical Experiments.

1737-8.

Some things concerning electricity, 1740-1.

Thought and Experiments concerning electricity, 1737.

Letters and Experiments in electricity, 1739-42.

New Machine to show the phenomena of the tides, 1737.

Experiments on the motions of bodies, 1738.

Second dissertation on the force of bodies in motion, 1739-40.

Thoughts concerning the cause of electricity—with a drawing—1739.

Electrical Experiments at the Prince of Wales's house, 1738.

Account of things performed by real, or pretended, strong men, with 2 continuations.

Letter from J. H. Desaguliers, in French, dated Dieppe, 13 June, 1716.

Do. do. do., 17 May, 1716.

Two very short notes from Dr. Desaguliers, without dates.

One letter . . . dated Aug. 8, 1728.

Do. June, 172 $\frac{8}{9}$

Do. Dec., 1729.

Do. (to Sir Hans Sloane) Mar. 4, 172 $\frac{0}{1}$

—MATTHEW COOKE.

HIGH PRIESTHOOD.

Is this a Royal Arch or Knight Templar degree?—PAST Z.

AXE OR SWORD?

Which is the proper weapon to use in Mark Masonry, an axe or a sword?—A. M. A.

HELE.

The following notes will be of interest on this point. From the late edition of the "Chronicle of the Monastery of St. Alban's," by Thomas Walsingham, it has been noticed that when Wat Tyler is mentioned he is called "Walterus Tylerus vel ut quidam dicunt Walterus Helyer." Helyer or Hellier is a local term for a roofer or tyler, said to be from *helan*, Anglo-Saxon, to cover.—HYDE CLARKE.

THREE BLUE BEANS.

Something used to be said about "three blue beans in a blue badder;" what have they to do with Masonry?—ENQUIRER.—[A controversy is raging on the subject in several archæological journals. The upshot of the whole is that before ballot boxes came into fashion, votes were taken in blue bladders, and three blue beans, answering to our three black balls, excluded. Freemasonry used the blue beans and the blue bladders just the same as all other societies.]

EMERGENCIES.

"There can arise no emergency before petition made, and a favourable ballot thereon; as until then the fraternity are in no wise related or bound to the candidate. But after the election to the degrees, or the receiving of one of them, it may occur that the exigencies of the candidate call for more speedy initiation or advancement, as the unexpected change of location or the sudden invasion of disease. An emergency, thus defined, cannot be created by the act of the candidate, except it be where he in good faith intends to change his residence to a distant locality, after election or a degree had. We have frequently known persons who have resided near our lodges for years without ever applying for admission into our Order, but who, on the eve of going to California or Kansas, suddenly discover such beauties in Masonry, and become so desirous to do good, and be serviceable to their fellows that they cannot think of leaving without initiation into our ancient and honourable Order. Such cases are most sure to be made cases of emergency, yet no cases can be much farther from it. Lodges ought not only to refuse to treat cases of such persons as cases of emergency, but they ought to reject the petition of all such persons, on account of the mercenary motives by which they are impelled to join our fraternity. The only good which such persons are after is that which will benefit themselves."—Dep. Grand Master of Georgia.

ANTIQUITY OF FREEMASONRY.

In Smith's *Use and Abuse of Freemasonry*, it is said:—"Certainly the art is coeval with man, the great object of it. Nay, it may well be styled coeval with creation; when the Sovereign Architect raised on Masonic principles the beautiful globe."

The *Ahiman Rezon* tells us:—

"Our first father, Adam, deny it who can,
A Mason was made as soon as man."

And Town, in his *Speculative Freemasonry*, boldly says:—"If from our moral principles we date the origin of Masonry, we must fix its era co-existent with the Almighty."

How are these assertions borne out by either sacred or profane history?—EX. EX.

"THE GRAND MYSTERY OF FREEMASONS DISCOVERED."

Looking over some old newspapers, I came across an advertisement in No. 1,333 of *The Daily Post*, of Saturday, January 4th, 1724, in which the date of the publication of *The Grand Mystery of Freemasons Discovered* is set forth thus, "This day at Noon will be published." So exact a statement regarding a book is seldom made, and, as the pamphlet is one known to Masonic antiquaries, it may be well worthy of being printed as a note.—†††.

ROYAL ARCH EXTRACTS.

What portions of Scripture explain the matters alluded to in the Royal Arch degree under the old working?—ANUBIS.—[The portions of Scripture you want do not explain the degree, but were used incidentally in various parts of the ceremony. They are 2 Chron. iii. 1, 2, 8, 14; Exod. xxxix.; 2 Thess. iii. 6-17; Isaiah xliii. 16; Exod. iii. 1-6; Deut. v. 1-24; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 11-20; Ezra i. 1-3; Exod. iii. 13, 14; Psalm cxli.; Psalm cxlii. and cxliii.; Exod. iv. 1-9; Haggai ii. 1-9, and v. 23; Zech. iv. 6-10; John i. 1-5; Deut. xxxi. 24-26; Exod. xxv. 21; Exod. xvi. 32, 33; Exod. xxxi. 1-4; Exod. xxxvi. 1-3; Exod. xxxvii. 1-5; Numb. xvii. 10; Heb. ix. 2-5; Amos. ix. 11; Exod. vi. 2, 3.]

A CROSS.

I have a cross of eight points. In the centre it bears another cross and the letters G. I. I. C. What degree does it refer to?—ANUBIS.

FINCH'S PUBLICATIONS.

Has anyone an entire set of Finch's publications in their possession? There are many detached portions in the hands of brethren, but a complete set is rarely to be met with. Who possesses one?—LXMRLKZ. Vykib.

THE MASONIC SAGES.

I am told that there are four Masonic sages, who are they?—D.—[In some systems of Freemasonry Noah, Nimrod, Solomon, Hugh of the Pagans, and Jacques de Molay, are accounted the five Masonic sages. We presume your query should have been in the past and not in the present tense. If, however, the latter is what you mean we cannot point out half as many as you seek. With us the association of sage—and onions—at this season of the year, naturally points to silly birds, of whom we have numbers to spare.]

SISTER MASONS.

One of the reasons for lodges of women is given in the following distich:—

"The ladies claim right to come into our light,
Since the apron, they say, is their bearing."

—KEEMO-KIMO.

HEWERS OF WOODS.

There was a secret fraternity in existence towards the close of the last century calling themselves Hewers of Wood. Where can any account of their principles or practices be found?—ENQUIRER.

MASONIC RIDDLES.

Are there any good Masonic riddles in existence, and, if so, where can I hear them?—CONUNDRUM.

SILENCE.

Silence and secrecy are cardinal virtues in a Freemason. In silence and secret we work out all our great problems for the good of our race. The following stanzas, therefore, from a volume of poems lately published, by Thomas T. Lynch, are appropriate to the subject:—

In silence mighty things are wrought;
Silently builded, thought on thought,
Truth's temple greet's the sky;
And like a citadel with towers,
The soul, with her subservient powers
Is strengthened silently.

Soundless as chariots on the snow,
The saplings of the forest grow
To trees of mighty girth;
Each nightly star in silence burns,
And every day in silence turns
The axle of the earth.

The silent frost, with mighty hand,
Fetters the rivers and the land
With universal chain;
And smitten, by the silent sun,
The chain is loosed, the rivers run,
The lands are free again.

—A. Q. R.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

In a communication from the Grand Lodge of "Ancient" Masons, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, December 27th, 1794, is the following letter from a North American Lodge, which will be read with interest at the present time:—

"West Jersey, Highlands, July 23, 1779.

"Brethren,—When the ambition of monarchs, or jarring interests of contending States, call forth their subjects to war, as Masons we are disarmed of that resentment which stimulates to undistinguished desolation, and, however our political sentiments may impel us in the publick dispute, we are still brethren, and (our professional duty apart) ought to promote the happiness and advance the weal of each other. Accept, therefore, at the hands of a brother, the constitution of the Lodge Unity (No. 18), to be held in the 17th British Regiment, which your late misfortunes have put in my power to restore to you.

"I am, your brother and obedient servant,
"SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

"W. DAVIDSON, Sec.

"To Master and Wardens of Lodge Unity
(No. 18), on the Registry of England."

—A. W.

THE TROWEL.

In *The Freemasons' Library*, by Samuel Cole, P.M., published at Baltimore, U.S., in 1826, the following remarks occur with reference to the working tools of a M.M.:—"Mr. Preston says the working tools of a Master Mason are all the implements of Masonry indiscriminately, but more especially the trowel, and our indefatigable Brother Webb, thus elucidates its spiritual use. 'The trowel is an instrument made use of by operative masons, to spread the cement which unites the building into one common mass, but we, as free and accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of spreading the cement of brotherly love and affection—that cement which unites us into one sacred band

or society of friends and brothers, among whom no contention should ever exist, but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work, or best agree!'" In some observations upon the degree of "Select Master"—a degree which the writer styles "the key to the H.R.A."—the trowel is thus mentioned, "The officers of this degree represent K.S., H.K.T., and H.A.B., the Conductor of the Works, the Captain of K.S.'s Guard, and his Grand Steward. The working tool is a trowel."—A. W.

MASONIC EMBLEMS.

The American work before alluded to (Cole's *Freemasons' Library*) contains a series of illustrations of the various Masonic emblems. These are the Pot of Incense; the Bee-hive; the "Book of Constitutions," guarded by the Tyler's Sword; the Sword pointed to a Naked Heart; the All-seeing Eye; the Anchor and Ark; the Forty-seventh Problem of Euclid; the Hour-glass, the Scythe, and the Three Steps. I shall be glad to furnish the illustrations, should they be deemed sufficiently interesting to the readers of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. The book from which I quote is rarely to be met with in this country.—A. W.—[Our brother is thanked, but we have many such illustrations.]

THE BEAUTIFUL.

Beauty is one of the symbolic columns which support the edifice of Freemasonry. And why is it so? Let him who asks, read these lines, which show us, with a poet's eloquence, how the beautiful should be scattered abroad over all God's earth, and interweave itself with all that is wise, and holy, and grand.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful!
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate,
And the vine on the garden wall;
Cover the rough and the rude of earth
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of summer hours.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure, and the fair, and the graceful there
In the loveliest lustre come.
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its earth the gems
Of nature and of art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the temples of our God—
The God who starred th' uplifted sky
And flowered the trampled sod;
When He built a temple for Himself,
And a home for His priestly race,
He reared each arch in symmetry,
And curved each line in grace.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the human soul;
They shall bud and blossom, and bear the fruit
While the endless ages roll.
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and the pure about thy path
In Paradise shall bloom.

—A. Q. R.

ADVERSITY overcome is the highest glory; and, willingly undergone, the greatest virtue. Sufferings are but the trial of gallant spirits.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

LODGE No. 600.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The letter in your last MAGAZINE struck me as being a feasible manner of getting the Lodge No. 600 out of the difficulty it appears to be in, only I would suggest that the tribunal to submit the subject to should be a *disinterested* one, and not members of that lodge. As the writer remarks, the thing has now become a Craft scandal, and should be settled one way or another. I would advise Lodge No. 600 to place the matter in the hands of the Provincial Deputy, asking him to summon his Past Wardens to examine the books, and make a report. When this has been done, the Craft may deal with it as it thinks proper, and no doubt justice will be done. Should the lodge decline this, it must be content to remain under the stigma of having attempted an imposition through your columns.

I am, yours fraternally,
P.M.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The very judicious remarks made by your correspondents in last Saturday's MAGAZINE, respecting the position in which Lodge No. 600 is placed, induces me to give you the result of some inquiries I have made into the matter, first premising that much trouble might have been spared had the lodge either discontinued publishing such tables, or been prepared to defend them, instead of again provoking discussion and remaining silent as to their meaning.

My inquiries into the origin of the unique system pursued by Lodge No. 600 have fully satisfied me that it owes its existence to some language used by the Treasurer in Provincial Grand Lodges, for which he was censured by the late Deputy Provincial Grand Master, whereupon he declared that he would never enter Provincial Grand Lodge again, when presided over by the late brother, and would take care that no further monies should go from his lodge to the Masonic Charities. In both cases, I understand, he strictly kept his word, having been for some years really the ruler of the whole lodge. Previous to this, the lodge had supported the Masonic Charities with commendable liberality.

As to the lodge's contributions to local and other charities, the various answers to my inquiries tended so much towards attributing motives, that I withhold them, further than saying that the last vote, to the "Dramatic College," is indebted to the Treasurer's indirect connection with the stage. It was only car-

ried by a narrow majority, and resulted in the resignation of some of the members. I am assured that a mutinous spirit pervades the lodge in consequence of these votes, and the withdrawal of all support from the Masonic Charities.

With respect to the "funds" and "institutions," I am informed that the whole accumulated capital of the lodge is divided by the Treasurer, according to a system peculiarly his own, and placed as in No. 1 Table; but that there is nothing beyond this to add to the existence of separate funds, and that the whole could at any time be appropriated to any purpose, and the so-named "funds" scattered to the winds.

The "institutions," I am also assured are only a part of the same mysterious system, and the sums apparently so voted *are not disbursed*, or even taken from the general lodge fund, except in the case of a few pence weekly having been paid for the schooling of the Tyler's child, and an occasional shilling to a distressed brother. Further, that there is no by-law for the protection of this or any other part of the tables, nor have these so-called "institutions" and "funds" any existence, in fact.

In reply to my inquiry as to the increase of members, I was informed that many of them were foreigners, and were merely initiated and continued subscribers, but that out of ninety-two members as returned in the tables, it was seldom that more than from a dozen to a score attended lodge meetings, while the chapter had died a natural death.

With regard to the Treasurer's remarks in his circular, as to the furnishing of the Masonic ward in the Bradford Infirmary, I am informed that Lodge No. 600 was not in existence when the ward was originally furnished, and also that the members of another lodge in the town have been principally instrumental in its addition.

Many other particulars have come to my knowledge, but the above may tend to unravel the mystery hanging over this lodge's tables, as well as answer some of the caustic queries of "Investigator." In conclusion, I will only add that I have reported nothing but what from careful inquiry from reliable sources I believe to be substantially correct. In guarantee of which I enclose my card, and am

Yours, very truly and fraternally,

VERITAS.

OUR MASONIC CHARITIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—My attention has been again called to the subject of subscriptions to the Charities by a remark in the report of the Boys' School, stating that out of 25,000 members of our Order, not more than 2,000 subscribed to that Institution. Now supposing the whole number subscribed

but half-a-crown a-year, this would realise an income of £3,125, and the same being made imperative to each Charity, the inconsiderable sum of 10s. a-year from each member would raise £12,500 in the whole, placing each Charity in a proud position. This sum should be paid in the annual subscription; or supposing the contribution was made quarterly, the half-a-crown would not be felt by any, while the Charities would each have a certain income; at the same time voluntary effort could be exercised towards the most needy. I look on this as a certain and easy method of clearing the lists of candidates, and saving the expenses of elections. Surely the subject is worthy of consideration, and might well occupy the attention of Grand Lodge.

I am truly and fraternally yours,
P.M.

FREEMASONRY IN THE MAURITIUS.

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

SIR,—Many of your readers will probably be pleased to peruse the following extract from a letter, dated August 2nd, which I recently received from my valued friend and brother, the Rev. F. De la Mare, some of whose reports of Masonry in the Mauritius have before been inserted in your columns. As the lodges there are deprived of many advantages which we possess, owing to their limited intercourse, their zeal, and the success consequent upon it, should stimulate us to greater efforts in the cause. I may add, however, that in England the Craft appears to be rapidly increasing, not only in point of numbers, but in dignity and influence. During a tour I have lately taken for three months, I have made it a point to visit every lodge I could meet with, and my impression is very favourable, as well in regard to the improvement in working as in other respects. I am, however, more convinced than ever of the desirability of taking measures to obtain uniformity of working, and to prevent individual brethren from making alterations to suit their own ideas. Having been frequently called upon to assist, by taking office for an evening, the difficulties arising from this source have been very manifest, as I implicitly follow the ritual of the *Emulation Lodge* of Instruction, every where I feel conscious of error in it. It appears to me that, instead of assuming the responsibility of making alterations, those who desire change should combine to represent their cases to the authority before named with a view to correction. I now proceed to give the extracts from the letter.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,
H. H.

Jersey, Sept. 14th, 1864.

"I am happy to tell you that we have lately had a most refreshing season in Masonry. The Lodge of Harmony has since I last wrote to you held two

regular meetings and two of emergency. At these the several sections of the different degrees have been worked with a correctness and talent which would put to the blush many of our English lodges. The W.M., who is most indefatigable, has delivered lectures which were listened to with great interest. I assure you I felt very much edified, and I am led to hope that in proportion as we advance in the letter of Masonry, we shall also more and more understand and carry out its spirit, and that our Institution will be made subservient to the accomplishment of a great work in this colony. At the request of Bro. Ambrose, W.M., I have read a short paper in French on the Divine origin of Masonry, with which, though a very poor performance, the brethren appeared pleased. I gave it in that language for the benefit of members of the French lodges who kindly visit us. Of the Lodge of Harmony I may say that it is working with zeal and unity, and hitherto it has met with very great success. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the Festival of St. John was kept on the 28th of June. The Military Lodge, which takes the lead in the celebration, opened at 2 p.m., and attended by the other lodges, proceeded, with banners flying, to the sound of music, and in regular procession to the cathedral, where Divine service was performed by your humble friend. Thence we returned to the lodge-rooms, when the installation of Bro. Jourdain was proceeded with. The ceremony was conducted by Bro. Ambrose, W.M., who, with his usual ability and energy, did it well. After the investment of the different officers, we adjourned from labour to refreshment, and sat down to a magnificent banquet. The good things on the table were soon discussed, after which the usual toasts were proposed, many of them very eloquently. The present W.M. is a very happy speaker, and being a gentleman of great experience in Masonry and a very influential member of society, will be eminently successful in this lodge.

"The Triple Espérance has been feasting the public, having already given two *soirées* and a grand ball to the governor and his lady. The *soirées* were attended by about 400 persons, and the ball by about 700. They threw open their magnificent rooms, beautifully lighted, and a more splendid sight than that witnessed on the first night can scarcely be imagined, when the Temple, newly decorated and most admirably and Masonically finished, was opened; as the swelling crowds pressed in, voluntaries on the organ were played. A few songs were performed by professionals, and then the ladies returned to the large hall to enjoy themselves in the dance. The ball given to the governor cannot be eclipsed. If you could have been present, you could scarcely have believed yourself in a young colony; in fact, I think that in the whole Masonic world, you will not find a more enlightened, liberal, and truly devoted set of Masons than in the Mauritius."

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

Admiral Sir Lucias Curtis, *Bart.*, *K.C.B.*, Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire, has fixed Thursday, the 29th September, for holding the Provincial Grand Lodge at Winchester. It is expected that there will be a large muster of the brethren on the occasion.

The Provincial Grand Master for Wiltshire has appointed Tuesday, the 20th inst., for holding his Provincial Grand Lodge at Devizes. Bro. Biggs, P. Prov. G. Reg., has given notice of the following motion:—

“That the sum of twenty guineas be appropriated from the Provincial Grand Lodge Fund, to purchase two Life Governorships in the Royal Masonic Boys’ School, one to be invested in the name of the Prov. G.M., and the other in that of the D. Prov. G.M. for the time being.

The corner stone of the new Provincial Buildings, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, is to be laid, with Masonic honours, next month. The Prov. G. Master for Halifax, the Hon. A. Keith; the Governor of the Province, Bro. Sir Richard Maconell; and Admiral Hope, the Commander-in-Chief of the North America and West India station, will take part in the proceedings. Great preparations are being made for the event.

PROVINCIAL.

DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—*Lodge St. Aubyn* (No. 254).—This lodge held its monthly meeting on Tuesday last, the 13th inst. The duties were to perform the ceremonies of the second and third degrees, both of which were performed by the W.M., Bro. Kent, in a most effective manner, although we regret to say that brother is labouring under severe indisposition. There was a large attendance of visitors during the ceremonies, who expressed themselves much pleased with the visit. The proceedings were closed at ten o’clock by the proposal of three candidates for initiation at the next regular lodge.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 220).—This lodge was opened in due form on Sept. 5th by the W.M., Bro. Thomas Marsh, assisted by the Wardens and officers of the lodge. Bro. Rogers was raised to the third degree by the W.M. Bro. Banister, P.G.S.B., explained the working tools. A candidate was proposed for initiation and one for joining, and the lodge was closed in solemn form. At refreshments the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were done justice to, and the brethren spent a happy evening, returning to town by special omnibus at nine o’clock. The Provincial Grand Lodge will be held at Liverpool on Tuesday, October 4th, 1864, at the Temple, 22, Hope-street.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Newcastle-upon-Tyne Lodge* (No. 24).—The lodge was opened at Freemasons’ Hall, Blckett-street, August 25th, by the W.M., Bro. T. Roberts, assisted by the officers of the lodge. A candidate was initiated into the mysteries of the Order by the W.M., and a brother was raised to the third degree by Bro. A. Clapham, P.M. Five pounds were voted out of the funds of the lodge to the Boys’ School under the special privilege resolution, whereby two more votes will be secured, and also a guinea per annum to each of the Schools, to be applied at the discretion of the managing committees for the benefit of children on leaving school. Six gentlemen were proposed for initiation, and one joining member. This lodge has been steadily increasing for several years. Present—Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., P.G.S.B. of England; Bros. H. Hotham, A. Gillespie, A. Clapham, M. A. Loades, J. Scott, P.M.’s, and a full attendance of members. The lodge was closed at ten o’clock.

WALES (SOUTH).

We have been requested to publish the following, which we do as an act of fairness:—

BUTE LODGE (No. 960).

Bro. John C. Thorp, P.M. 340, P. Prov. S.G.D., Oxon, *Worshipful Master*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—At a regular meeting of the Bute Lodge, No. 960 (Cardiff), held on the 6th day of September inst., it was unanimously resolved:—

“That this lodge having had a letter in the *Freemasons’ Magazine*, dated September 3rd, signed “A Full Private of Ten Years’ Standing,” or “A Ten Years’ Full Private,” brought before its notice, in which the name of the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master is most unnecessarily and unwarrantably used; and whereas the expressions respecting him are totally at variance with the great respect entertained by the members of this lodge and the province generally towards him, this lodge desires to record its unqualified disapproval of the sentiments contained therein.

“That it desires to express to the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master its heartfelt sympathy, its entire confidence in, and deep respect for him, and its sincere wish that he may long be spared to rule over this province.

“That the Editor of the *Freemasons’ Magazine* be requested to abstain from allowing any letter reflecting on the character, as a Mason, of the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, to be henceforth published, as he has been entirely misled hitherto, and published letters and articles wholly inconsistent with facts, referring only to the P.G.M., and entirely opposed to the views entertained by nearly every Mason in the province.

“That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Worshipful Master of every lodge in the province, to the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, and the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and to the Editor of the *Freemasons’ Magazine*.

“I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

“H. W. MORETON, P.M. 471, *Secretary*.

ROYAL ARCH.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

GARSTON.—*Chapter of Harmony* (No. 220).—This chapter was opened at the Wellington Hotel, on Thursday, September 8th, by P.M.E.Z. James Hamer as Z.; Comp. W. J. May, H.; and P.M.E.Z.; C. J. Banister as J. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. This being the night of installing the Principals Comps. May was installed Z.; Edward Pierpoint, H.; and Charles Leedham, J., by the acting Z., assisted by P.M.E.Z. John Pepper, who was unanimously elected Treasurer. Comp. the Rev. John Duncey was invested as P.S. Several candidates are on the books, but none being present the chapter was closed in solemn form. At refreshments the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were done justice to. Comp. C. J. Banister, P.G. Dir. of Cers. of the Grand Chapter of England, responded for the Grand Principals of the Order; P.M.E.Z. James Hamer for the province; Comp. Pepper for the P.Z.’s, and Comp. Charlton for the visitors.

LIVERPOOL.—*Mariners’ Chapter* (No. 249).—This chapter was held at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, on Friday, Sept. 9th, and was opened by P.M.E.Z. James Hamer, P.M.E.Z. Edward Laidlow, Comp. Dr. Taylor, J., and a full attendance of members and visitors. Four candidates were exalted and six proposed for exaltation. This chapter is working well and likely to become the best in the province. The chapter was closed in solemn form. A supper was prepared in the Committee-room, at which over thirty did full justice to the kind invitation of Comp. J. Pepper, M.E.Z., who ably presided, and after the cloth was drawn proposed the loyal and Masonic toasts prefacing each with suitable remarks. Comp. C. J. Banister, P.G. Dir. of Cers., responded to the toast of the Grand Officers. Comp. Hamer for the province; Comp. Young, P.M.E.Z., for the visitors; Comp. Marsh, for the officers of the chapter; and Comp. John Pepper, M.E.Z., for his own health and prosperity to his chapter, which was proposed by P.M.E.Z. Charles J. Banister, P.G. Dir. of Cers. Song and sentiment prevailed until 10.30, when the companions separated happy to meet again.

MARK MASONRY.

DURHAM.

CARLISLE.—*Cumberland Lodge* (No. 60).—This lodge was opened on Tuesday, Sept. 6th, at the Freemasons' Hall, Carlisle, by the W.M., Bro. F. W. Haywood, S.G.D., assisted by P.M., Bro. C. J. Banister, P.S.G. Overseer, and the officers of this lodge. The ballot was taken for several brethren, and Bro. Edward Budler being in attendance, was regularly advanced to the Mark Master's degree by Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., in his usual earnest style. Business over, the brethren adjourned to refreshments, and spent a very happy hour.

CANADA.

ROYAL ARCH.

GRAND CHAPTER.

The seventh annual convocation of this grand body was held in the Masonic Hall, Quebec, on Tuesday, the 9th ult., M.E. Comp. T. Douglas Harington, G.Z., presiding. The Grand Chapter having been duly opened, the G.Z. was pleased to deliver an address, in which this branch of the Order was shown to be in a highly flourishing condition. The reports submitted to the Grand District Superintendents were also of the same tenor. Routine business was then transacted, after which the officers for the current year were chosen.

ADDRESS.

To the Most Excellent the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada.

Companions.—For the first time since the Craft of Canada has been established in its present independent and honourable position in the Masonic world, one of its Sovereign bodies meets in this most interesting, historical, and hospitable city of Quebec, and I am well pleased to be the presiding officer to proclaim a welcome to each and every companion now visiting it, and express the hope that the visit may result in pleasure and satisfaction, and that gratifying reminiscences may arise in after times when it happens to be talked over.

We are now assembled to hold our Seventh Annual Convocation, and especially are we bound, as recipients of God's bounty and mercy, to take this opportunity of acknowledging our deep debt of gratitude, and offer our earnest thanks to Him for our prosperous condition, for sparing us to meet again together, and for the many blessings He has been pleased to confer upon us.

I must ask your indulgence for my present address. I still feel the effects of illness, chiefly brought on by excessive heat, and much Masonic labour, gone through at the recent meeting of Grand Lodge at Hamilton, and in consequence I am unable, as I intended, to enter fully into various subjects of interest appertaining to caputular Freemasonry, and which I wished to make mention of. I must, therefore, leave to your united counsel the inauguration of such matters as may be deemed beneficial to the Royal Craft.

The principal recommendation I feel it to be my duty to offer, is the revision of the Constitution. My worthy predecessor strongly urged this at the last convocation of Grand Chapter. A committee for this special purpose should be appointed, unless you think proper to leave it to your Principals. In either case a report should be prepared, embodying a more perfect and extended code of laws, not dependent upon Craft Masonry as they are now; such report to be sent for consideration to each subordinate chapter at least three months before the annual communication in 1865, and be then submitted, with all other suggested alterations, for final adoption.

Our subordinate chapters are, I have reason to believe, working harmoniously and successfully, but the reports of the several Grand Superintendents will give full information on this head. I have to report one additional chapter, viz.:—The Mount Horeb, held at Montreal. The petition came from certain companions belonging to the Victoria R. A. Chapter on the Registry of England, and was accompanied by a formal surrender of their English warrant under the circumstances, and after consulting the Grand Superintendent of the Montreal District I looked upon it in the light of an affiliation, and ordered a Canadian warrant to be issued instead, free of fee except for registration, which action I request Grand Chapter to confirm.

Our relations with sister bodies are of the most amicable nature, and their proceedings are duly received by the Grand

Scribe E. A report on foreign correspondence is desirable, for which a special committee should be nominated.

It is my duty to submit a letter received from the Grand Chapter of Ireland relating to one of her subordinates, No. 209, holden at London, C.W., and the delivering up of some property, said to be improperly retained by one of our chapters. This should receive early attention, and be fairly and justly arranged.

I have granted several dispensations during the year, sanctioning special elections of Principals, and thereby enabling the chapters interested to continue their labours. It is extremely difficult, under the existing restrictive law, to avoid having recourse to the dispensing power.

Your Treasurer and Grand Scribe E. will report on the financial condition of the subordinate chapters, and the general state of Grand Chapter funds. The latter were so far improved as to enable me to order the payment of a portion of the sum due to that very able and indefatigable officer, R.E. Comp. T. B. Harris.

Last year my predecessor took loyal notice of the auspicious marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is my pleasing privilege to make mention of the birth of a Prince, the first fruit of that union, and an event which has given comfort to our widowed Sovereign—diffused joy throughout the British Empire, and to the well-known loyalty of the Craft been a welcome source of congratulation. May the illustrious parents—the hope and pride of the nation—have continually increasing happiness, and may God save and bless the Queen.

The miserable civil war still exists in the neighbouring states, causing ruin and grief throughout the land; but Freemasonry, though it cannot prevent, has there proved its beneficent power to mitigate suffering and distress; and our Order will ever be found side by side with mercy and humanity, provided its numerous members are only true to its attributes and themselves. Peace reigns within our borders, for which we should be deeply grateful to the Most High. May he continue to regard favourably our common country—one destined, it would clearly seem, to a brilliant future—and may His blessing be and remain upon us and all belonging to us, and our present proceedings. So mote it be.

T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON,

Quebec, 9th August, 1864. Grand Z.

GRAND OFFICERS FOR 1864-65.

M.E. Comp.	T. Douglas Harington	G.Z.
R.E.	A. A. Stevenson	G.H.
"	Charles D. Macdonnell	G.J.
"	Thomas B. Harris	G. Scribe E.
"	Denis Gale	G. Scribe N.
"	Thomas McCracken	G. Treas.
"	Henry Dumble	G. Reg.
"	Marcellus Crombie	G. Prin. Soj.
V.E.	Alex. Duncan	G. 1st. Assist. Soj.
"	John V. Noel	G. 2nd Assist. Soj.
"	Arunah Huntington	G. Sword Bearer.
"	W. G. Parmelee	G. Stand. Bearer.
"	Wm. McGhie	G. Dir. of Cers.
"	W. M. Jamieson	G. Org.
"	S. H. Blondheim	G. Pursuivant.
"	John W. Murton	} G. Stewards.
"	Angus Grant	
"	Charles Joncas	
"	John Dutton	

GRAND DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

R.E. Comp.	Charles Kahn	London District.
"	David Curtis	Wilson District.
"	James Seymour	Hamilton District.
"	Not represented	Toronto District.
"	E. J. Barker	Central District.
"	Thomas Milton	Montreal District.
"	H. L. Robinson	E. Townships Dist.
"	Richard Pope	Quebec District.

At the close of the proceedings, the Quebec Companions entertained the Grand Officers and visitors at a supper in the Music Hall, Comp. Chalmers discharging his duties as caterer in the most *recherché* manner. The attendance was large and respectable, and the conviviality unalloyed. The customary loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk with all the honours, after which song and sentiment were freely indulged in till an early hour, when the party separated, well pleased with the result of the first meeting of the Grand Chapter of Canada at the ancient capital. The next annual convocation will be held at Prescott, on the 2nd Tuesday in August, 1865.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

The annual assembly of this Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order for Canada, was held by the D. Prov. G. Commander, Eminent Sir Knt. T. Douglas Harington, in the absence of V.E.G. Commander, Sir Knt. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, at the headquarters in the East (City of Quebec), on Wednesday last, the 10th Aug. The usual routine business was most satisfactorily disposed of, when E.D.G. Commander was pleased to appoint and instal the Grand Officers for the current term as follows:—

V.E. Sir Knt.	W. J. B. McLeod Moore	Prov. G. Com.
E. "	Thos. D. Harington	D. Prov. G. Com.
E. "	Thos. B. Harris	G. Prior.
E. "	John C. Franck	G. Sub. Prior.
E. "	Rev. J. A. Preston, M.A.	G. Prelate.
E. "	J. H. Rowan	G. 1st Capt.
E. "	A. A. Stevenson	G. 2nd Capt.
"	Charles D. Macdonnell	G. Chancellor.
"	E. H. Parker	G. Vice Chan.
"	T. D. Warren	G. Registrar.
E. "	John Kerr	G. Treasurer.
E. "	Thomas M'Craken	G. Chamberlain.
"	James Seymour	G. Hospitaller.
"	A. De Grassi	G. Expert.
"	George Smith	1st G. Stand. Br.
"	George En. Earll	2nd G. Stand. Br.
"	John W. Murton	G. Almoner.
"	P. Loughran	1st G.A.D.C.
"	Philip St. Hill	2nd G.A.D.C.
"	William Reid	G. Dir. of Cers.
"	Howard E. Swales	G. Capt. Lines.
"	Edwin Goodman	1st G. Herald.
"	L. Roy	2nd G. Herald.
"	L. E. D'four	G. Sword Bearer.
"	W. Wilkinson	G. Equerry.

INDIA.

(From the Indian Freemasons' Friend.)

BENGAL.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

At a quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, the 24th June, 1864. Present—Bros. Hugh D. Sandeman, Prov. G.M.; John W. Brown, D. Prov. G.M.; William Clarke, Prov. S.G.W.; James W. Browne, Prov. J.G.W.; John B. Roberts, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Thos. Dickson, Prov. G. Treas.; James B. Knight, Prov. G. Reg.; Chas. T. Callan, P. Prov. G. Reg.; Thos. Riseley, as Prov. G. Sec.; James H. Linton, Prov. S.G.D.; Chas. K. Dove, Prov. J.G.D.; Capt. B. S. B. Parlbly, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; F. F. Wyman, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; W. G. Baxter, Assist. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Chas. Kelvey, Prov. G. Purst.; and others.

The minutes of the quarterly communication of 21st March, 1864, were read and confirmed.

The Prov. G. MASTER addressed the brethren as follows:—The only business for us this evening is the consideration of the report of the Finance Committee, which met on the 4th inst.

The meeting was fully attended, one brother only being absent, and he unavoidably so, being away from the Presidency on leave.

Of the proposals made in the report, I have myself dealt with the first, and have issued instructions accordingly to Masters of lodges to make their remittances to the Provincial Grand Treasurer in his official capacity. The second proposal of the committee, upon which your votes are solicited, is to the effect that our account should be transferred from the Bank of Bengal to the Agra and U. S. Bank; and the fourth, that an appeal be made to the various bodies of English Freemasons in Calcutta for contributions towards the general expenses of gas fittings and repairs lately incurred in this hall. This is perhaps a point that had better be left to the lodges and chapter themselves; in the meanwhile I have the satisfaction of announcing the receipt of 400 rupees from the funds of the Provincial Grand Chapter, and of 200 rupees from those of the Provincial Grand Conclave, as contributions, in addition to 100 rupees from the

Editor of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, to whom I would suggest that a vote of thanks be accorded for his liberality.

Since our last meeting I have taken upon myself to restore to his Masonic privileges our Bro. O'Mealy, P.M. of the Lodge Harmony (No. 438), at Cawnpore. I have led to do this by the receipt of a communication from the Grand Secretary in England, giving it as the opinion of the M.W. the Grand Master, that the legality of our 55th by-law is open to question, and intimating his lordship's intention to take an early opportunity of examining carefully the whole of the rules by which the District Grand Lodge of Bengal and its subordinate lodges are governed. Pending the receipt of his lordship's further instructions, it would be unadvisable to take any action in District Grand Lodge upon the general question, but as the legality of the 55th by-law is questioned, I am willing to suppose that Bro. O'Mealy acted conscientiously in advising Mr. Jordan as he did, and I have consequently removed his suspension under the powers given me by the Constitutions in such cases. I would have been glad to have taken the opportunity of suggesting to the District Grand Lodge some similar act of grace in the case of Mr. Jordan, but I am unable conscientiously to do this, from the circumstance that he still retains the warrant and books of the Cawnpore Lodge in opposition to the orders of the District Grand Lodge, although expelled from the Craft, and I cannot but feel that the offer of unconditional pardon in such a case would afford a premium to any Mason that might fancy himself aggrieved by a law affecting his interests or his wishes, at once to dare the authority of the District Grand Lodge, instead of adopting the constitutional course which is so clearly laid down by regular Masonic law for the removal of what any brother may consider to be opposed to the principles of our Order. If, however, any brother is of a different opinion, and thinks that Mr. Jordan is deserving of consideration, and will move a reversal or a modification of the sentence which has been recorded against him, I shall be very happy to put his motion before the District Grand Lodge for discussion. I need scarcely say that I have no personal feelings in the matter, and that I am ready, as in duty bound, to acquiesce cordially in the votes of the majority of the brethren.

I have to report the formation of a new lodge at Delhi, named the Phoenix Lodge, under the auspices of Bro. Fenwick and other Masons, recommended by the officers of Lodge Hope at Meerut. It will be in your recollection that, in March, 1863, I reported to you that the Lodge Star of Delhi (No. 1,180), at Delhi, had fallen hopelessly into abeyance, and this was followed up by the announcement at our quarterly communication in September that the warrant having become extinct had been returned to England. Lodge Phoenix is not, I believe, as its name would imply, a resuscitation of Lodge Star of Delhi, but it is quite unconnected with it, and from all that I have been able to learn regarding its prospects, there appears to be every reasonable hope that it will prosper well and form a valuable addition to the Craft in Bengal.

Read the following report of the Finance Committee:—

The accounts of the Provincial Grand Treasurer for the quarter ending the 31st of May, 1864, were examined and found correct.

The following is an abstract:—

<i>District Grand Lodge Fund.</i>	
Balance from last quarter	Rs. 1,378 4 11
Received during the quarter	„ 1,605 13 8
	Rs. 2,984 4 7
Deduct disbursements during the quarter ...	„ 2,906 3 6
	Balance in hand
	„ 178 1 1
<i>Fund of Benevolence.</i>	
Balance from last quarter	„ 4,766 3 2
Balance during the quarter	„ 1,131 12 3
	Rs. 5,897 15 5
Deduct disbursements during the quarter ...	„ 663 0 0
	Balance in hand
	„ 5,234 15 5

The committee recommend the adoption of the following:—

1. That in order to save confusion, Masters of private lodges be instructed for the future to make drafts on account of the District Grand Lodge payable to the Provincial Grand Treasurer in his official capacity and not by name.

2. That the banking account of District Grand Lodge be transferred from the Bank of Bengal to some private bank

where interest would be allowed upon their deposit, which, for some years past never been below say Rs. 4,000, and for which the Bank of Bengal allows no interest.

3. That an account be opened with the Agra and U.S. Bank in the name of the "Provincial Grand Treasurer of Free and Accepted Masons."

4. That appeals be made to the Provincial Grand Chapter and Provincial Grand Conclave, for contributions towards the expenses of gas fittings and repairs, lately incurred in the Freemasons' Hall.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer having reported that no payment had been as yet made by any lodge on account of the first quarter of the current year, was instructed to make endeavours to collect the outstanding before the quarterly communication of the 24th July.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer announced a donation of 100 rupees by Bro. Hoff, towards the expenses connected with laying on gas in Freemasons' Hall.

The officiating Provincial Grand Secretary read a letter from Bro. Baxter, the custodian of Freemasons' Hall, stating that, owing to the introduction of gas, the hall servants had expressed dissatisfaction at being deprived of the perquisites which they obtained when oil was burnt; also stating that the pay of the servants generally is below the ordinary rate of wages obtained in Calcutta, and proposing an increase, as shown in the following schedule:—

PRESENT.	Rs.	PROPOSED.	Rs.
Sirdar Bearer	7	Sirdar Bearer	9
Mate Bearer	6	Mate Bearer	8
Ditto	6	Ditto	8
Durwan	6	Durwan	7
Mehitur	4	Mehitur	6
Abdar.....	8	Abdar.....	8
	Rupees 37		Rupees 46

He further proposed that the Sircar, whose wages are 10 rupees per mensem (and who was of no possible use) be dismissed.

The committee recommend the adoption of the Custodian's proposal.

JOHN W. BROWN, President.

The PROV. G. MASTER requested the brethren to take each division of the above report separately into consideration.

Proposed by Bro. WYMAN, that the accounts as audited be received.

The motion was seconded by Bro. W. CLARKE, and carried.

Bro. ROBERTS moved, and Bro. PARLEY seconded, that with reference to the proposition of the Finance Committee to open an account with the Agra Bank, the available surplus of the funds of Grand Lodge be invested in Government Securities, as offering a higher rate of interest with the best security.

Bro. J. B. KNIGHT proposed, as an amendment, that the original proposition of the Finance Committee be carried out, and that it be left to the discretion of the Provincial Grand Treasurer as to what amount should be held as a fixed, and what as a floating deposit.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The PROV. G. MASTER proposed that a vote of thanks be tendered to Bro Hoff, for his donation of 100 rupees towards the Gas Fund.

The proposition was seconded by Bro. ROBERTS and unanimously carried.

With reference to the fifth proposition contained in the Finance Report, it was moved by Bro. DOVE, seconded by Bro. WYMAN, and carried, that the scale of wages of the servants at Freemasons' Hall be as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Sirdar.....	8	Durwan	6
1st Mate	7	Mehitur	5
2nd Mate	6	Abdar.....	8

Bro. ROBERTS expressed his opinion that it would not be just to dismiss the Sircar, who had served Grand Lodge faithfully for twenty-five years, and who, he submitted, was of great use to the Grand Lodge. Bro. Roberts further testified to the excellent character of the Sircar, which was fully endorsed by Bro. Parley, and it was resolved, after some discussion, that the proposition of the Finance Committee on this point be negatived, and the services of the Sircar retained.

All business being concluded, the District Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

The business of Grand Lodge being over at an early hour, the brethren adjourned to the banquetting-hall, where a repast worthy of the occasion had been arranged under the superintendence of the Grand Stewards. The brethren sat down about nine p.m., and, after the conclusion of the repast, the PROV. G. MASTER gave the toast of "The Queen," one which was, he said, always deserving of respect from Englishmen. He did not think it became us as loyal subjects to enter into the question as to the bias which political relations were said to influence at the present time the conduct of her Majesty. It was sufficient for us to know that she was the model of a Queen, and a worthy example to all Englishwomen. The toast was received with due enthusiasm, and Bro. CLARKE followed by proposing the next toast—The M.W. the Earl of Zetland—who, he said, well deserved the support which the Masons of England, through so many years, had accorded him in nominating him their ruler. The glee, "Lovely night," was here most delicately rendered by Bros. Roberts, Knight, Callan, Wiggs, Kelvey, and Riseley, who were loudly applauded by the brethren.

Bro. BROWN, J.G.W., next called on the brethren to do honour to the toast of the Sister Grand Lodges. The Grand Master of Scotland had indeed been called away to the Grand Lodge above by the G.A.O.T.U., but, doubtless, the new ruler of Scottish Masonry would be likewise well deserving of their regard, and he would therefore ask the brethren to respond, with full honours, to the toast of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland. The brethren showed their appreciation of these sentiments by a hearty and fraternal response to this toast.

The PROV. G. MASTER next called upon Bros. Callan and Riseley to continue the harmony of the evening, and these brethren showed the desirableness of the call by rendering the well-known duet "Excelsior" in a style which left nothing to be desired except a repetition, which was loudly, but in vain, called for.

Bro. ROBERTS having, in very appropriate terms, proposed the health of their Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Sandeman—a toast which met with a thoroughly genuine acceptance by all present.

Bro. SANDEMAN in acknowledgment said that he thought brevity was a great point, even in returning thanks; but he could not refrain from expressing his deep sense of the co-operation which he had received from his brethren throughout the province in support of his Masonic rule. With the example of such excellent predecessors as he had ever before him, he could not well go wrong; but he would assure the brethren that the post of Provincial Grand Master was not exactly at all times a bed of roses. Cases, not seldom, occurred in which the greatest care and caution were needed, and he was only happy to find that so far he had secured the approbation of his brethren in the policy he had generally adopted. The good of Masonry was a matter he had deeply at heart; and although probably the brethren would believe him when he declared himself a tolerably amiable husband (laughter), he must confess that he had somewhat tyrannically sought to prove to his wife on all and every occasion that Masonry was other than what the world supposed it to be. He was happy, however, to assure the brethren that his teaching had been successful, and his wife, he was proud to say, was as good and zealous a Mason and as fond of the Order as any of them. (Hear, hear.) It was only a few days since that Mrs. Sandeman, in writing from England, referred to the very happy occasion when she had had the great pleasure of meeting at her house the representatives of Grand Lodge, and she had expressed the hope that, on her return in the ensuing cold weather, she might again have the like pleasure. As he had already observed that brevity was a thing to be especially observed in speechifying, he would only again most heartily thank the brethren for their good wishes, and do his best to keep them in good humour by asking our talented Bro. Callan and others once more to favour the brethren with a glee.

With characteristic good nature Bros. Callan, Roberts, Kelvey, Riseley, and Wigg, then sung, in their usual effective manner, the "Chough and Crow."

The PROV. G. MASTER in again rising said, he would now ask the brethren to receive, with the applause it merited, the toast of the Provincial Grand Officers. Through their support he had alone been enabled to do all the good for Masonry that had been done. He would especially mention the names of Bros. Roberts and Brown. The name of Bro. Brown was a household word in Masonry, and as to Bro. Roberts, whenever he got on his legs, it was to set Grand Lodge right. So long as the Order possessed such men supported by the other Grand

Officers—all true and good men—matters must fall out advantageously. It is needless to say that the response to this toast was such as it deserved to be.

Bro. BROWN, in returning thanks on behalf of the Grand Officers, said, he really, though much obliged to the brethren for their approval, felt that he especially little deserved so marked an expression of it. He was only a nine-years' Mason, and there were many older and worthier Masons present, doubtless, than himself. It was true he had worked hard for Masonry, and that probably was partly the reason why he had the honour of holding his present high position in the Craft, thanks also to the generosity of their Provincial Grand Master. But he would say this to the brethren—if all in Masonry would work with the same steadfastness and energy which they brought to bear on the affairs of every-day life—the result could not but be favourable to the Order and to themselves. On behalf of the Grand Officers he tendered their best thanks for the kind feelings expressed towards them.

Bro. CALLAN gave the ballad of "Polly Perkins" in so admirable a manner that it was with difficulty the brethren could be persuaded to let him escape without an encore.

The PROV. G. MASTER in proposing the next toast—the health of the brethren who had so eminently conduced to the harmony of the evening—said he would couple with this the name of Bro. ROBERTS, who was always foremost in promoting anything having for its object the general good of Freemasonry. It was well known that Lodge Star of the East had done themselves the honour to elect Bro. ROBERTS an honorary member of their lodge, and well had he deserved it. Bro. ROBERTS was always ready to lend a hand, too, in making our evenings pleasant, and the brethren with him who had so essentially promoted the harmony of the evening, were fully deserving of our best thanks. The toast was very warmly received.

Bro. ROBERTS, in returning thanks, said he did so with much pleasure, but he would say there was hardly one present whom he had not known other than a promoter of harmony also. If the toast which had just been proposed was to be taken as referring in any special way to himself he was glad to find that his pugnacious spirit, which showed itself sometimes even against strict propriety, was appreciated; for he never got up to eunuciate that which he did not fully believe to be right. (Applause.) He conceived his election as an honorary member of Star in the East to be one of the highest honours he had ever received next to that of being elected the Master of a lodge; and such rewards could only make him, if possible, more zealous for Freemasonry in the future. (Applause.)

The favourite glee of "Spring's Delights" was then sung by Bros. Kelsey, Roberts, Wiggs, Callan, Riseley, and Wyman, greatly to the satisfaction of the brethren.

After which the toast of the Grand Stewards was proposed by the PROV. G. MASTER, who pointed out that the brethren would be neglecting a duty and a pleasure to omit this toast. They were all sensible of the success which had this evening attended the efforts of Bro. WILSON and his co-adjutors in seeing the creature comforts of the brethren so well provided for. He must say that the entire arrangements reflected the highest credit upon the Grand Stewards, and he was personally aware that Bro. WILSON had bestowed a very great amount of care and attention to insure a successful result. There was every evidence that the present Grand Stewards would be no less successful than their predecessors had been, and those to whom much of the success of a very agreeable evening was due, he would call upon the brethren to drink heartily to the toast of the Grand Stewards.

Bro. WILSON, in returning thanks, said, it was very gratifying to himself and his fellow Grand Stewards to find that their endeavours to please the brethren had been successful. They would continue to do their utmost for the comfort of the brethren of Grand Lodge.

Our obliging and indefatigable Bro. Callan, who must have been almost worn out by the repeated calls on him, favoured the company with the "Stirrup Cup," sung in a most spirited manner; after which the usual final toasts were proposed, and the brethren separated at a late hour after a most agreeable reunion.

THOUGHT AND FEELING.—The rose on the cheek and the canker at the heart do not flourish at the same time; and he who has much to think of must take many things to heart.

REVIEWS.

The Liberators of Italy By Dr. E. H. NOLAN. Parts, 5, 6, and 7. London: Jas. S. Virtue.

We have already spoken in terms of approbation of the previous parts of this work. We need, therefore, now only reiterate that the work is carefully produced, and appears to be written with the utmost impartiality. The history of Garibaldi is continued, and is brought down to the period of his entry into Naples, at the head only of a small escort, in the autumn of 1859, and which, whilst it cost a too deluded king a crown, did so much towards consolidating the kingdom of Italy, which has yet, we fear, some troublous times before it ere it can take its proper rank in the world. The illustrations of the parts before us are a portrait of Count Cavour, who any one might take as the very beau ideal of a well-to-do Englishman; a portrait of Victor Emmanuel, looking too much the king and too little the warrior; and a delicious view of Venice, by Bradshaw, which makes us grieve that so noble a heritage is withheld from its rightful owners and best friends.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

A pretty operetta, entitled "The Sleeping Queen," the music of which is by Mr. Balfe, and the libretto by Mr. H. Farnie, has been produced at this favourite place of amusement with well-deserved success. The scene of the story is laid in France, where a dashing young gallant, named Philippe d'Aquilar (Mr. T. Whiffin), an exile from Spain because of political offences committed by his father, saves the life of the young Queen of Leon (Miss d'Este Finlayson), who is also residing at the French Court. The lady and her preserver, who met for the first time in the hunting field, become mutually enamoured, but the gentleman is for a long time ignorant of the exalted rank of the lady who has excited so deep an interest in his heart. On the evening preceding the day that has been fixed for the young officer's departure for foreign service among the Moors, he sees the Queen asleep, and, availing himself of the happy opportunity, he ventures to kiss her cheek. At the very moment when he is thus pleasantly engaged his enemy, the Regent (Mr. R. Wilkinson), enters, and, indignantly resenting the affront (for so he interprets it) offered to royalty, he orders Philippe under arrest. This awkward event gives rise to serious complications, and some exciting scenes ensue; but Philippe has a firm friend in the Queen, who lays a trap for the marplot, into which he tumbles head foremost. He has an appointment that same night with a certain Donna Agnes (Miss Poole). When the time comes for keeping this rendezvous, the Queen takes the place of her attendant, and, disguised as her, receives the salute of the Regent, who, on discovering the true state of the case, is appalled to find that he has himself been guilty of the same treason he so sternly denounced in Philippe. Some amusing incidents follow; but eventually all comes right. Both offenders are pardoned, and Philippe is married to the Queen. The music of this merry little piece is gay, graceful, and melodious. Among the best of the songs, with which the dialogue is copiously interspersed, are "The Noontide Dream," a charming serenade; "The King of Arragon," a spirited duet, very cleverly rendered; and a trio, entitled "Most Awful Sight," sung with excellent effect by the Queen, the Regent, and Agnes. The appointments are both costly and appropriate; and the scenery, by Mr. J. O'Connor, is very bright and pretty. A comic adaptation from M. Offenbach, by Mr. German Reed, called "Too Many Cooks," brings the evening's entertainment to a pleasant conclusion.

NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.

This exceedingly pretty and fashionable theatre has just been re-opened for the season. During the recess extensive alterations and improvements have been made. An entirely new box and stall entrance, which was much needed, has been constructed, and the theatre itself has been remodelled and re-decorated, and it now presents a pretty appearance and is very comfortable. The services of Mr. F. C. Burnard have been

secured, and he will continue to furnish extravaganzas, and they will be placed on the stage under his immediate supervision. The scenery is produced under the superintendence of Mr. H. Cutburt, and the ballet, being presided over by Miss Rosina Wright, is sure to be excellent and efficient. The Misses Pelham, who are the proprietors and managers, deserve great credit for the energy they have displayed in improving this house, as they do for their smart and vivacious acting. The first piece being played at present is Planché's comedy, in one act, entitled "A Faint Heart Never Won a Fair Lady," in which Mr. W. H. Stephenson, an actor of considerable experience and great ability, who was a few years ago one of the greatest favourites on the Australian stage, takes the part of the *Marquis de Santa Cruz*, and it is most amusing. Mr. J. G. Shore, from the Lyceum, as *Ruy Gomez*, is very good; and Miss Harriet Pelham represents the young *King Charles of Spain* most satisfactorily. The other characters are well filled up by Mr. Phelps, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Smith, Miss Fanny Clifford, and Mrs. J. W. Simpson. The same actresses and actors appear with the addition of Miss Lydia Maitland and Mr. Joseph Robins, in Mr. T. J. Williams' farce, acted for the first time at this theatre, called "My Dress Boots, in which an immense amount of laughable confusion is occasioned by the excitable temperament of *Mr. Marmaduke Mivius* (Mr. W. H. Stevens), which leads him into some very funny blunders. It is certainly a very clever farce, and capitally acted. "Ixion; or, the Man at the Wheel," seems to have lost none of its attractiveness, and the appearance of the comet in the third scene is exceedingly comic. Miss Harriet Pelham sustains the part of *Ioion* with much smartness, and her sister is a good *Mercury*. A more attractive programme could scarcely be produced, yet, however excellent a production is, it must give way to novelties, and so it is that we find announced at the foot of the playbill as in preparation a petite comedy, by John Oxenford, Esq., a romantic comedietta, by John Brougham, Esq., and a new extravaganza, by F. C. Burnard, Esq. No doubt the Misses Pelham will have, as they deserve a successful season.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen and younger branches of the Royal Family continue at Osborne. The arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in Stockholm is looked for at the end of this month. A formal invitation from the King of Sweden has been addressed to them, and a Swedish man-of-war will be placed at their disposal to convey them to Stockholm. In Denmark the reception, both by the people and the Court, has been royal in every respect. But perhaps the most interesting feature in the whole proceedings was the affectionate reception given to the infant Prince by the members of the Princess of Wales' family, "As to the Princess," says a writer on the spot, "she seemed the very image of happiness, and, even if she were inclined, I do not think that she could possibly conceal the feeling of intense delight that seemed to animate her." On Monday Prince Humbert, the future King of Italy, handed at Southampton from his Imperial yacht *Jerome Napoleon*. He was accompanied in his visit to this country by Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, who bade him adieu at Southampton, he proceeding to London by special train, and they embarking again on board the yacht.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Registrar General is able to report a slight diminution in the mortality of London, although the actual is yet considerably above the estimated number. Fatal cases of diarrhœa have considerably decreased. A sempstress died from the usual causes—overwork and starvation; a woman died from the damp of a new house; and a charwoman died of old age at 101.—The annual meeting of the British Association was inaugurated on Wednesday by an able and long address from the eminent geologist, Sir Charles Lyell. He spoke of the advantages of Bath as a central point of observation for his fellow-labourers in the science of the rocks; drew comparison between the springs of the pump-room in King

Bladud's city and those of the ancients; and suggested that if, instead of running placidly to the Avon, the mineral waters were to deposit their solid matter around their orifice, in time we should have a veritable Geyser to see without going all the way to Iceland for it. At the depth of seventy-four feet the water in the great Geyser was shown to be at rest at a temperature of 248° Fahrenheit, or 36° above boiling point; why, he asked, at a few thousand feet, might it not be, so to speak, at a white heat? But the force of the action of hot springs in the interior of the earth is incalculable. To it may be owing the upheaval of strata which, as evidenced by marine shells, is nowhere so obvious as in Wales, where marine shells were in one place upheaved 1,360ft. above the sea-level. The glacial period occupied a considerable portion of the distinguished president's address, which concluded with the expression of a belief that the present meeting would not be inferior in interest to any previous assemblage of the Association; and judging from the communications of our reporter, we are inclined to concur in the learned president's opinion.—Lord Stanley presided at the annual dinner of the Tipperary Farming Society on Tuesday, and spoke at considerable length on the present position and future prospects of Ireland. He took, on the whole, a favourable view of the future, and said he could not believe that the extensive emigration which has excited so much attention of late would continue. In the course of his speech he expressed an opinion that the American war was approaching its termination.—The monthly meeting of the Lancashire Central Relief Committee was held at Manchester on Monday. Since the last meeting there has been a small reduction in the number of those receiving relief. In 17 of the districts the local committees have been able to suspend relief, and the pressure of the distress is now confined to the neighbourhoods of Ashton, Glossop, Preston, and Wigan. A reverse in the present prosperity is, however, feared during the current month. Mr. Rawlinson reported that the Public Works Act has been adopted by 80 places, but as yet the local committees have absorbed less than a third of the amount authorised by Parliament. Several grants were made at the close of the proceedings.—Between 3,000, and 4,000 of the volunteers of Manchester and the neighbourhood were reviewed on the Manchester racecourse on Saturday afternoon, by Colonel M'Murdo, the Inspector General. Unfortunately the weather was most unfavourable, but we have it on the authority of Colonel M'Murdo that, on the whole, the movements of the day were executed with most creditable steadiness. Colonel M'Murdo's regulation term of service—five years—will shortly expire, and on Saturday the gallant officer addressed a few parting words of kindly advice to the volunteers of the district. In the evening he was entertained at dinner in the Queen's Hotel, and made a speech in which he modestly referred to his own invaluable services as Inspector General. He had, "endeavoured to carry out the intention of Government—above all, to add to the efficiency of the movement, which he would be glad to think of during the remainder of his days."—In the case of alleged infringement of the Copyright of Designs Act, heard a few days ago at the Clerkenwell Police-court, Messrs. Parker and Stone, as plaintiffs, alleged that they were proprietors of a certain registered design for gold chains; while Mr. Smith, the defendant, and a former employé of Messrs. Parker, maintained that the registration was invalid. The inventor of the design was heard, and his evidence certainly tended against the plaintiffs; but as the case has been again adjourned an opinion on it must be reserved.—An extraordinary episode in the Colenso controversy has taken place. The Bishop of Natal was announced to preach on Sunday last in Claybrook Church, in aid of the

schools of the parish, but the Bishop of the diocese (Peterborough) took prompt measures to close the pulpit against him. Inhibitions were served upon the local clergy and the churchwardens, and Dr. Colenso recognising the grave position of affairs, decided to come down to Leicestershire merely on a friendly visit to Mr. Johnson, the vicar of Claybrook. His appearance at Claybrook on Saturday, however, excited alarm, and an attempt was made by the Bishop's agent to serve a document of some sort upon him. Foiled on the Saturday, the agent on the following day intercepted Bishop Colenso while on his way to the church. His lordship again evaded service, but the agent followed him to the altar, and while the right rev. prelate was kneeling there engaged in private devotion, the paper was flung before him. He did not, of course, preach; that duty was performed by the Curate, who took the opportunity of declaring that he and Vicar warmly sympathised with the theological views of the Bishop of Natal. In the evening, his Lordship, finding the church shut against him, addressed a large congregation in the open air.—Another curious ecclesiastical scene, in which men of a very different type figured, was witnessed on the same day. "Brother Ignatius" was announced to preach at Mr. Stuart's church in Munster-square, on Sunday morning, but the eccentric "Benedictine" sent an apology to the effect that he was suffering from sore throat and could not fulfil his engagement. Mr. Stuart was very sceptical on the subject of this illness, and intimated as much from the pulpit. "When I asked him," he said, "to preach here last summer, and engaged to give him what might be collected for his mission, about £150 being raised, he had no sore throat; but, as the offertory collection to-day was to be on behalf the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, poor Brother Ignatius has got a sore throat."—

—In the alleged swindling case in the City, Messrs. Montagna and Co.—that is to say, Charles Davis and James Cooper—charged with getting extensive samples and making money of them, have been committed for trial by Mr. Alderman Lusk, who showed his opinion of the case by refusing to reduce the bail.—Our readers will remember the Dietrichstein case, in which it was alleged that Mr. Sigismund Dietrichstein had swindled two City houses out of a large sum of money which was due to them for shares sold to him. The accused left the country and went to Austria, where the authorities refused to give him up, trying him, however, for the alleged crime committed here. He was acquitted, and subsequently was the means of restoring to the prosecutors a considerable amount of the property. On his return to England he was on Monday brought up at the Mansion House, when the prosecutors formally withdrew from the case, and the prisoner's solicitor said he was rather the victim than the wrong-doer. Of course, failing a prosecution, the prisoner was discharged. So ends a case that promised to be a remarkable one.—An officer of Marines was on Wednesday charged at the Mansion House with threatening to murder a waitress at a tavern in Leadenhall Market. His counsel alleged in defence that he had lately returned from India, and that drink always affected his head. The sitting alderman remanded the prisoner, saying it was only through restraint the fell purpose had not been carried into execution.—The *Asia* has brought the news that Muller's examination had terminated, that he had been surrendered to the British authorities, and that he was to be brought to England by the *Etna*, which was to sail from New York on the 3rd inst., and which has arrived at Queenstown.—The "accessory" in the murder of Mr. Briggs is again remanded. The drunken fellow who confessed his complicity was on Wednesday brought up at Worship-street, when the landlord of the

house to which the wounded Mr. Briggs was brought testified that the prisoner had never for five minutes together left his house. He was again remanded.—

On Saturday night last a fatal occurrence took place at the Portland-road station of the Metropolitan Railway. A young woman named Emma Gollop got, or fell, under a moving train, and when the body was taken up it was found to be shockingly mutilated, life of course being extinct. It is variously asserted that the unfortunate young woman fell on the line while endeavouring to enter one of the carriages, that she deliberately threw herself there with a view to self-destruction, and that she was pushed beneath the train by a man who immediately made off up the staircase of the station. The man Powell, alleged to have been in the company of the unfortunate woman, has been discovered. As there is no charge against the man, nothing has been done beyond keeping in view his whereabouts.—

—A shocking disclosure of vice and immorality was made on Saturday last in the Clerkenwell Police-court *apropos* of a charge of assault made against Mrs. Anne Brown, "a fashionably-attired woman, residing at 60, Bernard-street, Russell-square," by Mrs. Florence Ayre. It appears that the complainant is the daughter of Captain Tuthill, who, it was stated, lived with the defendant in a state of adultery, his own wife having recently consented to live in the same house with the pair. The daughter of the Tuthills, the complainant in the present case, had separated from her husband, after being married some eleven months, and was now accused of living with a man of the name of Keridge. Her father had obtained possession of her child and refused to give it up, and her calling at his house for it was the cause of the assault complained of. The magistrate thought that a bond of £50 to keep the peace for six months would meet the justice of the case. In a subsequent charge arising out of the same discreditable affair, Tuthill was fined 20s. and costs for assaulting one Randall, a coachman.—

A shocking discovery has been made at Chelsea. A short time ago a man, named Moss, hired an unfurnished room, which he occupied with his three sisters. Little was seen of the women, and latterly the landlord noticed that a strong stench emanated from the room. This has been all explained; Moss stated that one of his sisters had died lately, and another soon after, and that he had allowed the bodies to lie in the room as he could not get a surgeon's certificate. A *post-mortem* examination showed that in both cases death had been caused by starvation.—

An awful calamity has befallen the village of Chatteris, in Cambridgeshire. On Wednesday forenoon a fire broke out in a straw stack, and the wind being high, the flames were carried to the houses and cottages adjoining. Notwithstanding every effort, in the short space of two hours upwards of seventy houses were laid in ashes, and fourscore families deprived of a home, and, in many instances, of all they possessed in the world. An aggravating feature in the evil is that the fire is believed to have been the act of an incendiary.—

The two condemned murderers, Myers and Sargisson, were hanged on Saturday in front of the Leeds Gaol. They were the first men sentenced to death at the newly-appointed assizes of the town. The evidence in each case was perfectly clear, and the prisoners themselves admitted the justice of their condemnation, although one of them, Sargisson, maintained to the last that his accomplice in the murder of John Cooper had taken a more active part in that deed than himself. In Myers's case the only witness of the murder was his own little girl, who saw him cut her mother's throat, and who was obliged to come forward and give fatal evidence against her father. Both men showed a disposition to comply with the exhortations of their religious advisers, and were visited while in prison by the Bishop of Ripon, who spent

an hour with each culprit. An immense number of persons attended the execution, which passed off without any unusual incident. —A man named Berry, residing at Preston, having murdered his wife, immediately afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt upon his own life. Jealousy seems to have been the cause of this tragic affair. —The Seghill colliery explosion has not, it appears, been attended with such disastrous results to human life as at first reported. Seven men and lads, instead of 18, have lost their lives in this calamity, but it is feared that some of those rescued will succumb to the injuries they have received. The colliery where the accident occurred is close by the Hartley Pit, the scene of the appalling disaster some time since. It is a fortunate circumstance that only 18 men out of the 600 belonging to the colliery were at work in the pit at the time of the explosion. The victims, dead and living, were all got out in about 14 hours after the first alarm. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained. —On Wednesday Dr. Collier was charged before the magistrates at Guildford with threatening to shoot Mr. Wilkin, a paper manufacturer. The defendant denied the charge, but was bound over in sureties to keep the peace for six months.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Emperor Napoleon's health would appear to be perfectly re-established, as his Majesty has been out shooting at Rambouillet. His illness seems to have been merely a slight attack of rheumatics, caused by incautious exposure during the manœuvres at the Chalons camp. —The French Government has shown its goodwill towards the Swiss Government by forbidding M. Fazy to remain in the frontier departments, where he would have opportunities of exciting his party to oppose the constituted authorities. —The Vienna journals not only admit the delay in the progress of the negotiations for a definite treaty of peace between the German Powers and Denmark, but intimate—probably without any foundation—that Russia, France, and England are instigating the Danish Cabinet to contest the proposed conditions, and yet think of recovering North Schleswig for Denmark. —We have important news respecting Greece. From St. Petersburg we learn that King George has been betrothed to the Grand Duchess Alexandrovna; and a telegram from Athens announces the recognition of the debt of 1824-25—the original capital of seven millions sterling having been consolidated at 2½ millions at 5 per cent. interest. —There is now a "ministerial crisis" in Madrid, though its causes are somewhat obscure. Queen Isabella has accepted the resignations tendered by her ministers on Tuesday last, and has commissioned the Premier, Senor Mon, to form a new Administration, in which Signor Pacheco, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will retain the post which he has hitherto held. —All the efforts of the Bey of Tunis have as yet failed to suppress the insurrection. Several of the chiefs have informed the Bey that the only chance of peace consists in the dismissal of the Kasnadar, the reduction of the taxes, and a reform in the tribunals. —The Emperor of Mexico has gone on a tour through several of the provinces of his newly-acquired dominions. Measures have been taken to send home the French troops at an early period. The blockade of all the Mexican ports has been raised. —Nine ships of war have been despatched from French ports for the purpose of bringing back the expeditionary army from Mexico. The vessels are expected to arrive out about the 20th of October.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.—The news by the Overland Mail from India is of no special interest. In China little was doing towards the suppression of the rebellion. A camp of instruction is being formed near Sunkang, under the superintendence of Major Gordon. At Shanghai there was a great amount of sickness, and mortality consequent thereon. The opposition in

Australia to the transportation scheme was still strong, and a fund is in course of collection for the avowed purpose of shipping home some specimens of the expirée class, to give, as the movers in the project say, a practical lesson to England on the subject. Hostilities in New Zealand are still proceeding, with no appearance of immediate cessation.

AMERICA.—Important news, both political and military, has been brought by the *Asia* to the morning of the 3rd instant. The Democratic Convention at Chicago had nominated General McClellan as the Democratic candidate for the presidency, "on the union and peace platform,"—which another despatch describes as the "platform of an armistice, a convention of all the states, and the adoption of all possible peace measures." Secretary Stanton had announced that a corps of General Sherman's forces had occupied Atlanta, and that his main army had had "a severe engagement on the Macon railroad, in which he is reported to have been successful." There had been a "severe engagement, the result of which was indecisive," between Gen. Grant's forces and the Confederates in the neighbourhood of Reams Station. In this engagement the Federals were said to have lost 2,000 men and nine guns, and to have been driven from about four miles of the Weldon Railway, though they retained possession of about three miles of the road. The Confederates were estimated, of course by their adversaries, to have lost 5,000 men. General Early's troops were reported to be retreating up the Shenandoah Valley, and to be pursued by the Federals under General Sheridan. Accounts from Mobile announced that Fort Morgan had surrendered to the Federals. It is credibly reported that Captain Semmes is once more afloat in a Confederate ship of war, the vessel this time being a powerful steamer, pierced for 40 guns and manned by 300 men. She was taken into Bremerhaven (the port of Bremen, situated in Hanover) by a pilot on Saturday last, and her movements appear to confirm the statement of her being a Confederate cruiser. She is said to have been built at Bordeaux, and her half-speed is stated to be 10 knots an hour. The *Times* states that the Government has declined to interfere in the case of the *Georgia*, which was recently seized off Lisbon by a Federal cruiser.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT WHO HAS NOT SIGNED HIS NAME is informed that neither the Editor nor Bro. Matthew Cooke saw the article alluded to before it appeared in the *MAGAZINE*. It was unfortunately forwarded from the publishing office to the printer during the temporary absence of those in authority, and, by some accident, published without their attention being called to it; otherwise it would not have appeared.

H. T. E. (Suez).—We have received a letter from this brother, dated the 4th inst., but the money order alluded to has not come to hand, having evidently been left out of the letter by accident.

WEST YORK is thanked, but the publication of his letter would only lead to that which he wishes to avoid—the re-opening of a correspondence which we agree with him it would have been as well if we had never allowed it to be commenced. But because we have committed one error, there is no reason why we should be led blindfold into another. "West York" may rest assured that the subject will not be re-opened in our columns whilst we conduct the *MAGAZINE*; and that, in the meantime, we have expressed our opinion on the matter to both the brethren concerned. "West York" must forgive us if we think that his own letter is a *little* too personal for one who would decry all personalities. If we were to undertake to expunge every word from every communication that could by possibility—though not reasonably—be twisted into offence by some one else, of whose very existence we might even be unaware, the *MAGAZINE* had better cease publication at once. The truth is the brethren, though keeping as far as possible from all cause of offence, must, like other men in the trivialities of life, learn to bear and forbear. As regards the rebuke to ourselves we kiss the rod with all becoming humility, and will endeavour to behave better in the future.