

THE ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

It is most gratifying to us to be enabled to embrace the opportunity of turning from those topics of a debatable nature with which our attention has, of late, been too much engrossed, to one on which there cannot be the slightest difference of opinion throughout the Craft—the desirability of extending as far as possible to our poorer Brethren the advantages derivable from the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows; and this can only be done by increasing the support which has hitherto been vouched to it. An opportunity of carrying out to some extent this benevolent design is almost immediately at hand in the approaching festival, which is fixed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to take place on the 26th of January, the eve of the natal day of our late lamented Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, under whose auspices the institution was established. We do not wish to accuse our provincial Brethren of supineness in supporting the institution, but we would remind them that of fifty-five stewards who, up to the time we write, have consented to act at the approaching festival, only eight or nine come from the country. We are aware that to Brethren at a distance it would be a heavy tax to add to the ordinary expenses of a stewardship the cost of coming to and stopping in London, but we call their attention to the above disparity in the number of Stewards, in order that during the festive period of the year we are so rapidly approaching, they may carefully look over the list of stewards which will be forthwith published, and entrust to them their donations and subscriptions to be announced at the festival, the list of which we think will be as large, if not larger, than on any former occasion. The necessity of further assistance is shown by the fact that, on the occasion of the last election, in May, we could only

elect ten men and eight women out of a list of candidates consisting of thirty-two men and twenty-one women, and the previous year we were not in a position to have an election at all, for want of means, whilst at the present moment there are twenty-five men and sixteen women seeking to be admitted on the funds at the next election, a number which will no doubt be considerably increased by the time the list must be closed, the 1st of January, several forms having been issued to petitioners proposing to become candidates at the next election. The Brethren in the provinces should bear in mind that by the laws of this institution there can never be more than half the pensioners coming from the metropolitan Lodges, whilst there is no such limitation with regard to the provinces. The adage that many can assist one whilst one can do but little for many, has never been better instanced than by this institution, the subscription to which is so low that every Brother who is in a position to belong to a Lodge is in a position and ought to subscribe to it—only five shillings a year to each fund; and as by the rules, as amended at the last meeting, the whole of the annual subscriptions are carried forward to increase the number of the recipients of its bounty, we would remind the Brethren that every eighty subscribers of five shillings will support a pensioner. Ten such subscribers in every Lodge throughout the kingdom would at once provide for every applicant on our list, and leave a handsome sum for future contingencies. Brethren, we ask you to take this into your careful consideration, and to use your best exertions to obtain at least the number of subscribers we have indicated from each Lodge, and thus prove to the world that we truly and practically carry out that great principle which we profess to admire.

THE EMULATION LODGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

WE would especially direct the attention of our readers to the report of the proceedings at the anniversary festival of this most important Lodge of Instruction which appears in another page, as evincing that the principles which we have been long advocating—of making Masonic Lodges something more than mere places for the working of our ceremonies—temples indeed, where something may be done towards carrying out the injunctions we give to our candidates to aim at advancement in the liberal arts and sciences—are not only making way amongst the body of the Craft, but are acknowledged and endorsed by some of the highest and most educated of our body. It will be seen that the Worshipful Master on the occasion to which we are referring made use of these words :—

“ I trust the day is not far distant when Masonry shall take an immense stride—when private Lodges shall devote a portion of their time to the study of the arts and sciences—when men shall once more seek our temples

as a means of advancement in knowledge—when the parent body, with a local habitation worthy of its name, shall encourage the study of those liberal arts which lie within its peculiar province.”

The applause with which this sentiment was greeted told how thoroughly it was responded to by the Brethren present; and the exposition of what might be done through the influence of a library and a museum, in which might be found side by side the memorials of the great and the good—a Wren and a Jones—a Sussex and a Moira—a Gilkes and a Wilson—was no less cordially received. Truly did the Worshipful Master state that Masonry was never in a more flourishing state than at present, and that nothing but dissension within could stay its progress, or lead to its destruction. Of the latter we have no fear, for Masonry contains too much of good in itself—too much of charity and forbearance amongst its members—to lead to any such result; nor even will its progress be stayed, for the dissensions which have for some time unhappily prevailed in Grand Lodge have never entered, so far as we know, our private Lodges, and will, ere long, pass away like summer clouds, leaving the scene more fair than it was before they arose.

OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

THE R.W. Brother, the Earl Fortescue, has appointed Bro. Samuel Cave, W.M., No. 122, Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works for the province of Devon. It is an important province, and will we trust profit by the zeal of Bro. Cave.

In the list which the *Freemasons' Magazine* has published of officers for the province of Essex, we do not observe the name of the Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works. Unless the R.W. Bro. Bagshaw, *M.P.*, has felt himself precluded by his new resolution to appoint no metropolitan members to Provincial Grand office, he ought to have a good list of architects from which to select. We should like to know the name of the Prov. Grand Superintendent.

We have already stated our intention to publish a list of the various Provincial Grand Superintendents of Works; but we are glad to have to record something more than names, for we find Bro. J. O. Gill, Prov. Grand Supt. of Works for Yorkshire, very laudably engaged. The R.W. Bro. Dr. Fearnley, Deputy Prov. Grand Master, being desirous of giving a pledge of his regard for the Lodge of the Three Grand Principles at Dewsbury, considered that a carpet would be a suitable testimonial, and in order that it might be conformable to its destination, he requested Bro. Gill to furnish the design—a proceeding equally judicious on the part of Bro. Fearnley and acceptable to Bro. Gill. It is too common in the furnishing of Lodges, to go to some common workmen and order something hap-

hazard, which however good in itself is utterly unbecoming for the place, or out of keeping with the other objects, and incompatible with any general plan. It is always desirable to take the opinion of an architect on these occasions, so that responsible advice may be obtained; for such things are not matters of individual taste, that is, of chance or liking—but matters of pure taste, that, is of a judgment cultivated and refined. The principle by which Bro. Gill was guided was, to produce a design Masonic in its character, which should not be merely ornamental, but expressive of the sympathy of pursuit of the donor and of the Lodge. For the centre he selected the tessellated pavement, and this he bordered with vandyking of the Royal Arch colours, eighteen inches wide at the corners, where are the four tassels. The body of the carpet is scarlet, with a border of garter blue, and an outer border of maroon. It thus presents the E.A. tracing board on a large scale. The ornamentation is likewise fully provided for. How far it may be conformable with the other attributes of the Lodge, we have no means of knowing; but we presume it is unobjectionable in this respect, as it is spoken of in terms of satisfaction. As an object striking in itself, there can be no question of its effect, for the colours are so balanced as to tone and quantity, as to carry out fully the artist's intentions. The carpet was manufactured by Bro. Chas. France.

We think this matter worthy of notice, because the design of such articles of furniture affords considerable scope for an architect trained, as most of our men of eminence of this day are, in polychromatic treatment; and a Lodge carpet is, from the nature of its situation and attributes, susceptible of very different management from what ordinary carpets are. In one sense it is less a work of art, and is not open to the objections which affect ordinary carpets, and for which precisians sturdily refuse any imitation of foliage and natural objects. A Masonic carpet assumes however the character of a tessellation and of a tracing board, and therefore justifies the introduction of accessories which come within the prohibited classes, for the objects delineated are meant to be trodden on. All these objects and their colours afford materials to the artist, be he architect or painter; and they allow of such management of colour as is within the attributes of the architect, for the day has passed when the architect could content himself with designing an exterior or interior with a crayon and a whitewash brush.

A carpet is a convenient article of Lodge furniture to be acquired, and worth opening a subscription for when a competent design can be obtained; and a Lodge might possess itself of carpets of more than one design, to be used according to the main ceremonial of the evening.

Besides the temporary appointments of Superintendents of Works, we continue to record the permanent constructions which our Brethren have devoted to the service of Masonry, and which are of the more interest at this moment, because they show most forcibly, and by

undeniable evidence, what is the expression of the Masonic mind. Indeed it is a question, whether Grand Lodge need go through the form of ascertaining the sentiments of the provincial Brethren on the question of the central temple. It may be desirable to take the opinion of the metropolitan Brethren ; but the provincial and colonial Brethren have not only by words, but by deeds, shown what are their feelings as Masons. As true Masons, they are raising temples throughout the world for the seemly performance of our rites, and have already given their votes on the question of tavern or temple. It is this progress of Masonic opinion which has been the true groundwork of the present movement in London.

The consecration of the Freemasons' Hall, at Newport in Monmouthshire, has been already sufficiently described in our columns ; but still it is not unworthy of comment that a town so new should have possessed itself of a special temple.

In the colonies we recorded the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a Masonic hall in North Adelaide, a suburb of the city of Adelaide in South Australia. The building, it will be observed, is from the design of an architect of the Craft, Bro. Edmund W. Wright. It is ultimately intended to construct a hall 80 feet by 40, and 24 feet high ; and in the mean time, the building includes sufficient Lodge rooms. We trust Bro. Wright will have the opportunity of carrying out his designs to completion.

We do not know whether our professional readers noticed two facts recorded in an interesting contribution to our columns under the title of "The Journey of a Freemason from Meerut to Singapore." He relates that, in the new seaport of Kurrachee, which is rising to importance as the maritime *entrepot* of the great valley of the Indus, but which is as yet but on a small scale and of limited resources, he found there that the Lodge of Hope had its own building, which is of stone, neat, commodious, and well adapted for the purposes of the Craft. It has been only erected within the last two or three years, by the Masons themselves. It is to be observed, that in India, on account of the low price of labour and materials, a Lodge can be set up cheaply. A hundred or two hundred pounds, will effect this ; and we have known a church built for a hundred pounds, or even forty, but not of such a substantial character as is required for a Lodge.

At Singapore our traveller found that the Lodge Zetland in the East, No. 748, the Lodge of Fidelity and the Dalhousie Chapter, assemble in a Masonic hall, a handsome edifice, constructed by their own means, at a cost of £2,000. Singapore is a dearer place than India.

We are not surprised, with such evidence at hand, to find a Prov. G. Chaplain writing to us in sympathy, and urging that Lodges should always be held in proper places. He dwells with earnestness on the desirability of architecture and science in general again taking their place in Masonic meetings. Such is the growing conviction of

many ; and unless the Grand Lodge of England does something to comply with the growing demand for intellectual exertion which is springing up among Masons, it will again become the province of the higher degrees, in which the cultivation of the few will be promoted, instead of the advancement of the mass. Simple liturgical observance, as an effort of memory, may satisfy men who have been used to nothing better—or at the best it may elevate the individual to the height of a well graced actor : but the certain result of the limitation of Masonry to such occupations, and to convivial celebrations, must be to effect the withdrawal from active Masonry of the mass of men having higher aspirations. A few peers, and a few members of parliament, out of the numbers in the order, pay yearly tribute as Provincial Grand Masters, and half a dozen give their attention to Grand Lodge. On the other hand, we see numbers of men of a lower stamp making a livelihood and occupation of Masonry, and presenting themselves to the initiates as the types of Masonic proficiency. It is in vain that we profess to introduce him to the liberal arts and sciences, when we take no steps to realize the promise so made to the ear. Presto ! the F.C. is made a M.M. at the next Lodge meeting, and so our obligations are fulfilled ; and yet a Lodge might be, what it has been, and what it should be, a school of the liberal arts and sciences—an attraction to every true Mason in this age of progress.

We will merely mention one circumstance to show the esteem in which the Craft is held as an intellectual institution. In every shire there is now an archæological or architectural institute ; and we find, year after year, the members of these institutions invited to visit some cathedral, palace, or mansion in their district, whereon a paper is read ; and afterwards the dignitary or other personage who gives the invitation, offers a collation to the visitors. Now, what Lodge has been asked to visit cathedral, minster, castle, or mansion for any purpose of intellectual relaxation ; and yet this is a marked era of architectural activity, and the only such era apparently in which the name of Freemasonry will not be found in its history.

We therefore turn with no small anxiety, at the date of writing this, to the weighty matter which before the period of our next publication will have been decided by Grand Lodge. On this decision depends much : first, whether the landmarks of the Craft shall be maintained, and the solemn dedications of temples to sacred rites be a recognized institution—or whether, from some faintheartedness, or some sacrifice to prejudice, we shall do an injury to our Brethren, and present a baneful example to the Masonic world. We have already seen in some towns that the proposition of a Masonic Hall has been received with lukewarmness ; Brethren say they do not see why a hall is wanted—the Grand Lodge of England meets in Freemasons' Tavern ; for many make no distinction, and believe indeed that the Grand Lodge of England is the tenant at will of the keeper of the Freemasons' Tavern. Hence they hold back from supporting the plan for a local hall, and for want of a sufficient support the undertaking falls

to the ground, although many eminent and respectable Brethren may be ready to contribute the greater part of the funds. Hence a resolution to keep up Freemasons' Tavern will be accepted as an argument by those unwilling to contribute to a new hall, or caring little about Craft objects. It will likewise discourage many leading men in the metropolis and the provinces, who will find themselves deprived of all prospect of having a central temple of adequate extent and dignity, and of the opportunity of employing their own premises for their personal enjoyment and relaxation. The only hope they have is in the floating scheme of having a new temple and library built at no distant day.

On the other hand, a favourable decision will result not only in the immediate realization of the proposition, but in the impulse it will give to architectural exertion; because there will be a strong feeling in the great cities of the provinces not to be outdone by the metropolis, but to have Masonic halls of a class and character not hitherto known there; so that the Masonic hall, instead of being known as an inferior concert hall or lecture room, may be endowed with a library and reading room, worthy of the intellectual claims of the institution, and with suitable lecture rooms, in which the members may hear the sentiments of men of ability among themselves, and among the Brethren at large. So from the larger towns the influence will extend to the smaller, and the Masonic hall become a temple of morality and science, regarded by its members with greater affection, and by strangers with higher respect.

We regret to hear that some of our observations of last week have been read as casting a reflection on the respected Bros. Shrewsbury and Elkington, the lessees of the tavern, who have, from the commencement of their tenancy, done as much as men could do to raise the character of the tavern, and contribute to the comforts of the Brethren, as well as of their other customers. If we complained that the tavern was neither satisfactory to the Craft or to strangers, it was because the tavern is not so well adapted in many respects for the class of business to which it naturally looks for support, as the lessors, even as proprietors of a tavern property, might make it by the introduction of modern appliances, and a general rearrangement of the rooms, many of which are at present little more than useless. Neither have we a right to complain of the tavern keepers for endeavouring to accommodate every class of customers as far as possible—even if some of the Lodges do suffer for want of sufficient space—so long as we endeavour to exact from them the utmost shilling of rent which it is supposed they are capable of paying from their business. As commercial men, they would not be doing justice to themselves, were they to refuse other and more important companies, to enable them to give greater accommodation to smaller parties, even though they be members of the Craft. The fault, in the want of better accommodation—as witness the disgraceful crowding of the glee room on the occasion of our Masonic festivals, upon which we have animad-

verted times out of number—rests with Grand Lodge itself, and not with the tenants; and we have been often astonished that, with the appliances and scant assistance the Craft has afforded them, Messrs. Shrewsbury and Elkington have done so much to maintain and elevate the character of the tavern—though in saying this we in no wise intend to modify our opinion, that the Grand Lodge of England should neither be tavern keepers nor the proprietors of a tavern.

The vestry of Chelsea have awarded the first prize of £50 for the best design for a new vestry hall, to Mr. W. W. Pocock, of Knightsbridge; and the second of £25 to Messrs. Nelson and James, of 6, Whitehall. The expenditure is not to exceed £5000.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Royal Institute of Architects and the younger society styling itself the Architectural Association, have commenced their winter session under the most encouraging auspices. At the meeting of the former body, held last week, a great number of donations were announced as having been received during the recess, including a copy of the celebrated sketch book of Willard de Honecourt, architect of the thirteenth century; three volumes of the *Revue Générale de l'Architecture des Travaux*, by M. César Daly; the continuation numbers of the *Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror* from July to November inclusive; the engraving of the north elevation of Bow Church, Cheapside, by Mr. J. T. Christopher, &c. Mr. Tite, *M.P.*, *V.P.*, read an interesting paper on "The Tomb of king Mausulus at Halicarnassus," which was followed by a discussion, in which Professors Cockerell and Donaldson, Mr. Papworth, Mr. Wyatt, and others took part. It was stated that several fragments of this magnificent tomb, once accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, were now in the British Museum, and that another cargo was on its way. Queen Artemesia, the wife and sister of king Mausulus, caused this tomb to be erected to his memory, but she died before it was finished. So great was her affection for her brother and her husband, that she caused his ashes to be mixed with wine and drank them. Mansulus, however, appears to have been a great scoundrel, and several speakers remarked upon the extreme improbability of his subjects erecting any memorial of so great a villain had he flourished in later times. Mr. H. B. Garling read a paper entitled "Some Remarks on the Contents of the Album of Willard de Honecourt," the architect of the famed cathedral of Cambray. It would seem that Willard was not only a great architect but a good Mason. His sketch book, preserved among the national archives of France, bears undoubted evidence of his having been a member of the Craft. He was a man not only of great originality and genius, but of great practical aptitude for his profession. A good draughtsman, he committed to paper whatever struck him as novel or useful in his profession, and his

aim then appeared to be to improve upon it as much as possible. His album is full of admirable drawings, not only of buildings, or portions of buildings, but of men, animals, and things. To each plate a quaint legend is attached, descriptive of the contents. Willard not only designed buildings and machinery, but recorded prescriptions for curing the masons who might receive accidental injuries during the progress of the works. Some of these pharmaceutical recommendations are droll specimens of the style of the day. In one, where the principal ingredient is said to be mint and wine, he recommends the patient not to take too much of the latter.

The Architectural Association met at the hall of Lyons' Inn, Mr. Norton, the president, in the chair. An interesting paper was read by Mr. T. R. Smith, on "The Construction of Buildings in Reference to Sound." The president read a note which he had received from Mr. Edward Barry, announcing the complete restoration to health of his father, Sir Charles Barry. Mr. Ash delivered a lecture on "The Mode of Casting Ornamental Brass and Iron Work;" and some details were given connected with the revival of this interesting art.

At the first annual meeting of the Architectural Union, held at the rooms of the Institute, 16, Grosvenor-street, a very satisfactory report was submitted, with reference to the new building in Conduit-street, which it was stated would be ready for the Architectural associations in the course of the ensuing year. It was announced that Mr. Tite, *M.P.*, had presented the Royal Institute of British Architects with one hundred paid-up shares in the Architectural Union.

MASONRY IN FRANCE.

THE Masonic news from the Orient of Paris during the last few months has not been of any very great importance. We shall proceed to notice the most interesting items.

By a decree of the Prince Lucien Murat, Grand Master of France, bearing date the 10th July, the Chevalier Joseph Canevaro, Sardinian minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Peru, is named representative of the Grand Orient of France to the Grand Orient of Peru, at Lima. This appointment has been made in accordance with a wish expressed to Prince Lucien in a communication from the Grand Master of Peru. The same decree informs us that relations of friendship and correspondence have been entered into between the Grand Orient and the Grand Lodge of Ireland; the French Grand Master having nominated as his representative in Dublin an illustrious Brother whom the official bulletin styles Sir Edward Boroug(?), Bart.

A committee of the council of the Grand Master was nominated some time back to consider and make a report upon sundry libels which have lately appeared, from clerical and other sources, against the order of Freemasons. One attack in particular is alluded to as containing defamatory matter of a peculiarly atrocious character. The report of this committee was brought up at the sitting of the council some months since, and stated that the productions in question were anonymous; and that "since the

authors of them did not think them worthy of being acknowledged, the libels were, in the opinion of the committee, deserving only of silent contempt, as the only way to treat provocations so miserable and so disgusting to all honest men." The council adopted the report of the committee, and passed to the order of the day.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, in the Council of Kadosh called "La Bonne Foi," the president, the W. Bro. Tanquerel, has proposed for the study of the members the following subject:—"Give a description of the moral and physical features of a country in which Masonic principles should be the base of all institutions."

Ferouk Khan, late ambassador from Persia to the Emperor of the French, and who has now returned to his native country to fill the post of prime minister, was initiated into Masonry, during his stay in Paris, in the Lodge "Sincère Amitié." Before leaving France he presented the Brethren with his bust, and also with some elegant additions to the furniture of the Lodge. At this Lodge, as also at the "Bonaparte" and the "Athénée Français," it has been determined for the future not to insert the address of candidates in the notices of meeting. This has been done in order to prevent the neophytes becoming the victims of individuals expelled from the Grand Orient and private Lodges, "who," to use the words of the *Bulletin du Grand Orient*, "are in the habit of going to the residences of candidates for admission to the order, and, abusing their good faith, obtain money from them intended by the donors for the widow and the orphan."

The movement to raise a fund for the benefit of the poet Lamartine has been taken up by the Masonic body. The town of Mâcon has taken the initiative in the national subscription. The Freemasons' Lodge of that place has thought fit to address an appeal on M. de Lamartine's behalf to the Lodges of France, Algeria, and the colonies, to which about thirty Lodges responded almost immediately, contributing upwards of 2,000 francs. Other sums will doubtless follow to swell the list. The Grand Master has also authorized a subscription list to be opened in the Grand Orient, at the head of which his highness has inscribed his own name for the amount of 10s francs. M. de Lamartine has addressed the following letter to the Brethren at Mâcon.—

"I have the honour to return you the list (so honourable both to you and to me) of subscribers from French and foreign Masonic Lodges. Pray assure all your Brethren of my gratitude. I do not speak the language, and am unacquainted with the rites of your fraternal institution; but through you I know its heart and its works. I see only in the secret of the Lodges a veil of modesty thrown upon truth and charity to heighten their beauty in the eyes of God and man. But for this modesty, you would not conceal from men the secret which your actions reveal. You are, in my opinion, the great eclectics of the modern world. You cull from all time, all countries, all systems, all philosophers, the evident, eternal, and immutable principles of universal morality, and you blend them into an infallible and unanimously accepted dogma of fraternity. You reject everything that divides minds, and profess everything that unites hearts; you are the manufacturers of concord. With your trowels you spread the cement of virtue about the foundations of society. Your symbols are but figures. If I am not mistaken in this interpretation of your dogmas, the curtain of your mysteries might be drawn without the fear of revealing anything but services rendered to humanity. The tribute of esteem and sympathy which the Masonic Lodges of France and foreign countries have been kind enough to send to me through you gives me a right of confraternity with them. I did not require this right to esteem them; but this honorary confraternity now entitles me to love them as brothers. Receive and convey to your honourable correspondents of all countries the assurance of my gratitude and respectful consideration.

"LAMARTINE."

THE CHURCHES OF WORCESTER.

(Continued from p. 293.)

The churches in Worcester, erected during the last century are of course in the Italian style, then so prevalent; and although we cannot admire the style, we must respect the spirit in which the men of that day undertook to rebuild their decayed parish churches. That they were actuated by no false spirit of economy is evident from the substantial manner of their construction, and the solidity of their fittings. In these respects, and also in an architectural point of view, these edifices contrast favourably with the more modern erections of St. Clement's, St. George's, and St. Peter's.

St. Swithin's, St. Nicholas', and All Saints' were built between 1730 and 1742, from the designs of Mr. White, a native of Worcester, and a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. They bear a general resemblance to each other, both in style and arrangement, and not one of them has a chancel, but merely a shallow recessed sanctuary. The old tower remains at St. Swithin's, the eastern buttresses projecting into the body of the present church; it has, however, been cased and otherwise altered, so that little more than its original outline remains. The Venetian east window was filled with stained glass a few years ago; it was executed by Rogers from a design by the late Mr. Egerton. The holy table is a marble slab with wrought iron supports. The pulpit is of oak, richly carved, and has a heavy sounding board, surmounted by a gilt "pelican in her piety." This church would be greatly improved by substituting open seats for the high pews, putting the organ over the east doorway, and arranging the space between the pulpit and the altar rails for the clergy and choir. The lofty campanile at the west end of St. Nicholas is a good example of the Italian style, and forms a pleasing feature in the general view of the city. The interior of the church presents nothing worthy of remark, except the wretched theatrical arrangement of the pews and galleries, and the painted east windows, the latter being the liberal gift of a parishioner. They are not, however, good examples.

All Saints is considerably larger than the churches just mentioned, and, unlike them, is divided into nave and aisles by two rows of lofty Doric columns, supporting an entablature and cornice, above which is a semicircular ceiling. The east window, by Rogers, contains full-length figures of Our blessed Lord, St. Peter, and St. Paul. The pulpit is formed of old oak, ornamented with carvings of sacred subjects. Before the present pulpit and desk were put up by the late rector, a "three decker" stood in the middle passage. On the top of the reredos are carved representations of candlesticks with candles; they likewise occurred at St. Swithin's, with a cross in the centre, but were removed when the reredos was lowered for the purpose of showing the lower parts of the painted window. It is singular that these ornaments should have been introduced in such an antisymbolical age as the early part of the eighteenth century. It is very evident they were not regarded with such suspicion and aversion as many well meaning people feel towards them at the present day. The tower is three stages in height, and has a balustrated parapet with urns at the angles. The bottom stage is a portion of the old tower; it has a good third pointed window of four lights, and a lofty, well proportioned arch communicating with the nave. Over the east window on the outside is a bust of Bishop Haugh, who gave £1,000 towards rebuilding the church. The organ and gallery, which now

block up the lower arch, should be removed, and the former placed at the east end of one of the aisles, the eastern bay of the nave being fitted up for the choir. St. Martin's was rebuilt in 1772, at the cost of £2,215, from the design of Mr. Anthony Keck. Both the tower and the body of the church are built of brick on a stone basement, have round headed windows, and stone dressings. The nave is separated from the aisles by eight stone columns of the Ionic order, with plaster entablatures, from which spring the groinings of the aisles. The nave ceiling is flat, with ugly centrepiece and ventilators. Extensive alterations have recently been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. Hopkins, which prove that churches of this style may be arranged in a commodious and ecclesiastical manner. The unsightly east window has given place to a rich traceried one, filled with excellent stained glass, by Hardman; the flat sanctuary arch has been raised, the eastern galleries taken down, the pulpit and pews lowered, and the eastern bay of the nave arranged as a chancel, the organ being placed at the end of the north aisle. The reredos contains bas reliefs in stone, representing the crucifixion and the four evangelists. The organ pipes are arranged in their natural order and richly diapered, the supports on each side being surmounted by kneeling angels. The modern churches are of inferior and uninteresting character. St. Clement's, St. George's, and St. Peter's, have each a broad nave, with merely a shallow sanctuary recess. The former is intended to be in the Norman style, but anything more unlike an ancient building of that period it is impossible to conceive. The windows are about double the length of those in a cathedral of this style, and the west front, meant to be very grand, with its three recessed doorways, enriched with shafts, zigzag and other mouldings, &c., is unfortunately all in compo.

St. George's church, which was built in the year 1830, is a miserable structure. The windows are ugly brick openings, entirely destitute of tracery, except at the west end, where they are in two tiers, after the style of a national school. The west end, facing the square, is cased with stone; the sides, being but little seen, are colour-washed, whilst the east end, being only visible from a back lane, is left in unadorned red brick, the whole affording an instance of the false principle in architecture of confining all ornamentation to that portion of the building which is visible from the principal approach.

St. Paul's, erected in 1836, and subsequently enlarged by the addition of a chancel and transepts, possesses no feature calling for particular notice.

St. Peter's was rebuilt in the year 1838, and is simply a large ugly brick room in a sort of declared Gothic style, with a tower on the north side. Although it has been erected only twenty years, a considerable sum has just been expended upon it to prevent the roof from falling in! It contains the following epitaph, giving a sort of condensed biography of the deceased:—"J. Warner, gent., born in this parish, 1711, whose inclination for the sea, which began to dawn at a very early period of life, was first gratified A.D. 1726, in the Bristol Channel, and from thence he travelled for some years in the king's and merchant's service, the Mediterranean-seas and Archipelago, after which, being persuaded to go to the East Indies as a lieutenant in the marine service at Bombay, he soon got the command of a ship under the Hon. Charles Bouchier, governor of that port, from which he returned to London, and A.D. 1761 was appointed assistant master attendant on shipping for the Hon. East India Company. In this station he continued to the satisfaction of his employers till A.D. 1785, when he resigned, and to the persuasion of his family returned to this city, where he became subject by

many disorders he never before experienced, and to which he fell a victim, Jan. 8th, 1790, aged 78."

St. Michael's church was rebuilt in the year 1842, from the designs of the late Mr. Eginton, and is a far better example of a modern church than those before described, though it presents too much the appearance of being a reduced copy of a much larger edifice. The architect seems to have been afraid to show his roofs, and so put a panelled plaster ceiling over the nave, and flat ones over the aisles. The old church of St. Michael stood near the north-east angle of the cathedral, the east wall of the ancient clocherium or bell-tower of the cathedral forming the west wall of the church.

Having considered the architectural features of the churches, the learned and able writer went on to offer a few remarks on their arrangement, and the accommodation which they afford for the attendance of the poorer classes at Divine service. It was now generally acknowledged, he said, that the chancel is the only proper position for the choir, and that where there is no constructional chancel, one should be formed for this purpose at the east end of the nave. Churches erected before the revival of correct principles of arrangement require just the same treatment as the heathen basilicas of ancient Rome did to adapt them to Christian worship. Four only of the Worcester churches are properly arranged, and of these but two, viz., St. Alban's and St. Martin's, are properly applied. The organ is correctly placed at St. Andrew's; but the choir do not occupy the chancel. At St. Helen's the organ and choir still remain in the west gallery, as they do likewise in all the other churches. This is a most objectionable arrangement, both on account of musical effect and ecclesiastical propriety; for not only are the choir removed from under the eye of the clergyman, but the congregation are naturally led to look upon them as placed merely to be listened to, instead of their leading the praises of the worshippers. But the worst arranged churches are those of St. Nicholas, St. George, and St. Clement, where the ground floors are blocked up with pews, galleries extend round three sides, and two equal pulpits stand on either side, at the east end. This plan of twin pulpits also existed at St. Peter's and St. Helen's. If it is thought desirable that the prayers as well as the sermon should be preached from a pulpit, why should not one suffice, for what can be more absurd than for the officiating minister to descend from one rostrum and then immediately mount another, just like it, a few feet off? One of the most important practical problems of the present day is to devise a remedy for the indifference to religion manifested by the working classes as a body, and their habitual neglect of public worship. It becomes, therefore, a matter of much interest to inquire whether the churches of this city are rendered as available as they might be for the accommodation of the poor. In this respect, Mr. Walker considers they are lamentably deficient, the areas of them being for the most part divided into close boxes, which are looked upon as private property, a right of exclusive occupation being assumed. Those who have most need of religious instruction are consequently driven into passages, galleries, aisles, and other inferior positions, the natural result of which is, they do not come to church at all. The free seats in the churches of St. Swithin, St. Nicholas, and All Saints, are confined to a few benches in the aisles. In St. John's, a few sittings in the gallery and in the transept are all that are available for the poor. In St. Peter's and St. Martin's, where the seats are all alike, the unappropriated ones are placed at the back, or in the aisles. The galleries of St. Clement's and St. George's are mostly free, and St. Paul's, built especially for the poorer class, has a large portion of its sittings free. But the aggregate number of unappropriated seats is very deficient compared with the population, or even with the pew accommoda-

tion. The laudable effort of the dean and chapter to remedy to some extent this state of things, by opening the nave of the cathedral for special sermons, is worthy of commendation; but it must be evident that if the parish churches are to remain encumbered with pews, frequently not half filled, and the available accommodation of our vast cathedral is confined, as at present, to some 300 free sittings, these special sermons will be of little practical utility. If they have produced any effect, it ought to become apparent in the presence of increased congregations in the parish churches. And supposing a large number of the attendants at the special services, moved by the preacher's advice, had afterwards gone to some of their parish churches, would they have found the same accommodation for all, without regard to worldly station, with liberty to occupy whichever seat they pleased, as at the cathedral, without being bandied about by those officious nuisances pew-openers? Would they not rather have found the sacred building partitioned off into high boxes, carefully guarded with doors, and otherwise distinguished as private property? The probability is that these people would have returned home with the conviction that their presence was not desired, and under such circumstances they would most likely give up the attempt to participate in the ordinances of religion. For this result, the selfish and unchristian conduct of the middle and upper classes, in appropriating the church to their own use, must be held answerable. Even if the appropriated seats remain empty, poor persons would not feel at home in them, knowing that the owners, so called, might at any time drop in themselves; for in matters of this kind the poor are very sensitive. It is of little use, said Mr. Walker, to have sermons in the open air or in unauthorized places, so long as our consecrated buildings are rendered unavailing for the service of God by the system of appropriation. Where it is not possible to have all the seats of a church free, it should be so divided that the free and the appropriated seats might be equally well placed. If all the pews were to be cleared out of one of the churches, now so indifferently attended—or even one half, as an experiment—and convenient chairs substituted, there is every reason for believing the result would be highly satisfactory. Then it might be hoped that the example would be followed in others, and that the cathedral nave would likewise be made available for worship by the removal of the cumbrous organ screen. If these internal improvements were combined with services of a hearty and congregational character—not the monotonous recitation of priest and clerk—and earnest preaching, no more would be heard of the emptiness of churches. Our church being thus shown in its true light, would be found by the working classes to be indeed the poor man's church, and they would gradually become attached to her services, and interested in her welfare. A beneficial effect would thus be exercised upon the other classes of society, and an increased zeal for the propagation of true religion would be generated amongst the teeming populations of large towns.

DR. MARK AND HIS LITTLE MEN.

In our advertising pages will be found a notice of an entertainment bearing the above title, and as Dr. Mark is himself a worthy Brother of the Craft of Freemasons, and his purpose, moreover, thoroughly Masonic, inasmuch as by carrying it into effect he is decidedly "rendering himself more extensively serviceable to his fellow-creatures," we are anxious to

present our readers with a slight sketch of his system, and of the springs and other machinery of his entertainment.

Dr. Mark, as he observes, does not present his pupils, or "little men," to the public either as finished musicians or as prodigies of musical talent in course of development. Such as their talent is, it is certainly being developed, and like the large majority of their countrymen, they have an average amount of musical talent, and therefore a fairly correct musical ear. Let gainsayers say what they will, the fact that the English, as well as their brethren of their own island, the Welsh and Scotch, and their brethren also of the "Emerald Isle," are a musical people, is becoming day by day more established and more acknowledged. Out of these people does Dr. Mark choose his pupils, and at first without knowing what amount of musical ability any boy may have. That is to be discovered afterwards, and on it, of course, depends the boy's place, prominent or otherwise, in the band. They are, for the most part, sons of mechanics or persons of that class, and they receive, in addition to the musical education given them by Dr. Mark himself, a sound practical English education, from a master of experience, engaged for them by the Doctor, and liberally remunerated for his labour. We had not long since the advantage of a long conversation with Dr. Mark, who took considerable pains to put us in possession of his system, which is simple and intelligible. He has, within the last few months, taken a large establishment in Bridge-street, Manchester, which he makes his head quarters. Here he, his family, his schoolmaster, and the "little men" live and pursue their studies, musical and otherwise; and from the perfectly easy and yet respectful manner of the boys when with the Doctor, and from the unaffected kindness and cheerfulness of his manner towards them, it is clear that they lead together a very pleasant and harmonious life. Every now and then out he sallies, with some thirty or more of the boys, on an expedition of a fortnight or a month, to some half dozen provincial towns. When thus moving about, he generally gives two concerts a day, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, and usually finds time to give one to which the poor, the aged, and the National School children are admitted free. The boys, moreover (who, by the bye, thoroughly enjoy these concerts quite as much as the audience, and enter into the whole spirit of the music with an amount of gusto worthy of musicians of the highest order), are by no means idle during these excursions into the provinces. Dr. Mark engages a large room on purpose for their studies, and school is regularly carried on under the superintendence of the two or three seniors who are seventeen or eighteen years of age, each boy being engaged on some exercise or lesson, which will be looked over or heard by the schoolmaster on their return to Manchester. The seniors just mentioned are intended by Dr. Mark shortly to leave him, and act, still under his guidance, as directors of the conservatories of music above alluded to, which it is his object to establish in the numerous towns and villages of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

There can be, in our opinion, little or no doubt as to the beneficial result of this musical instruction in furthering the progress of civilization in the rural districts, and perhaps also in advancing the interests of the educational movement generally. We can only add, that we heartily wish Dr. Mark success in his benevolent and praiseworthy endeavours to promote the welfare of those under his charge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MARK MASONRY IN THE COLONIES.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—When an unsettled question of Masonic law or practice is found to produce very great inconvenience and injury to the Order, it is, I apprehend, full time that the rulers of the Craft should apply the necessary remedy. Your journal is now our chief organ, and grievances appearing in its pages cannot but attract the notice of those by whom that remedy can be applied.

In the Articles of Union between the two Grand Lodges of England, (Nov. 1813), clause 2, "it is declared and pronounced that pure antient Masonry consists of three degrees and no more, viz., those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason (including the supreme order of the Holy Royal Arch).

In the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, held on the 7th November, 1855, the Grand Scribe E. (Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge) represented that certain circumstances had arisen in Nova Scotia and Canada respecting the Mark degree, by which the Lodges and Chapters on the registry of the Grand Lodge of England were brought into collision with those held under the Irish and Scotch registries; and that it was desirable that the Grand Lodge of England should enter on the question of the Mark degree. The Grand Scribe E. also stated, that in order to qualify himself for entering on the investigation he had recently taken the Mark degree at Newport, in the Isle of Wight. A committee was thereupon formed to examine and report to the M. W. Grand Master whether it was advisable to attach the Mark degree to our present Constitution.

In Grand Chapter, on the 1st February, 1856, on report of the committee and on motion, it was resolved, that as the Mark degree formed no part of Royal Arch Masonry, the question of its introduction into Masonry be left to the Grand Lodge of England.

On the 5th March, 1856, in the Grand Lodge of England, (the Grand Master being absent), upon report of the investigating committee, and on motion, it was resolved, that the degree of Mark Mason is not at variance with Craft Masonry, and that it be added thereto under proper regulations. But on the 4th June, 1856, after many and lucid arguments on both sides, the Grand Master said that "Seeing that the Book of Constitutions called upon all Masters to declare that no man or body of men could make inno-

vations in the tenets of Freemasonry, and that by the Act of Union their Order was declared to consist of three degrees, and no more, he could not do otherwise than record his vote in favour of the non-confirmation of the minutes." And on question, the non-confirmation of the minutes with regard to the Mark degree was carried by a large majority.

In the May number (1851) of Morris's *Freemasons' Magazine*, of Boston, U.S., there appears a letter from John D. Nash relating to the Mark degree. One paragraph reads thus, "At our request Brother Keith, our Prov. Grand Master, wrote to the Grand Chapter of England on the subject. Their answer was, that they did not require nor care anything about the degrees, and he might do as he thought proper in relation to the matter; that the Principals of his Chapter might grant a warrant to a Mark Lodge if they saw fit."

In the same *Magazine* for September, 1851, there is a copy of a letter from the Provincial Grand Secretary (English registry) of Nova Scotia, dated March 1, 1851, wherein he says that "the Provincial Grand Master has issued his warrant to work a Lodge of Mark Master Masons, from a permission to do so conveyed to him in a communication addressed to him by the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England."

And in the same number there is printed a copy of the warrant so issued for the "Union Mark Lodge of Halifax, Nova Scotia," which warrant concludes thus, "Given under my hand and seal, as Provincial Grand Master," (and as *ex officio* the head of Royal Arch Masonry in the colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and the English and Scottish Masonical jurisdiction thereunto belonging), "and in conformity with a communication addressed to me by the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, at Halifax, this 1st day of March, A.D. 1851, and of Light 5851."

I have thought it right to place before you this *précis* of the various proceedings which have caused the present state of Masonical affairs, ere I called your attention to the subject of this communication; and I shall only remark that as the Grand Master and Grand Z. of English Masonry has declared the Mark degree an innovation in Masonry—as the Grand Chapter and the Grand Lodge of England have both repudiated the degree, and declined the responsibility of its adoption—and as the Grand Secretary and Grand Scribe E., at the time of conveying a sanction to the Provincial Grand Master to warrant Mark Lodges, was not himself a Mark Mason, but afterwards took it in order to qualify himself for investigating its connexion with English Masonry—the Union Mark Lodge stands in the unpleasant position of having neither lawful parent nor sponsor.

The Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, by its General Laws and Regulations, chapter 4, section 28, provides that "no one shall be exalted to the Royal Arch degree until he has received the degrees of Mark Master and Past Master, as also the Excellent degree; nor can any one be recognized as a Mark or Past Master who has not received these degrees in a Lodge or Chapter whose right to grant them is recognized by the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter or Grand Lodge of Scotland."

A Royal Arch Chapter, called the Fredericton, No. 77, on the registry of Scotland, is working in this city. At its regular meeting on last Wednesday, Senor Louis Gomez Casseres, pianist to the Earl of Mulgrave, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, presented himself as a visitor; he exhibited a diploma from the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England, by which it appears that he was duly exalted to that degree in the Chapter "Royal," attached to St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 137 (E.R.) in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the year 1855.

As our Chapter was about to work in the Mark Degree, he also produced a diploma or certificate, of which the following is a copy:—

“To all to whom these may come, more particularly Mark Master Masons :

“We, the presiding Officers of the Union Mark Lodge of Halifax, N.S., holding under the authority of the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master of the Lower Provinces, and attached to St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 137, on the registry of the Grand Lodge of England, do certify that Bro. Louis G. Casseres, having received the honorary degree of Mark Master, and Past Master, and chosen for his mark the Bible, we therefore recommend him as worthy of the fraternity all round the globe ; and in proof have given him this our Diploma, as a testimonial, with the seal of our Lodge attached thereto.”

“Signed this 11th day of November, 1853, of Masonry 5855.

(L.S.)

“JOHN D. NASH, W.M.,

“W. D. CUTLIP, S.W.,

“JOHN B. FAY, J.W.,

“R. J. ROMANS, Sec.

“Approved. A. KEITH, Prov. G. Master, for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, *ex officio* Head of Royal Arch Masonry.”

Although we had no doubt that his Mark certificate was genuine, and knew (for we had proved) that he was a Master Mason, we could not admit him as a visitor in the Mark Lodge. And thus a worthy Brother, whose love of the Craft had induced him to decline an invitation to an evening party given by a high functionary that he might visit his Brethren, was doomed to find that his Mark diploma was worthless, and that he had been deceived and defrauded.

We applied the constitutional remedy, and he is now legally in possession of all the degrees required in Scottish and American Royal Arch Masonry. But there are at present in this city a number of Masons who have obtained the Mark and Past Master degrees in Halifax, in English Mark Lodges ; and these cannot visit in our Mark Lodge, unless they come in as Initiates and pay the usual fee, although they have already paid a larger sum for their clandestine degrees.

I consider it unnecessary to add one word of comment upon a subject which must appeal to the common sense and the conscientiousness of every member of our Order ; but I must express an earnest hope that some measure may soon be adopted to relieve the Scottish Chapters in North America from the pain and mortification of refusing admission, as visitors, to worthy Brethren, who have been assured, at their reception into the Union Mark Lodge, that their diploma would be recognized by all Chapters and Lodges in Britain and America.

ROBERT GORVAN, M.E.Z. of Chapter No. 77.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, B.N.W.,

23rd October, 1858.

MARK MASONRY.

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

“Those who live in glass houses, should not throw stones.”

SIR AND BROTHER,—Your correspondent, “Y. B. C.,” in his letter in your magazine, headed his letter with a “sublime precept.” I have prefixed to my letter a proverb which I think, is applicable to “D. R. A. T. N.,” and

those who participate in the views and sentiments developed in his letter of the 3rd inst.

Certain epithets have been applied to the English Grand Mark Lodge,—viz., “irregular,” “surreptitious,” “spurious,” “self-constituted.” Without expatiating on the unmasonic character of such expressions, I should like to know how the Grand Chapter of Scotland became possessed of the right to grant charters or warrants for what is essentially a Craft degree? When the committee of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England met as committee of the Board of General Purposes, the result was that a portion of their report stated “that the Mark degree had no connexion with R. A. Masonry.” Why, then, should the Grand Chapter of Scotland assume the right to grant warrants for the Mark degree—and what is the difference between English and Scotch R.A. Masonry, which renders it a *sine quâ non* that no candidate for R. A. Masonry can present himself to a Scottish Chapter, unless he have previously taken the Mark degree?

Now sir, the Grand Lodge of Ireland properly exercises the right to grant Mark warrants, but they preclude English Masons from applying for warrants for Mark Lodges, by requiring them at the same time to take Craft warrants.

A question naturally arises here—Has the Grand Lodge of Scotland ever exercised the right to grant Mark warrants; or has the Grand Lodge of Scotland ignored the Mark degree as the Grand Lodge of England has done? It is quite clear, I think, that if the Grand Lodge of Scotland recognizes the Mark degree, it would be out of all character to suppose that the Grand Lodge of Scotland would delegate its power to grant warrants for a Craft degree, which I take it no one will deny the Mark degree to be. If the Grand Lodge of Scotland ignore the degree, why has the Grand Chapter of Scotland assumed the right to meddle with a Craft degree? From these considerations, I think the epithets applied to the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England may as fairly be applied to the Grand Chapter of Scotland.

Your correspondent, “Y. B. C.” has spared me the trouble of saying anything concerning the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England; and I fully coincide with the views of your correspondents from Hartlepool and Manchester, in your number for November 17th.

I will conclude with another proverb, of Scottish origin, I think, “Let bygones be bygones;” and let us forget all our differences, and live in harmony, unity, and brotherly love—for by this conduct only shall we show that we are just and upright Masons.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

Nov. 22nd, 1858.

A MARK MASTER.

THE EMULATION LODGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Having had the pleasure of attending, last evening, the anniversary festival of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, I cannot help remarking on the very satisfactory manner in which all the proceedings were conducted. The perfect working in the Lodge was an evidence of the unwearied skill and attention bestowed upon the members by the master mind at their head, and must have been deeply impressive on

all, more especially on those not in the frequent habit of attending such meetings; whilst at the banquet, the admirable way in which the Worshipful president of the evening fulfilled his duties in the chair, justly called forth the plaudits of the Brethren. Never has it been my good fortune to hear so beautiful and truthful an exposition of our duties as Masons, so eloquently or so successfully delivered, notwithstanding the attempts at interruption made by a few. It could not fail to strike me as a great pity that some three or four Brethren, whose names I could mention, should have endeavoured to create confusion and to interrupt the president in the way they did, by prolonging to an unreasonable extent the applause which was heartily given by all others in the Hall. That they failed in their object is not to be wondered at; for in a good cause, enunciating great truths, the Worshipful president was not likely to be deterred by the idle sneers of the few to whom those truths seem to be unpalatable. It is scarcely worth while to notice this petty display of ill feeling, pitiable as it was; still I cannot help remarking that, if Brethren can never manage to leave their cherished spleen at home, it would be better they remained there to nurse it. I, for one, derived great pleasure and instruction from what I heard both in the Lodge room and the Hall. Were the principles laid before us more frequently reduced to practice in our private Lodges, you will, I think, agree with me, sir, that we should all become better men and worthier Masons.

Nov. 27th, 1858.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
P.M.

THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—I have just been reading in your number of to-day the account of the recent proceedings of the Pro. Grand Lodge of Devonshire; and while one can derive nothing but satisfaction from witnessing the zeal displayed in behalf of our charities, and cannot but admire the spirit evinced by the Brethren of that province in their desire to be up and doing, I am not without apprehension that the advocacy of local institutions with objects similar to those attained by institutions already in existence, and situate in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, will very considerably militate against the success of the movement lately organized with a view to procure increased support to the latter—by means of which it was hoped their accommodation might be enlarged and their efficiency improved.

These institutions, be it remembered, are in no other respect "local" than as regards their position. The benefits they afford are universal in their application, and the returns and information recently laid before the Craft convincingly demonstrate that our country Brethren have no reason to complain of any neglect of their claims. The condition of prosperity at which our schools have arrived has been the growth of years, fostered by the resources of the entire Craft, and assisted by the contributions of Grand Lodge. To fully develop their advantages has been, and is, the chief end and aim of those more immediately connected with their management, who can best tell how ceaseless is the care and anxiety incidental to their endeavours. If the wishes and intentions expressed by Brethren in various provinces be carried into effect, this anxiety must be materially increased;

for, though not established as rivals, it cannot but be that by how much the "local" institutions are supported—their operations being necessarily restricted—by so much the old institutions, whose operations are co-extensive with the Craft, must suffer.

The building at Wandsworth was constructed for one hundred children, though the number is at present limited to seventy. The house lately purchased at Hornsey for the Boys School will accommodate thirty, the number actually there being twenty-five. If funds were forthcoming, thirty additional girls could be admitted to the former, with a very slight, if any, addition to the staff; and at Hornsey measures are already in progress for enlarging the accommodation so as to admit the seventy boys now on the institution; and it rests with the Brethren to say how soon these desirable results shall be accomplished.

Thoroughly ventilated as the subject of our charities has lately been, it is needless for me to encumber this communication with details. I ask your assistance in submitting these considerations to the attention of our provincial Brethren more especially, who, I feel sure, will not deem me presumptuous in offering them to their notice, but will, I hope, receive them in the spirit in which they are intended. Though no longer a member of the committee to which this subject was specially referred, I feel a lively interest in the welfare of our truly noble charitable institutions, and should deeply regret to see their prosperity imperilled by the diversion of any portion of those resources which, if concentrated for their support, would at no distant day secure to them a rank and position second to none, if not superior to any of the establishments of a kindred character.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours faithfully and fraternally,
London, 24th Nov., 1858. FREDK. BINCKES.

DARKNESS.—Darkness among Freemasons is emblematical of ignorance; for, as our science has technically been called "Lux," or light, the absence of light must be the absence of knowledge. Hence the rule that the eye should not see, until the heart has conceived, the true nature of those beauties which constitute the mysteries of our order. In the spurious Freemasonry of the ancient mysteries the aspirant was always shrouded in darkness, as a preparatory step to the reception of the full light of knowledge. The time of this confinement in darkness and solitude, varied in the different mysteries. Among the Druids of Britain the period was nine days and nights; in the Grecian mysteries it was three times nine days; while among the Persians, according to Porphyry, it was extended to the almost incredible period of fifty days of darkness, solitude, and fasting. In the beginning, light was esteemed above darkness, and the primitive Egyptians worshipped On, as their chief deity, under the character of eternal night. But, as the learned Oliver observes, "this worship was soon debased by superstitious practices." Darkness was then adorned as the first born, as the progenitor of day, and the state of existence before creation. Freemasonry has restored darkness to its proper place, as a state of preparation, the symbol of that antemundane chaos from whence light issued at the divine command; of the state of nonentity before birth, and of ignorance before the reception of knowledge. Hence, in the mysteries, the release of the aspirant from solitude and darkness was called the act of regeneration, and he was said to be born again, or to be raised from the dead. And in Masonry, the darkness which envelopes the mind of the uninitiated, being removed by the bright effulgence of Masonic light, Masons are appropriately called "the sons of light."—*Mackey's Lexicon.*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

BRO. ROXBURGH, G. Reg., acting as Prov. G.M. for Dorsetshire, *ex officio*, has appointed Bro. the Rev. Thomas Pearce, of Morden Vicarage, near Blandford, P.M. of the Wareham Lodge, and P.S.G.W. of the province, as D. Prov. G.M. Arrangements are being made for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge forthwith.

Two new Prov. G. Masters have recently been appointed, Bro. Wm. Henry M'Leod Read for the Eastern Archipelago, and Bro. Lieut.-colonel Macdonald for the presidency of Madras, *vice* Bro. R. H. Williams.

A CHARTER has been granted for a new Lodge, to be held at the Old Bell Inn, Dursley, Gloucestershire, under the title of the St. John's Lodge (No. 1063).

WE understand that the notion of motion to which we alluded last week as having been given for Grand Lodge—and which we expressed a hope would be withdrawn—has been so at the request of the R. W. Bro. with whom it was proposed Grand Lodge should express its sympathy.

THE anniversary of the St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction is to be celebrated at Bro. Copus's, Swan Tavern, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, on Friday next.

THE first meeting of stewards, to make preparations for the approaching Festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution, is to take place on Friday. The number of names of stewards at present received is fifty-five; but it is expected that upwards of sixty will be obtained, it being understood that two or three of the Grand Officers have signified their intention of serving, though their names have not yet been officially returned from their Lodges. There are still eighty London Lodges who have not returned a Steward. If we recollect aright, at a festival some eight or nine years since a subscription was commenced to provide a library for the Asylum at Croydon. Can any one tell us what has been done in the matter; or where the money is?

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, December 1st.—GRAND LODGE.—Lodges, Westminster and Keystone (10), Freemasons' Tavern; Jerusalem (233), Freemasons' Tavern; Florence Nightingale (1008), Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich.

Thursday, 2nd.—Lodges, Egyptian (29), George and Blue Boar; Strong Man (53), Falcon Tavern, Fetter Lane; Lion and Lamb (227), Bridge House Hotel; Ionic (275), Ship and Turtle; St. Andrew's (281), Freemasons' Tavern; Yarborough (812), George, Commercial Road East. *Chapter.*—St. James's (2), Freemasons' Tavern; Moriah (9), Thatched House.

Friday, 3rd.—*Chapters*, British (8), Freemasons' Tavern; Prince of Wales (324), Thatched House.

Saturday, 4th.—Lodges, London (125), Freemasons' Tavern; St. Thomas's (166), Freemasons' Tavern. General Committee of Boys' School.

Monday, 6th.—Lodges, Robert Burns (25), Freemasons' Tavern; Unity (82), London Tavern; Royal Jubilee (85), Anderton's Hotel; St. John's (107), Radley's Hotel; St. Luke's (168), Commercial Hall, Chelsea; Joppa (223), Albion Tavern; Unions (318), Freemasons' Tavern.

Tuesday, 7th.—Lodges, Albion (9), Freemasons' Tavern; Old Dundee (18), London Tavern; United Prudence (98), Albion Tavern; Temple (118), Ship and Turtle Tavern; Old Concord (201), Freemasons' Tavern; Euphrates (257), White Hart, Bishopsgate Street; Stability (264), Green Dragon, ditto; La Tolerance (784), Freemasons' Tavern. Colonial Board, at 3.

Wednesday, 8th.—Lodges, Fidelity (3), Freemasons' Tavern; Enoch (11), ditto; Union of Waterloo (13), King's Arms, Woolwich; Kent (15), Three Tuns, Southwark; Royal Athelstan (19), George and Blue Boar; Royal Noval (70), Freemasons' Tavern; Vitruvian (103), College Street, Lambeth; Eastern Star (112), Wade's Hotel, Poplar; Justice (172), Royal Albert, New Cross; Pilgrim (289), Ship and Turtle.

Thursday, 9th.—Lodges, Friendship (6), Thatched House Tavern; Friendship (248), Ship and Turtle; Bank of England (329), Radley's Hotel; Polish (778), Freemasons' Tavern; Canonbury (955), Canonbury Tavern, Islington. *Encampment.*—Mount Carmel, London Tavern.

Friday, 10th.—Lodges, Caledonian (156), Ship and Turtle; Bedford (183), Freemasons' Tavern; Union (195), London Tavern; High Cross (1056), Northumberland Park Hotel, Tottenham.

Saturday, 11th.—Lodge, Phoenix (202), Freemasons' Tavern.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

LODGE OF ANTIQUITY (No. 2).—A meeting of this very ancient Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday, the 24th November. Bro. Colonel W. Western, W.M. The business of the meeting was the passing of Bro. Augustus Waring Thiselton, and the raising of Bro. George Thomas Oldfield, both members of the Lodge of Hope and Unity, No. 259, Romford, Essex. This favour was conferred at the request of the W.M. of the Romford Lodge, in consequence of the next meeting not taking place until January, 1859. The visitors upon this occasion were, Bro. Col. Burlton, P. Prov. G.M. for Bengal; Bro. Henry Crohn, G. Sec. for German Correspondence; Bro. Henry Hervey, P.S.G. Deacon; Bros. Wheeler, W.M., Prince of Wales Lodge; Major Wright, &c., &c. The Lodge proceeded to the election of Master and Treasurer. Bro. Colonel Western was unanimously re-elected to the chair; and Bro. W. H. Smith, P.G.W., was re-elected Treasurer. Col. Western kindly took upon himself the office of Steward to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys at their next festival, on the 30th of March, 1859. The whole of the proceedings were performed in the usual masterly manner of the Lodge of Antiquity, and the proceedings of the after part of the evening marked by the utmost harmony and brotherly love.

NEPTUNE LODGE, (No. 22.)—At the regular monthly meeting of this Lodge, held on Thursday, Nov. 25th, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Bro. Batty, W.M., Bro. Edward Diggins was passed to the second degree, and Bro. W. P. de Manley Minn was raised to the third degree, in a manner that reflected the highest credit on Bro. Batty. Bro. H. Muggeridge, with his accustomed clear enunciation, explained the Lodge Board. This being the election meeting, Bro. Robert Farran, S.W., was unanimously elected W.M., and Bro. Wilcocks re-elected Treasurer. Bro. Holt was elected Tyler in place of Bro. Hookey, deceased. The audit committee was appointed, and instructions given for the usual arrangements of the installation meeting in January. Amongst the visitors were Bro. A. G. Goodall, of the Montgomery Lodge, Philadelphia, U.S.; Bro. Hogg, P.M., No. 109; Bro. How, &c. The usual banquet followed, and, in proposing "The Visitors," the W.M. especially referred to Bro. Goodall, to whom the Neptune Lodge held out the hand of fellowship, at the same time tendering his thanks to Bro. How for introducing Bro. Goodall to the Lodge. Bro. Goodall, in responding, said it was most gratifying to him to find that so soon after his arrival, scarcely twenty-four hours, in the old world, he was, thus a total stranger in their great city, so warmly

received by Brother Masons. Although a young Mason, he had had some experience; he had visited Lodges from New York to New Orleans; he had been in parts of the States, where he found that in towns that did not number a hundred white men, still there was to be found a Mason's Lodge. The warrant of the Montgomery Lodge came originally from England, and during the period of the revolution, it travelled from place to place until it finally settled in Philadelphia. At the present time, at least one third of its members were Englishmen, merchants of Philadelphia. It was therefore natural that he should feel some Masonic warmth in visiting a Lodge in the old world. He was pleased to tell them that Freemasonry was flourishing throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that he was convinced, after the trial it had gone through in the United States, there was no power but One that could prostrate Masonry. He observed in the working there were some variations, but the cardinal points were the same in the old and new worlds. The kind reception he had received would never be effaced from his memory, and he assured the Brethren that among the pleasurable recollections of his Masonic life would be his visit to the Neptune Lodge.

MOIRA LODGE (No. 109).—At the regular meeting of this Lodge, held on Tuesday, November 21st, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, Bro. R. Webster, W.M., a ballot was taken for Mr. Thomas Gardiner, which was unanimous in his favour, and he being in attendance, was initiated into the Order. The Brethren then proceeded to the election of officers for the year ensuing, and Bro. S. Driver was unanimously chosen W.M., Bro. G. W. K. Potter, P.M., and P.J.G.D., Treasurer, and Bro. Speight, the Tyler. The audit committee was chosen. The business ended, the Brethren adjourned to banquet, and between the toasts, which were given in the W.M.'s usual excellent manner, the Brethren were entertained by some excellent music from Bros. Donald King and Lawler, aided by Miss Cole. The health of the newly admitted apprentice was proposed in a forcible speech by Bro. Straight, P.M. Among the visitors were—Bros. Crohn, G. Sec. Ger. Cor.; Dr. Rowe, P.J.G.D.; Robinson, P.M., No. 158; Thomas, No. 72; Stubbs, No. 147; Jennings and Hill.

PRUDENT BRETHREN LODGE (No. 169).—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday, Nov. 23rd, the W.M., Bro. H. G. Warren, presiding, supported by a good muster of the Brethren. The W.M. initiated Mr. Davis into the order, after which the election of W.M. for the ensuing year was proceeded with, the ballot falling on Bro. Charles Hart, S.W. Bro. Warren was elected Treasurer. The Brethren afterwards adjourned to banquet, and passed a pleasant evening.

LODGE OF TRANQUILLITY (No. 218).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, November 22nd, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, Bro. Myer Harris, W.M., presided, supported by his officers. The business of the evening commenced by the raising of Bro. Henry Harris to the sublime degree of a M.M., the imposing ceremony being ably performed by the W.M. Bro. Barrett was passed to the second degree. The sum of £20 was voted to the widow of a late member of this Lodge. The business being over, the Brethren adjourned for refreshment, the W.M. presiding. The usual Masonic toasts having been given, the W.M. then gave "The Visitors," for which Bro. Morris, of the Lodge of Israel, returned thanks. At the banquet, £10 was collected for the benevolent fund of the Lodge. At the last meeting of this Lodge a very elegant silver tea service was presented to Bro. Charles Hermann, the Secretary, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the members of the Lodge of Tranquillity to Bro. P.M. Charles Hermann, Honorary Secretary, for his able services as Secretary of this Lodge for six years."

LODGE OF INDUSTRY (No. 219).—This Lodge held its usual meeting at Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, November 23rd. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the W.M. (Bro. Guy) the business of the evening was undertaken by Bro. Suter, P.M. It consisted of one initiation and one passing, both of which ceremonies were impressively performed. Lodge business being concluded, about thirty Brethren assembled round the banquet table, at which harmony and good

fellowship predominated. The visitors were Bro. Andrew, P.M., No. 752; Bro. Foster, No. 276; Bro. Watson, No. 56.

PERCY LODGE (No. 234).—A meeting of this Lodge took place on the 9th inst., at the Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall Street, Bro. E. Burrell, P.M., W.M.; Bro. Tyerman, S.W.; and Bro. J. R. Warren, J.W. The Lodge was opened at the precise time named in the summons, and the business proceeded with. The minutes of the last Lodge were read by the newly appointed Secretary, Bro. Lambert, P.M., and confirmed. Several communications were received, and then Mr. John Gladman, who had been proposed and seconded at the last meeting and now balloted for, being present, was admitted a member of the antient and honourable society, the ceremony being performed in an admirable manner by the W.M. The intended testimonial to the late valued Secretary of this Lodge, Bro. Key, P.M., was referred to a committee to be carried out, and for that purpose to confer with several other Lodges and Provincial Lodges and Chapters, of which he is a member. Bro. J. R. Warren, the very zealous Secretary of the Percy Lodge of Instruction, stated that the members of that Lodge had expressed a wish that it might be removed to the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane, as a more convenient place of meeting for the Brethren, and requested to know if the sanction of the mother Lodge would be accorded to them. The W.M., in putting the matter to the Lodge for their consideration, said that he wished to observe that he thought they might with safety place the greatest confidence in Bro. Warren; and of his own knowledge he could testify to the admirable manner in which the Lodge of Instruction had been resuscitated and worked by Bro. Warren, who was at all times willing to afford Masonic instruction to its members. In answer to an inquiry, Bro. Warren said it was not the intention to change the evening of meeting, and though Saturday evening was said to be not the most convenient for the Percy members, it was understood the Lodge was desirous of doing everything in its power to contribute to the wishes of the Instruction Lodge, and would therefore sanction the removal as required. All business being ended, the Brethren sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared for them by Bro. Painter, in his usual style, and a happy evening ensued. We observed Bro. Acocks, of the Lodge of Confidence, and Bro. Hunter, from a Lodge in Ireland, were there as visitors. The W.M. requested the Brethren to drink their healths in bumpers, and stated how delighted the Brethren were to be honoured with their visit, and especially by one from a Lodge in the sister country, and hoped both the visitors would repeat their visit on another occasion. Bros. Hunter and Acocks returned thanks, and expressed themselves exceedingly gratified both with the working of the Lodge and the reception given them at the banquet. The members separated as usual at an early hour.

UNITED PILGRIMS (No. 745).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, Nov. 24th, at the Manor House, Walworth, Bro. W. Neats, W.M., presided. Bros. M'Laren, Clarke, and Dunster, were severally introduced, and entrusted with the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being performed by Bro. Farmer in a very beautiful manner. After this business had been disposed of, an application was made by Bro. Norwood on behalf of a gentleman who was about to proceed to India, to sanction the holding of a Lodge of emergency at an early day, and, in the meantime, that an application should be made to the Grand Master for a dispensation to allow him to pass through his degrees. The Lodge was then closed in due form, after which twenty-three of the brethren adjourned to a banquet, provided in Bro. Wale's usual style. The customary Masonic toasts having been given and responded to, the W.M. proposed "The health of the Visitors," which was responded to by Bro. the Rev. W. Beckford, Prov. G.C., who made an eloquent speech, and said that if any of the Brethren visited Bristol, the hospitality he had that night received from the Lodge of the United Pilgrims should not go unacknowledged. The W.M. proposed "The health of the Officers of the Lodge," for which Bro. Thomas returned thanks. The evening was passed in a most agreeable manner, the proceedings being enlivened by some excellent singing by Bros. Braham, Norwood, and others, and the Brethren separated in a truly Masonic manner. [The application for a dispensation to allow a Brother to pass through the different stages in less than the allotted time, will be useless.—Ed.]

INSTRUCTION.

EMULATION LODGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

THE anniversary festival of this excellent Lodge of Instruction for M.Ms. only, worked under the authority of the Lodge of Unions (No. 318), was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday last, November 26th. The Lodge was opened for work at seven o'clock, Bro. Havers, P.G.D., presiding as W.M., supported by Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, P.G.D., as P.M.; Bro. Pulteney Scott, S.G.D.; Bro. Hopwood, P.J.G.D.; Bro. Roxburgh, G. Reg.; Bro. Clarke, G. Sec.; Bro. Jennings, G.D.C.; Bro. Hall, P.G.Reg., and Prov. G.M., Cambridgeshire; Bro. Henderson, P.G. Reg; Bro. Hervey, P.G.D.; Bro. Dr. Rowe, P.G.D.; Bro. Potter, P.G.D.; Bro. Evans, P.G.S.B.; Bro. Mason, P.G.S.B.; Bro. Le Veau, P.G.S.B.; and about 200 other members of the Craft. Three sections of the second degree were ably worked by Bro. Fenn, S.W.; Bro. Dolman, J.W., and Bro. Taylor, I.G.—the questions being put by Bro. S. B. Wilson. A number of joining members having been proposed, the Lodge was closed about half-past eight o'clock. The Brethren afterwards reassembled at the banquet table, Bro. Havers, P.S.G.D., presiding, where a very elegant supper was served.

The cloth having been removed,

The W.M. gave "The pious memory of Peter Gilkes," which was drunk amidst solemn silence.

The W.M. next gave "The Queen and the Craft," which was duly honoured.

The W.M. then said: Brethren, the next toast is one which is always received with the greatest cordiality amongst Masons—I mean "The health of the Earl of Zetland, the M.W.G.M." Brethren, I know of no institution, whether of ancient or modern times, which presents to us so perfect a model of a republic, as that of Freemasonry. The people are supreme. We elect our Grand Master for one year, and for one year only. We clothe him with dignity, surround him with honour, and endow him with various privileges; and it is well for Freemasonry that it should be so. Freemasonry may be compared to an arch; of that arch the G.M. is the keystone, and it is well that it should be so. Our present G.M. has presided over us for fifteen years, and my belief is, that he has proved himself a worthy and a good officer of the Craft. (Hear, hear, and cheers). He will stand for renomination in a few days, and for re-election in a few months. Now, Brethren, nothing can be further from my mind than to suggest that the present G.M. should be re-elected; and I am sure that nothing could be further from the wishes of the G.M. than that I should do so. Thus much only will I say—if it is determined that he should go out of office, let him go forth honoured and respected—(hear, hear)—bearing with him our thanks and acknowledgments for the services he has undoubtedly rendered to the Craft. (Hear, hear). If you re-elect him, continue to him, as you have hitherto done, that kind and generous support which will enable him to perform his duties with efficiency as regards you, and with comfort and satisfaction as regards himself. (Applause). Not only for his private worth, but for his public services, I ask you to drink "Health, long life, and prosperity to the Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons."

This toast was honoured with great applause, and more than ordinary enthusiasm.

The Worshipful Master: Brethren, the next toast which I have to propose to you is "The health of the Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers." I regret to state, that our Deputy Grand Master is suffering from very severe indisposition. You will all recollect when our late most respected Deputy G.M., the Earl of Yarborough, was attacked by a serious illness, and it became necessary to find some one to fill his place, Lord Panmure, an old and valued officer in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and an old member of the Grand Lodge of England, kindly accepted the appointment, and that he did so at the very moment when he was fully occupied with his important duties as a minister of the crown. (Hear). I am sure you must all be gratified to see so many of the Grand

Officers present with us this evening—(applause)—brethren who are some of them the ablest of modern Masons. (Cheers). I shall not particularize them; I need only say that they are all good and worthy Brethren. I look on the Grand Officers as occupying very much the same position in the Grand Lodge as the Past Masters occupy in the private Lodges. The Grand Officers have no more power in Grand Lodge than belongs to Past Masters in private Lodges—they have only that power which their individual character and influence secure for them. I believe they do exert considerable influence, but it is derived wholly and solely from their individual character and merits. We have many of them present this evening who have done good suit and service to Masonry; but we have one who is particularly distinguished, whether in his own Lodge, in Grand Lodge, or in the Prov. Grand Lodge of which he is the Master; and I need hardly say that I refer to my Bro. Hall, who sits on my right hand. (Applause). In giving you “The health of the Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers,” whose ranks I hope to see recruited, year by year, from amongst the best and worthiest of the Craft, I shall couple with the toast the name of Bro. Hall, Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire.

The toast was then drunk amidst much applause.

Bro. Hall returned thanks:—I am deeply sensible, Worshipful Master and Brethren, of the honour which you have conferred upon the Grand Officers, by the manner in which this toast has been proposed and received. In so numerous a body there must necessarily be many differences of opinion; but for those who are present, and for those who are absent, I may say that those who are present are, and those who are absent would be, highly gratified by the proceedings of this evening. I am a very old member of this Lodge, I knew it in its early days, when I sat at the feet of Peter Gilkes. (Applause). I regret, however, that this is the first time I have attended one of these annual gatherings; but I assure you, that if spared, it shall not be the last. (Hear, hear). We have not met here to while away an idle hour, we are drawn here by an anxious desire to promote the interests of the Craft, and to perpetuate in all their purity and integrity those ancient ceremonies and mystic rites of our Order which we desire to preserve, not only as the bond which holds us together, but as symbolical of those grand principles on which Freemasonry is founded. (Hear, hear.) Brethren, the manner in which these ceremonies have been performed to-day is honourable to this Lodge of Instruction; and the Grand Officers are delighted at what they have seen and heard, and at having an opportunity of meeting such an assemblage as has been gathered together on the present occasion. On behalf of the Grand Officers, I do not say that every appointment which has been made is the best that could have been made. I feel that many of the appointments which we hold might have been conferred upon more worthy men. But every appointment which has been made by the Grand Master has been made from pure and disinterested motives, and therefore those appointments are honourable to the Brethren, and honourable to the Grand Master who appointed them. (Hear.) Were it otherwise, those appointments would be disgraceful both to the conferrer, and to those who accepted them. (Applause.) On behalf of the Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Officers present and absent, I return you sincere thanks. (Cheers.)

The Worshipful Master—Brethren, in approaching the toast of the evening, I can assure you that I by no means undervalue the difficulties of the task I have before me. To tell you that in the Emulation Lodge of Improvement Masonry is taught in all its purity, would be to tell you that which has been repeatedly told you by abler and older Masons than myself. To tell you that this Lodge of Instruction, not only by its labours this evening, but by its constant labours, and by the admirable manner in which the duties are performed, is entitled not only to the gratitude of every one present, but to the gratitude of every Brother wherever English Masonry is known and taught, would be but to reiterate a thrice told tale. (Hear.) To speak to you of the services of those who have laboured worthily in the work of this Lodge, and none more so than our distinguished Bro. Wilson, whose absence no one regrets more than myself, but who is compelled by indisposition to leave us (loud applause), would be, if not to weary you, at least to adduce nothing new. Rather let me, and I trust I shall not be deemed too bold in the attempt, endeavour to add my mite to the instruction of the evening,

(cheers), and addressing myself chiefly to my younger Brethren, but incidentally to all, endeavour to show how the precepts taught in this Lodge may be carried out in the every day conduct of our Masonic work. (Hear, hear.) No object can be more laudable than the ambition on the part of young Masons to become perfect in the ritual; it is the stepping stone to Masonic excellence, for without it they are nothing; but if we confine ourselves to that, and that only, ours will be but *lip* Masonry at best. (Hear.) We have higher and more important duties to perform towards ourselves, towards the institution, and towards the world in general. We owe it to ourselves to endeavour to enforce by example, as well as by precept, those glorious principles which are nowhere more clearly inculcated than in our beautiful lectures, and nowhere more forcibly impressed than in the working of our ceremonies; to surrender each one his individual interests to the welfare of the many; to labour each one in his peculiar vocation to promote, not his own advantage, but that of the institution of which we are all members; without this, vain are the precepts of Masonry—vain will be the labours of our teachers—(hear, hear)—to our institution, by not only supporting its dignity, its honour, and its reputation, but by endeavouring by all means in our power to add to that honour, to extend that reputation, and by carefully avoiding all that can by possibility compromise it. (Hear, hear.) First and foremost, then, let us be careful of those whom we introduce into our ranks. (Hear, hear.) Let us not introduce any man who is not likely either to confer additional honour, or at least help us to maintain our already deservedly high character. (Hear.) And here I would observe that too much care and discrimination cannot be observed in the admission of new members; for there is too much reason to believe that in some Lodges men are admitted into Masonry, whose sole object is not that of “rendering themselves more extensively serviceable to their fellow creatures.” (Hear, hear.) Nothing can be more subversive of the true interests of Masonry than the supposition that it can degenerate into a mere benefit society. (Hear, hear.) Let no one suppose that he either is or ought to be an uninterested member, or that he is without the power of contributing his share to the general welfare. All may help, and Masonry has a claim on the services of all her sons. Besides being a zealous brother in his Lodge, assiduous in attending to his duties there—besides being a supporter of our charities—each may find his place on one of the many committees of those charities, in our Boards, or in our Grand Lodge,—each may find a place according to his disposition his leisure, and his power,—in each may lend valuable aid, and in all may enforce by his example the genuine precepts of our Order. Let no one imagine that this great institution can be left to go on its way without the assistance of the many who can and may, and ought to help it. (Cheers.) Each one, I say, has his part to fulfil, and the humblest labourer may contribute his quota to the general good. (Renewed cheering.) No one can have a higher appreciation of the advantage and utility of Freemasonry than myself, and here I cannot resist quoting to you some three or four lines from a sermon, although it may be unusual to quote from such a source on an occasion like the present. The discourse to which I allude was delivered by the Rev. Bro. Sanderson, P.G. Chaplain for Suffolk, on the occasion of its last meeting. So truthful and so touching an address ought to be in the hands of every member of our Order. (Hear, hear.) After speaking of the secrets of Freemasonry so far as they can be spoken of in the presence of the uninitiated, he says:—

“Such, and such only, are our Masonic secrets—the signs and tokens by which we know each other—the symbolical teaching by which those tokens are explained, and the sanctity of religious reverence which gives dignity to the whole. With these, a Mason, whatever sun may have risen upon his birth, will find in every people, a language—in every Brother, a friend—in every country, a home.”

I have already said that no man can have a higher appreciation of the excellencies and advantages of Masonry than I have. I behold in it one of the most strange and striking brotherhoods which ever existed. I see it possessing a power “to open new fountains in the human heart,”—possessed by no other institution. I see it not exclusive in its works of charity; but in its grants to Hanover, to Spain, and other countries, and to our own countrymen in their periods of distress—in its grants to the Patriotic and to the Indian Funds—opening its hand liberally to ad-

minister to the necessities of those who are not immediately of us, and who have no claim upon us, other than in the discharge of our claim to be practitioners of a universal benevolence. (Applause). I see it support and nobly support its vast and varied charities, I see it generally united and brotherly in its internal union. I behold in it a means of bringing together and uniting in one happy communion men of all kindreds and tongues, of every diversity of religious and political feeling—linking generations each to each in the bonds of the purest and most disinterested friendship. Seeing all these things, and proud as every man must be of such an institution, I should like to see it do more, and identify itself now, as it did of old, in some degree with the prosecution of scientific and intellectual research. (Applause). Masons of old were not less charitable, as far as their means permitted, nor were they less united than ourselves, and they did much for science. They identified themselves with it, indeed they were the leaders of one particular branch, and that the earliest and the most useful. Masonry, first a religious mystery, afterwards became a scientific and social union. Neglected and almost forgotten, it at length appeared again as a charitable and social institution. May it be reserved for us to regain for it its former high position! (Loud and continued applause). I trust the day is not far distant when Masonry shall take an immense stride—when private Lodges shall devote a portion of their time to the study of the arts and sciences—when men shall once more seek our temples as a means of advancement in knowledge—when the parent body, with a local habitation worthy of its name, shall encourage the study of those liberal arts which lie within its peculiar province. (Hear, hear.) As the first step in this direction, I hail with peculiar pleasure and delight the prospect which appears to be opening before us. I long to see a library established within these walls. (Applause.) I trust that one of the objects to be carried out in that library will be the delivery of lectures on scientific subjects connected especially with our institution. I should like to see its walls adorned not only with the interesting relics of antiquity, its shelves enriched with the works of the learned of all ages, but I should like to see it adorned also with the busts and statues, the portraits and reminiscences of the great, the good, the noble—fitting testimonials to those who have distinguished themselves by their acquirements in science, or by their devotion to our Order. (Applause.) Why should not our children and our childrens' children see perpetuated in lasting marble, or in faithful portraiture, the lineaments of those who have laboured worthily and well in our cause? By the side of Wren and Jones should stand the noble and the great, a Sussex or a Moira, and by them again, the humbler, but not less useful, labourers in the Craft. Why should not our children gaze on their features and see what manner of men were they who taught and led in days gone by? Why should not a Gilkes or a Wilson (applause) occupy with the great, side by side, a fitting place? As in life, so in memory, side by side, in Masonic equality, the noble and the learned, the great and the good—just tribute to their labour, just memorial to their worth. (Hear, hear.) It is worthy of remark that almost all the Grand Lodges of the present day have taken their origin from the Grand Lodge of England—the greatest, the oldest, the purest, and consequently the most influential of all Grand Lodges. (Hear.) It may be compared in fact to a city set upon a hill. We are the great centre and authority in Freemasonry. Let not this be merely a proud boast, but let it rather awaken us to a sense of our responsibilities. It is no proof of our weakness, as some would teach to our disparagement, that some of our Brethren have cast off their allegiance and have found themselves strong enough to stand alone. It is rather a proof of the extension of the influence and power of Freemasonry. If Freemasonry be carried out in Canada in all its integrity, as it doubtless will be, English Masons will never complain of the progress, or envy the prosperity of their Canadian Brethren, but rather hasten to bury all past differences in oblivion, and offering them cordially the right hand of fellowship, heartily wish them God-speed. (Loud applause.) Brethren, the Grand Lodge of England has arrived at a period of unexampled prosperity. We are rising into gigantic power and influence. Yet is this position not without its dangers. Apathy and indifference on the one hand, envy and jealousy on the other, may yet make us experience the bitter truth of those lines of the poet, that—

“ Kingdoms which long have stood,
And slow to strength and power attained at last,
Thus from the summit of high fortune's flood
They ebb to ruin fast.”

United and faithful, we may boldly defy difficulties—disunited and unfaithful, we shall become an easy prey to designing men. The danger we have to guard against is a danger from within, and not a danger from without. (Hear, hear.) Internal disunion, and not external aggression is what we have to fear. We have a cause common to one and all—and in that cause we must labour. In private Lodges nothing so certainly and so speedily ensures decay and ruin as the existence of “party” within it; and just so it is with the Grand Lodge. (Hear, hear.) Nothing can or will be so ruinous. It checks progress, it embarrasses the conduct of affairs, it hinders needful reforms, provokes contentions, and is directly opposed to the spirit and letter of our ancient laws. In such a society as ours, difference of opinion cannot fail to occur; let us endeavour to conduct these differences to a peaceful and Masonic issue. (Applause.) As a violation of our first principles, “party” should not be heard of or tolerated amongst us. (Cheers.) I do not believe—I cannot believe—I will not believe—that there is, or can be, an individual amongst us who would prefer his own personal interests to the interests of our noble institution—(hear)—who would sacrifice the interests and destroy the harmony of this noble institution to satisfy selfish ends. No such man is or can be amongst us; if such a one there ever should be, I would proclaim him recreant throughout the length and breadth of the land, an enemy to our Order, false to his oath, and traitor to the society to which he has solemnly sworn fidelity. (The speaker was here greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause and a hearty round of “good fire.”) Brethren, societies, like nations, have their periods of difficulty; and these, like storms, recur with some degree of seeming regularity. Pondering over some of our recent difficulties, and endeavouring to explain to myself their origin and their causes, I have been reminded of a story which bears date anterior even to that claimed by Masonry. It relates that Jove, in one of his joyous moments over a bowl of nectar, determined to send a present to the poor mortals below. He commissioned Momus—there were no Pickfords in those days—(laughter) to be the bearer of his message, who descended from Olympus, carrying with him a large bundle, which, being opened, presented to the eyes of the gaping multitude myriads of—spectacles! Now these spectacles were composed of different coloured glass, so that each one looking through only his own glasses, saw objects in a different colour from that in which they appeared to his neighbours; and thence arose great diversity of opinion. Now, I really think that some of these spectacles are in use amongst the Masonic fraternity in the present day; and hence, in surveying our Brethren, some look yellow, some green, others black, and some very blue. (Laughter.) It is to the use of these several glasses that I ascribe many of our recent difficulties. (Hear.) If we would only look occasionally through our neighbour's glass, and get him, if he will, to take a peep through ours, and see how we judge of each other's acts, depend upon it we should be none the worse, and Masonry would be all the better for the exchange. (Hear, hear.) No feuds are so bitter as family feuds. Masons, we know, can love each other with the love of brothers; let us not emulate the quarrels of blood relations. Life is not too long for us to spend so much of our time in bickering and quarrel. (Applause.) Let us here, on this appropriate occasion, on this spot, consecrated for the time to the true work of Masonry—let us bury all our animosities, let us resolve to work together in kindness and in brotherly love, to treat each other with courtesy and forbearance, and let the new year which is about to commence prove the opening of a new era in Masonic unity. (Applause.) Let us be true to ourselves and true to each other. Let us remember that we have not only to maintain our institution in honour and respect, we have not only to support our charities and to see that their funds are faithfully and judiciously administered, we have not only to practise that charity of the purse which will enable it to be said of us that—

“ We ourselves have been
The fathers and the dealers out

Of some small blessings ; have been kind
To such as needed kindness ;"

but let us not be unmindful of that other charity which

"Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even,
And opens in each heart a little Heaven."

To us are committed the fatherless and the orphan, the aged and the helpless ; we have to educate and maintain our little children ; we have to support our aged and decayed Brethren and their widows ; we have to obey our laws, preserve harmony, and maintain the respect of the world ; and in thus carrying out our trust, we have, above all, to hand down to our successors our noble and time-honoured institution not only unimpaired in usefulness, unsullied in fame, untarnished in lustre, but shining all the more brightly for the care we have bestowed upon it and the fidelity with which we have carried out its precepts. (Applause.) It will thus be perceived that our duties, over and above teaching the ritual of Freemasonry, are neither few nor slight. We are told to convince mankind of the excellence of our Institution, pursuing these high aims with steady purpose ; thus shall we do so, and great will be our reward ; thus "will remembrance gather from the past the pride of faithfulness," and thus will our aggregate exertions produce not only good fruit to ourselves, but exert an enormous influence over the welfare of mankind in general. (Applause.) Brethren, let me now ask you to join with me in drinking a long prosperity to the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, and in the absence of Brother Wilson, let me name Bro. Hervey.

The toast was then drunk with great enthusiasm.

Bro. Hervey, Prov. G.D., returned thanks, and on rising was received with protracted applause. He said : Brethren, I am sure that your protracted applause is more owing to the eloquent speech to which you have just listened, than to the simple mention of my name in connexion with the prosperity of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. I need not tell you that I take a deep interest in the welfare of this Lodge, and I am sure, that if the worthy Brother, whose place I now occupy (Bro. Wilson), had been enabled to remain here during the evening, he would have expressed the interest he feels in the Lodge, and have addressed you much better than I can do. I do not possess the eloquence of our excellent friend, the Worshipful Master of the evening, and I shall not throw a wet blanket on the glowing truths to which he has just given utterance. (Laughter and applause). I don't know that I can wish the Emulation Lodge of Improvement greater prosperity than that which it now enjoys, a proof of which is seen in the great gathering which our Worshipful Master is now presiding over. (Hear). What can we desire in this Lodge more than the excellent working to which we have this evening listened ? (Hear). I do not think, that if I were to talk from now till next Friday evening, when I shall take the chair in this Lodge, that I could impress upon you the truths of Masonry more fervently and earnestly than the Worshipful Master has done. (Applause). I shall, therefore, simply thank you all for drinking the toast which has just been given by the Worshipful Master, and thank him for associating my name with that toast. (Hear, hear). I trust that, in the ensuing year, we may have such another meeting. (Applause). I need not desire it to be more numerously attended, or to see more union amongst its Brethren ; and I may add, that I need not desire to see better working than we have had this evening. (Cheers).

Bro. Hall, Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire, then said,—Brethren, it is my pleasing duty to propose to you "The health of the W.M. of this evening." (Applause.) And if I were to consult my own feelings and private friendship, I might trespass considerably upon your time. But, Brethren, there is one person whose feelings are more to be considered either than mine or yours—I mean the Brother who is the object of this toast, to whom I know nothing that would be more offensive than to listen to a laudatory speech concerning himself. I could wish, therefore, that for a few moments, he were either absent or subjected to the influence of chloroform or some other process by which he might be spared the pain of listening to praises of himself. But as that cannot be done, I must perform my duty with as much delicacy as possible. I may truly say there does not exist in the Craft a more able

and zealous friend of Masonry than the individual whom you have placed this day in the chair. (Hear.) He makes great sacrifices of his valuable time, and brings great energy and ability to bear upon Masonic questions. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) By these means he has secured the respect and affection of his Brethren. (Hear.) He has been rewarded by a high position in Grand Lodge. He possesses the confidence of the Grand Master. (Hear.) But there is one thing which he appreciates as highly as any other mark of the confidence of his Brethren that has been conferred upon him, and that is the honour of being chosen to preside over you on the present occasion. (Cheers.) It is not by routine that he has been called upon to fill this high position, but by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the Brethren. (Applause.) How he has discharged the duties devolving upon him this evening you are as well able to judge as I am. (Cheers.) I now call upon you, therefore, to testify your appreciation of the manner in which he has discharged those duties and of his claims upon your gratitude and affection, by uniting with me in drinking "health and prosperity to him." (Applause.) The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

The Worshipful Master said—Brethren, I should be unworthy of your kind reception if I ventured at any length to trespass further upon your time. I will only thank you, and say that there is nothing that I desire more than to be recognized as an honourable, zealous, and upright Freemason. (Cheers.)

Bro. Jennings, G. Dir. of Cers., said he had a toast to propose which he was sure would be acceptable. He had made some inquiries into the genealogy of this Lodge of Instruction, knowing that they must pay due regard to the parent, if they would do justice and honour to the child. (Hear.) He had found that the Emulation Lodge of Improvement sprang from the Lodge of Unions, and to that Lodge he was sure that they would all admit that they were deeply indebted. He asked them, therefore, to do honour to that Lodge by drinking to its prosperity, and with the toast he would couple the health of one of its Past Masters, who was present, Bro. Green. (Cheers.)

The toast having been cordially drunk,

Bro. Green, on behalf of himself and the Lodge of Unions, acknowledged the compliment. He assured the Brethren that the Lodge of Unions felt the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. He apologized also for the unavoidable absence of the present Master of that Lodge. He cordially echoed the sentiments which had that evening gone forth from the chair with respect to the cultivation of science by the Masonic body. He should be delighted to see, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of England, scholarships founded which would materially assist in carrying out their objects. (Hear.) But after the eloquent speech to which they had listened from the chair, —(hear, hear,)—he would not detain them by going into details, and having again thanked the Brethren, he sat down amidst considerable applause.

Bro. Savage proposed the next toast, which was "Prosperity to the Stability Lodge of Instruction," which he described as holding, in the eastering portion of the metropolis, a similar position to that held by the Emulation Lodge of Improvement in the west. He spoke in the highest terms of the excellent working at the "Stability," which were only equalled, he said, by the working which they had witnessed that evening. He described the "Emulation" and "Stability" as twin sisters.

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Bro. Dr. Rowe, P.G.D., then gave "The Stewards and the General Committee," which, having been duly honoured, was responded to by

Bro. Hervey, who said that they would endeavour to make all those who honoured them with their presence next year as comfortable as they had been this. (Cheers.)

The next toast proposed was the health of the Brethren who had worked in the Lodge, to whose Masonic knowledge and experience a high and well-deserved compliment was paid.

The toast having been drunk, was duly responded to by the S.W., Bro. Fenn.

Then came the Tyler's toast, which was given by Bro. Rice in his usual impressive manner, and the proceedings terminated.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—A meeting of the members of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, Nov. 23rd, at the Queen Elizabeth, King's Row, Walworth; Bro. Handford, of the Crystal Palace Lodge, presided as W.M., supported by Bro. H. Thompson as S.W., and Bro. Bertram as J.W. After the usual business, Bro. J. R. Warren, pursuant to notice given at the last meeting, moved that the sum of 5*l.* be taken from the funds of the Lodge, and placed in the hands of Bro. Wake, the steward appointed by the parent Lodge to attend the approaching festival on behalf of the Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows to be held on the 26th of January next, as the donation of this Lodge of Instruction. Bro. Brett, W.M., of the parent Lodge, seconded the motion, and said, that by another payment of a similar amount within two years, the Lodge would become life governors of the institution, which would be a position highly creditable to them, showing the great benefits which were to be afforded to their Masonic charities by small contributions at Lodges of Instruction. Indeed, he believed that those Lodges were the best supporters of their Masonic institutions, and most sincerely did he hope that it would stimulate other Lodges to go and do likewise. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

PROVINCIAL.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD.—*Stuart Lodge* (No. 787).—The meeting of this Lodge was held at Bedford, on Wednesday, Nov. 24th, and drew together a goodly number of the Brethren. The banquet followed the business proceedings. Bro. F. Crew, P.M., No. 1., was present, and threw out some excellent hints relative to the augmentation of the gift funds, in place of the present plan of passing round the boxes. The mayor of Northampton, with two or three other gentlemen from the Pomfret Lodge, also attended the meeting; and Bros. James Bruton and Crew sang in their happiest style.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, December 7th, Beaufort (120), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Wednesday, 8th, Royal Sussex (221), ditto, at 7; Friday, 10th. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7½. *Chapter*.—Thursday, 9th, Clarence (81), ditto, at 7.

CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 8th, Fidelity (623), White Hart, Flowery Field, at 6; Thursday, 9th, Mersey (701), Angel Hotel, Birkenhead, at 5. *Mark*.—Friday, December 10th, Joppa (S.C.), Angel Inn, Birkenhead, at 6.

DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 6th, Harmony (182), Swan Inn, Plymouth, at 7; Fidelity (280), Three Tuns, Tiverton, at 7; Bedford (351), Private Room, Tavistock, at 7; Tuesday, 7th, St. John's (83), Masonic Hall, Plymouth, at 7; Wednesday, 8th, Fortitude (122), Prince George Hotel, Stonehouse, at 7.

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, December 7th, Marquis of Granby (146), Freemasons' Hall, Durham, at 7; Thursday, 9th, Palatine (114), Bridge Hotel, Sunderland, at 8; Restoration (128), Town Hall, Darlington, at 7.

ESSEX.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 8th, United (998), George Hotel, Colchester, at 7.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, December 7th, Sherborne (1004), George Hotel, Stroud, at 5½.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 6th, Oakley (995), Black Boy, Basingstoke, at 6; Thursday, 9th, Royal Gloucester (152), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7. *Encampment*.—Wednesday, 1th, Royal Naval, Phoenix Lodge Rooms, Portsmouth, at 7.

WINCHESTER.—*Lodge of Economy* (No. 90).—The general monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on Wednesday evening, the 24th November last, at the Lodge-room, Black Swan Hotel, the W.M., Bro. Jno. Naish presiding, ably supported by the Senior Warden, *pro tem.*, Bro. C. Sherry, P.M., and the J.W., Bro. Hasleham. There were about thirty members and visitors present. The first business, after the usual preliminaries, was the initiation of a new candidate, Mr. H. Huggins, (editor of the *Hants Chronicle*), who had been unanimously elected a member of the honourable Craft. The ceremony was performed by the W.M., assisted by his officers, and the beautiful charge to the initiate was most impressively delivered by Bro. Oakshott, P.M. The Lodge then proceeded to some important business.

Proposed Honorary Distinction.—Bro. Sherry, P.M., said—I rise to propose that Bro. Frederick Binckes, P.M., No. 11, be chosen as an honorary member of this Lodge. I do so with much pleasure, knowing that you will agree with me that he has rendered much benefit to the Masonic Craft. I have, during the last three years, in company with a few Brethren, whom I now see present, attended the quarterly communications of Grand Lodge, and have there witnessed his energy and perseverance in advancing the cause of Masonry. I think we are best able to judge a Brother by his acts; and, if I am not mistaken, he has done, if not more, quite as much, in advancing the Masonic charities, as any Brother of the present day. I much regret the little differences of opinion upon other matters between him and Bro. Symonds, which has caused their separation on the committee of reference on the Masonic schools, for I believe that two better Brethren could not have been selected for that business. I think you will find that Bro. Binckes has served as steward to all the charities, and materially assisted in advancing their funds, and also improved the system of education in the Girls School. You will find his name associated with the different boards and committees; and I believe he spends more of his valuable time in Masonry than he does in his business. I am anxious that we should testify our respect to him for the course he has taken, by creating him an honorary member of our Lodge, and I have much pleasure in proposing him accordingly.

Bro. Hubbersty seconded the motion.

Some conversation ensued, in which the merits of Bro. Binckes were generally acknowledged, and the motion was then entered in the usual way on the minutes of the Lodge.

The Victoria Memorial.—Bro. Sherry again addressing the Lodge, said:—Having taken into my careful consideration the subject of the memorial from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria, just issued on the paper of the Grand Lodge of England, I cannot refrain from admiring their declared allegiance to Grand Lodge. The memorial sets forth a request to be relieved from so heavy a charge of Grand Lodge fees, upon grounds justly to be taken into consideration. By the agenda paper, it appears the Colonial Board has taken the matter into consideration, and recommended a reply.

The report of the Colonial Board, which appears in our last week's number, at p. 987, having been read by the J.M., Bro. Hasleham, Bro. Sherry continued.—Doubtless the Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria are before this in possession of this information; and we may trust that, although not relieved to the extent they asked, they will deem it sufficient. While concurring fully in the report of

the Colonial Board, we suggest that some pecuniary aid should be given towards the funds for establishing a Masonic Orphan Asylum, an idea which the colonial Brethren of Victoria so deeply desire to see carried out. I, therefore, move the following resolution :—"We beg to recommend, while concurring in the report of the Colonial Board, they should add a recommendation to Grand Lodge of a grant of a sum of money towards the establishment of a Masonic Orphan Asylum in that province."

The resolution was seconded by Bro. Durant, P.M.

Bro. Sherry having alluded to the notice of motion given in Grand Lodge by the Earl of Carnarvon,—“That this Grand Lodge views with regret the tone of the letters dated 10th June and 12th August respectively, and addressed by the Grand Secretary to the R.W. Bro. Harington, late Prov. G.M. of Quebec,” offered some observations in approval thereof.

Bro. Wm. Russ, P.M., spoke on the same question. He directed the attention of the Brethren to the agenda paper, and said, as far as he was concerned, it appeared they perfectly agreed with the terms of his lordship's motion. It was nothing but a vast amount of neglect, in the first instance, that had caused the dissension of the Colonial Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England, and in addition, more particularly, the tone adopted in the letters to Bro. Douglas Harington. The letter dated the 12th of August contained, if not un-Masonic, certainly intemperate language. If the Brethren felt on the matter as he did, they would go up to London and support Lord Carnarvon in his motion; he intended to go up for that purpose himself, and he begged leave to move—"That this Lodge concurs in the motion Lord Carnarvon is about to move at the next quarterly communication of Grand Lodge."

Bro. Oakshott seconded the same.

Bro. Sherry hoped the result would be more conciliatory than a vote of censure on the Grand Master. The time was arrived when they should shake hands across the water, and he firmly believed when they went to London they would find the opinions of some on the matter very much changed, and he hoped all parties would try if they could not bring about a reconciliation. If a majority was obtained on the motion, it might lead to a removal of the Grand Master, as of course the Grand Secretary wrote at the dictation of the Grand Master.

Some further observations were made by the W.M. Naish, Bro. Russ, and Bro. Durant; the latter was very much inclined to think there had been faults on the part both of the Colonial Lodge and the Grand Lodge.

The resolution was ultimately put to the Lodge by the W. Master, and carried unanimously.

The W.M. instructed the Secretary, Bro. Cowen, to write to Bro. Farnfield to state that Bro. Sherry, P.M., had been chosen to represent the Lodge as steward of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

Some other business of a benevolent character having been transacted, the Lodge was closed with the usual solemnities, and the members adjourned to the supper room, where the excellent fare placed upon the tables by Bro. Sherry proved an acceptable and requisite refreshment after the business details of the more than ordinarily long sitting of the Lodge. After supper a pleasant hour was spent in harmony; some Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and some appropriate songs given by various Brethren, the whole proceedings being marked by the exhibition of the most kindly feelings one towards another.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WATFORD.—*Watford Lodge* (No. 580).—At the regular meeting, held on Friday, November 26th, in the Freemasons' Hall, Watford, there were present, the R.W. Bro. William Stuart, Prov. G.M.; the V.W. Bro. Thomas Abel Ward, D. Prov. G.M.; the V.W. Bro. H. H. Burchell Herne, P. Prov. S.G.W.; the V.W. Bro. W. Miles, Prov. J.G.W.; Bro. Rogers, Prov. G. Treas.; and others. The Lodge was presided over by V.W. Bro. George Francis, P.D. Prov. G.M. of Surrey, and Prov. G. Reg., as W.M.; Bro. Finch, S.W.; and Bro. J. How, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., as J.W. Bro. P. Westcott was passed to the second degree; and Bros. Annesley,

Brett, and Martin, raised to the third degree. Bros. the Rev. R. Brandon, and R. Rowell, were admitted as joining members. All business ended, the Lodge was closed, and the Brethren, presided over by the Prov. Grand Master, sat down to banquet, and in due course of the toasts, "The Prov. Grand Master," having been proposed by Bro. Ward, Bro. Stuart said, that the association with his honoured Deputy, was always pleasurable; he had entered Freemasonry in the Watford Lodge, and was initiated by Bro. Ward, at whose hands also he had received every other degree or order. He was always gratified to meet his Brethren in Hertfordshire, but more especially in Watford. The health of Bro. Francis, by desire of the Prov. Grand Master, was proposed by Bro. How, who paid a just tribute to the energetic services of Bro. Francis, who, in Hertford, as in days of old in Surrey, was ever ready to undertake the onerous duties of the chair, no matter in what degree, or what department of Masonry, whether in Craft, Royal Arch, or Templar. The Prov. Grand Master having retired, Bro. Francis took the chair, and called on the Brethren to join him in hearty good wishes for continued health and happiness of the Past Masters of the Watford Lodge, especially referring to the steady attendance and enthusiastic support of Masonry by Bro. Burchell Herne. "The Visitors" was responded to by Bro. How; and "The Officers" by Bro. Finch. We are pleased to find that the strength of the Watford Lodge has been increased during the present year by several young members.

KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 6th, Peace and Harmony (235), Royal Oak Dover, at 7½; Tuesday, 7th, Adams (184), Masonic Hall, Sheerness, at 6.

CHATHAM.—*Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity* (No. 20).—The Brethren of this Lodge assembled on Wednesday, Nov. 17th, under the direction of their Worshipful Master, Bro. Charles Isaacs, when Bros. Rochfort and Felgate were raised to the third degree; Bros. Arkwright and Le Mesurier were passed to the second degree, and four gentlemen were initiated into the mysteries of the Order. This being the night for the election of the Worshipful Master and Treasurer, Bro. William Saunders, P.M., rose to request, in the name of the Lodge, that the Worshipful Master would again fill the office for the year ensuing. He was aware that he had done so for two successive years; he regretted that there were no Brethren desirous of filling that important post, and but for the great exertions of the Worshipful Master, they would not have been able to have met for the last two years, and so successful had he been during the past year, that twenty-nine gentlemen had been introduced by the Worshipful Master into the Order. The Worshipful Master assured the Brethren it was his most anxious desire to see the Lodge prosper, and if they thought that by again electing him to fill the office for the year ensuing, it would at all add to its welfare, he was quite at their service. He felt convinced that the Provincial Grand Master would grant a dispensation for that purpose, he having filled the office for two successive years. Bro. Saunders was re-elected Treasurer. Several gentlemen having been proposed for initiation, and nothing further being offered for the good of Freemasonry in this Lodge, it was closed in due form. The Brethren then adjourned to a banquet, presided over by the Worshipful Master.—[The Provincial Grand Master has since granted a dispensation for Bro. Charles Isaacs to fill the office of W.M. for the ensuing year.]

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 6th, Cheetham and Crumpsall (928), Crumpsall Hotel, Manchester, at 6; Wednesday, 8th, Antiquity (170), One Horse Shoe, Bolton, at 7. *Encampment*.—Friday, 10th, St. James of Jerusalem, Three Tuns, Bolton, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 6th, Harmony (267), Wellington Hotel, Garston, at 5½; Tuesday, 7th, Alliance (965), Stanley Arms, Roby, at 7; Thursday, 9th, Harmonic (263), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 4; Friday, 9th, Perseverance (181), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 6th, St. John (245), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—The Brethren of this Lodge held their monthly meeting on Thursday evening, November 18th. There were present Bros. W. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; E. Clephan, W.M.; Willey, S.W.; Paul, J.W.; Johnson, S.D.; Brewin, J.D.; Sheppard, Sec.; Spencer, I.G.; Bankart, P.M.; Millican, P.M.; Kinton, P.M.; Bro. Cooke, of London; Bro. Le Veau, and Bro. Gonsalvo. The Lodge having been opened into the third degree, Bros. Garnar and Manning were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The Lodge was resumed in the first degree, and Captain John Brett, of the Rifle Brigade, was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. Bro. Clephan, W.M., reported to the Lodge, that there seemed now to be a fair prospect of accomplishing what had long been wished for in Leicester—the erection of a Masonic hall; that a building had been purchased, at a moderate price, in a central part of the town, which in every respect was well adapted for alterations; and that as soon as Bro. Millican, Prov. G. Sup. of Works for Leicestershire, had completed his plans and formed his estimates, a general meeting of the Lodges would be called, for considering the best means of carrying out the project. As the Chapters attached to the Lodge of Saint John and the John of Gaunt have lately been amalgamated under the title of “The United Chapter of Fortitude and Saint Augustine,” the warrant belonging to the Saint Augustine Chapter is in abeyance. Bro. Kelly therefore proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Bro. Brewin: “That this Lodge approve of the proposal, that the warrant of the Chapter of Saint Augustine attached to the Lodge be transferred to the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 58, Hinckley, believing that such arrangement will be conducive to the interest of Masonry in the province.” The following resolution was proposed by Bro. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., and seconded by Bro. Bithrey: “That this Lodge has learned with feelings of deep regret the melancholy intelligence of the decease, at an early age, of the amiable and talented wife of Bro. John Buck, F.R.C.S., P.M. of St. John’s Lodge, No. 348, P.Prov.S.G.W.; a lady to whose graceful liberality and able skill, as an amateur artist, the Lodge is indebted for the admirable copy of the portrait of the late Provincial Grand Master, Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart., which adorns its walls. And the Brethren beg to express their heartfelt sympathy and condolence with Bro. Buck, in the irreparable loss which he and his youthful family have sustained by the premature removal of an affectionate wife and mother; and they pray that the Great Architect of the universe will comfort him in his affliction.” At the conclusion of business the Brethren adjourned to supper, and spent the remainder of the evening in pleasant and social intercourse.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 6th, Northern Counties (586), Freemasons’ Hall, Newcastle, at 7; St. George’s (624), Commercial Hotel, North Shields, at 8; Tuesday, 7th, Northumberland (985), Central Exchange, Newcastle, at 7; St. David’s (554), Salmon Inn, Berwick, at 7; Wednesday, 8th, Blagden (957), Ridley Arms, Blyth, at 7. *Chapters*.—Thursday, 9th, De Swinbourne (24), Freemasons’ Hall, Newcastle, at 7; Friday, 10th, De Sussex (586), ditto, at 7.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Royal Sussex (61), Amery’s Hotel, Bath, at 7½. *Mark*.—Thursday, 9th, Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8. *Chapters*.—Monday, 6th, Vale of Jehosaphat (367), Highbridge Inn, Huntspill, at 12; Wednesday, 8th, Royal Sussex (61), Amery’s Hotel, Bath, at 7½.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 6th, St. James (707), New Inn, Handsworth, at 7; Friday, 10th, Honour (769), Old Assembly Rooms, Wolverhampton, at 7½.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*Lodge of Honour* (No. 769).—A meeting of emergency was holden on Friday, Nov. 26th. Bros. Newnham, Douleve, and Thurstans were passed to the second degree; the ceremony was ably performed by Bro. Gough, W.M., Prov. G.D.; he also delivered the charge of this degree. The lecture on the first

tracing board was then delivered by W. Bro. Lewis, P. Prov. G.D., for the benefit of the Brethren who had been recently initiated. Bro. Henry Elwell, a native of this town, and intimately acquainted with many of the members, who had been initiated at Montreal, Canada, visited the Lodge on this occasion. After the banquet the W.M. proposed the health of the visitor, Bro. Henry Elwell, who hailed from the new world, saying how gratified he was to find from the conversation he had with that Brother that the working in the Lodges on the other side of the Atlantic was as near as possible to our own. In conclusion, he wished Bro. Elwell, and assured him that the feeling was reciprocated by every Brother present every happiness and prosperity in the journey that he was now about to take to Australia, and he did not doubt that as hearty a reception would be given him by the Lodges in Sydney, Victoria, or Hobart Town, as he had met with here this evening—for such was the feeling in Masonry. Bro. Elwell, in reply, expressed the gratification he experienced in being present; and that pleasure was greatly enhanced by seeing an old schoolfellow in the honourable position of Master of the Lodge, and to find him also so well qualified for the office; that he should be able to speak with pride to Brethren at the antipodes of the manner in which he had seen a Lodge conducted in his native town. He could further assure the Brethren that the kindness he had experienced this evening would never be effaced from his remembrance.

WALES.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, December 7th, Prince of Wales (969), Thomas's Arms, Llanelly, at 7.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 6th, Semper Fidelis (772), Crown Hotel, Worcester, at 6½; Tuesday, 7th, Harmonic (313), Freemasons' Tavern, Dudley, at 6½.

DUDLEY.—*The Vernon Lodge* (No. 819).—The usual meeting of the members of this Lodge was held at the old Town Hall, on the 17th Nov. The business of the evening was shorn of its fair proportions by the absence of the two candidates for initiation. Bro. Edward H. Davies, however, a candidate for the sublime degree of M.M., was present, and he, having given satisfactory evidence of his progress in Masonry, was duly raised by the W.M., Bro. Hollier. At the conclusion of the business of the evening, a very handsome Past Master's jewel was presented by the W.M. to Bro. G. H. Deeley, P.M., in consideration of the very valuable services he had rendered the Lodge during his year of office; the jewel bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the Brethren of the Vernon Lodge, No. 819, to Bro. G. H. Deeley, P.M., No. 838, P. Prov. G.S.W., in token of their fraternal regard and esteem. Dudley, A.L. 5862." Bro. Hollier concluded a very neat and appropriate address on presenting the above, by saying, "That this presentation must not be looked upon as a mere matter of form; it was made with the warmest feelings of regard. Bro. Deeley had been very feebly supported by his officers, but had, notwithstanding, gone through a good many ceremonies in a highly praiseworthy manner. He had ruled his Lodge with kindness, thus endearing himself to the Brethren, and it was as a token of their respect and esteem that they had presented him with that jewel." Bro. Deeley briefly, but feelingly replied, expressing his gratitude to the Brethren for that flattering mark of their esteem, and said, "that their kindness would ever live in his remembrance, and that his best efforts should be made to promote the prosperity of the Lodge." It was a matter of considerable regret to the Brethren, that Bro. W. Wigginton, J.W., was prevented being in his usual place in the Lodge, by the sudden and unexpected death of his wife, which took place two days previously. In alluding to this very painful bereavement, the W.M. said that he felt sure it would not be considered out of place if he expressed that regret for the circumstance, which he, with every other Brother present, felt on that occasion, more particularly as it was to be feared that her last illness had been brought on by her unwearied attendance upon her husband during his late severe illness. The usual routine business having been transacted, the Lodge was then adjourned.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 6th, Union (287), Masonic Hall, York, at 7; Tuesday, 7th, Camolodunum (958), Freemasons' Hall, New Malton, at 7; Wednesday, 8th, Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 7.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 8th, Wakefield (727), Old Rectory, Wakefield, at 7; Thursday, 9th, Britannia (162), Music Hall, Sheffield, at 7; Friday, 10th, Alfred Instruction (384), at 8.

MARK MASONRY.

PROVINCIAL.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Northumberland and Berwick-on-Tweed Lodge*.—On Wednesday, November 24th, the installation of Bro. John Barker, R.W.M., elect, took place at Freemasons' Hall, Newgate Street. The Lodge was duly opened by R.W. Bro. William Punsheon, Prov. Grand Sup. of Works, and the father of Mark Masonry, as he is also of all the high degrees, in the north of England. Bro. Punsheon was supported by the officers and brethren of the Lodge; when the minutes having been read and confirmed, Bro. Barker was presented for installation, which ceremony was duly and appropriately performed by P.M. Punsheon. The R.W.M. Bro. Barker, after acknowledging the congratulations of the Brethren, proceeded to invest as officers the following Brethren:—Bros. William Punsheon, as P.M.; Superintendent Bell, as S.W.; Henry Hotham, as J.W.; Henry G. Ludwig, as Sec.; Andrew Gellespie, as Treas. and S.D.; Charles J. Bannister, as J.D.; John S. Chaloner, M. Overseer; John Popplewell, S. Overseer; George Hardey, J. Overseer; Robert Fisher, Reg. of Marks; Henry Bell, D.M. and M.C.; Alexander Duckson, I.G.; John S. Trotter, Tyler. The R.W.M. then, in the name and on behalf of the Lodge, presented R.W. Bro. Punsheon, as a small token of the regard, esteem, and love of the Brethren towards him, with a Past Grand Officer's jewel, which was unanimously voted at a previous meeting. The observations of the R.W.M., and those of Bro. E. D. Davis, with the unexpected presentation, were greatly felt by Bro. Punsheon, who could hardly express his thanks to the Brethren; however, though his words were few, they evidently came from the heart; and every one present felt that, though their token was of small value, it was very much valued by the recipient. As in the course of the evening, Bro. Punsheon stated that his failing health would, perhaps, render his presence, at least in the winter months, rare among them, he had come prepared to pay his dues, and then to be allowed to withdraw from the Lodge. On this being known, Bro. Davis, in a most complimentary speech, put it to the Lodge, whether they could allow the severance of Bro. Punsheon from a Lodge that has been kept alive so many years solely through his exertions, and proposed that Bro. Punsheon should be considered as an honorary member. This having been duly seconded by Bro. Hotham, J.W., was put from the chair, and adopted by acclamation. On the labours of the Lodge being closed, the Brethren adjourned to dinner, and spent a most delightful evening under the presidency of the R.W.M., Bro. Burther, the vice chairs being filled by Bros. Bell and Hotham. The loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and the Brethren separated at an early hour in love and harmony.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

CYRUS CHAPTER (No. 21).—This Chapter held its first convocation for the season on Tuesday last, the 23rd of November, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill. There were but a few members present:—the M.E.Z., Comp. Henry King, also Comps. Leonard Chandler, and William Foster White, and several other Companions, being absent on account of ill health—Comp. Marillier as Z.; Comp. Bainbridge as H.; and the other Companions present proceeded with the business. This being the meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following is the result, viz.: Comps. E. Burrell, M.E.Z.; Lavender, H.; Watson, J.; T. R. White, E.; Lambert was elected as P.S.; and Wood (the Chaplain), N. The P.Z., Comp. Marillier was again unanimously elected Treasurer, who reported that the funds were in a good state. A letter was received from the Janitor, Comp. Daws, who, in consequence of an accident and his great age, was compelled to resign his office. This was received by the Chapter with regret, as Comp. Daws was one of the oldest Janitors, and had remained continuously attached to this Chapter since its formation. Several communications were received, and the business being over, the Companions retired before seven o'clock to an excellent banquet, followed by the usual toasts. In the course of the evening, Comp. Barringer, P.Z., mentioned the unfortunate circumstance of the illness of the father of the Chapter, Comp. Leonard Chandler, P.Z., and in a very eloquent speech extolled the virtues and good qualities of that excellent Mason. The Companions then separated.

MOUNT SION CHAPTER (No. 169).—At a convocation held on Monday, November 22nd, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, there was a full attendance. E. Comp. Breitling as Z.; J. Johnstone as H.; and J. How as J. Brothers Jackson, P.M., and Stanborough, J.D., of Lodge No. 227, were exalted into this supreme degree, Comp. Muggeridge discharging the duties of P.S. A ballot was taken for the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—Companions Johnstone, Z; Lang, H.; Spooner, J.; Parr, N.; Partridge, Treas.; Goodwin, E.; Farran, P. Soj.; Holt, Janitor. Comp. Muggeridge, after a brief statement of his reasons for desiring the alteration, moved "That the day of meeting of this Chapter be altered from the fourth to the second Monday in each month." This proposal was freely discussed, most of the Companions expressing their opinions thereon, and on its being put from the chair, was carried unanimously. A proposal was made for the admission of a new member at the next convocation, and the Chapter was closed at nine o'clock, after which, the Companions adjourned to the social board, presided over by Comp. Muggeridge. Comp. Partridge, in returning thanks for the Past Principals said, it afforded them much satisfaction to see the continued prosperity of the Mount Sion Chapter; it had numbered amongst its members some of the best working Royal Arch Masons in the Order, it had ever continued the character of being the most efficiently worked Chapter, and the officers elected that day would, he was satisfied, preserve that efficiency. In the course of the evening a handsome subscription was raised in aid of the family of the late Comp. Hookey.

DOMATIC CHAPTER (No. 206).—The Companions of this thriving Chapter held a convocation on Thursday, Nov. 25th, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter Lane, Comp. Thompson, M.E.Z., presiding. The minutes of the preceding convocation having been read and confirmed, Bros. Matthew Cooke and Chamberlaine were introduced, and exalted. This being the only business, the Companions retired to a sumptuous banquet, presided over by the M.E.Z. In addition to the usual toasts, the M.E.Z. proposed that of Comp. Tyrrell, who had consented to act as Steward at the forthcoming festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, and several subscriptions were handed in.

PROVINCIAL.

DEWSBURY.—*Chapter of the Three Grand Principles* (No. 251).—The bi-monthly convocation of this Chapter took place in the Masonic Hall on Thursday, Nov. 25th. Bros. W. B. Pearson and George Tolson, both of Lodge No. 251, were exalted to the sublime mysteries. The following Companions were elected officers for the ensuing year:—J. O. Gell, Z.; W. Studsley, H.; E. Raisbeck, J.; G. Fox, E. J. Spiking, N.; C. Patterson, P. Soj.; R. R. Nelson, P.Z., Treasurer; Joshua Blakely, Janitor. Comp. Patterson then nominated Comps. W. B. Pearson, and G. Tolson as Assist. Sojs. M.E. Comps. George Fearnley, M.D. Prov. G. Superintendent of R.A. Masonry for West Yorkshire, and Thomas Hemingway, Prov. G. Second Principal, were present. We congratulate this Chapter on the election of Comp. Gill to the high office of Z. This highly esteemed Companion has given so many proofs of his zeal and ability as a Mason, particularly in the discharge of his duties as G. Sup. of Works for the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire that we may venture to predict a successful season.

PORTSMOUTH.—*Portsmouth Chapter* (No. 717).—A convocation was held at the room of the Portsmouth Lodge, on Thursday, the 18th Nov., for the purpose installing M.E. Comp. J. J. Galt, P.M. and Treas. of No. 717, P. Prov. G.S.D., as Z.; M.E. Comp. Frost, P.M., No. 717, as H.; M.E. Comp. H. Castell, Prov. G.J.D., as J. There was a large muster of Companions present. Amongst the visiting Companions were M.E. Comp. Bradley, P.Z.; M.E. Comp. Woods, H., of Phoenix Chapter; M.E. Comp. Rastrick, H.; and M.E. Comp. Woulfe, J., of the Royal Sussex Chapter, &c., &c. The ceremony was most impressively performed by M.E. Comp. Bradley, P.Z. After the installation, the M.E.Z. invested the following Companions with collars and jewels of their office:—W. James, E.; J. Oakshott, N.; E. Rahe, P.S.; E. T. Weston, A.S.; H. Hollingworth, Treasurer. Before the closing of the Chapter, the M.E.Z. took occasion to allude to the readiness at all times of Comp. Bradley, P.Z., to assist in the support of Masonry; and he (the M.E.Z.) had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Comp. Bradley, for his attendance; the vote being unanimous, M.E. Comp. Bradley, in returning thanks said, it was always, and he trusted would be always, his pleasure, to render any assistance to his Brethren. He was glad to see three such good Masons as chiefs of the No. 717 Chapter. He knew it would be worked well, and he should be happy to give at their next meeting one of the lectures. A vote of thanks was also proposed by Comp. Frost to M.E. Comp. Castell, who had filled the office of Treasurer so ably, and for so many years. The Chapter being duly closed, the Companions adjourned to the banquet room, where, after their usual repast, and under the presidency of their M.E.Z., the usual Masonic toasts were given and duly acknowledged, amongst them the health of the Comp. Batchelor, E.Z. The Companions separated at high twelve.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE.—The very ancient encampment of Knights Templar, called the Encampment of Baldwyn, established in Bristol from the time of the crusades, has lately planted its banner in the flourishing community of Adelaide, in South Australia. The following appears in the *South Australian Advertiser* for the 25th August last:—“Freemasonry.—An encampment of Knights Templars and Knights Rosæ Crucis, owing allegiance to the Grand Encampment of England and Wales, stationed at Bristol, was opened on Friday evening, the 20th instant, at the Freemason's Hall, Pirie-street, and our fellow-townsmen, C. S. Poole, Esq., was installed as Eminent Commander by the Provincial Grand Master of that

Order, who has granted authority to the members to meet until the arrival of the charter from Bristol. The new Encampment will shortly receive a large increase of members, and it has been named 'The Percy Encampment,' as a compliment to the V.E. Provincial Grand Master of our colony." We are informed that this is the sixth Encampment of Knights Templars lately formed in connexion with the Baldwyn Encampment of Bristol, under the presidency of the Grand Master, D. W. Nash, Esq. —[We publish this from a Bristol paper, in order that our friends of the Grand Conclave may look about them. It will not do to have two authorities in the same country.—ED.]

COLONIAL.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE following is a list of the Masonic officers at the Cape of Good Hope, holding under the Grand East of the Netherlands, of which his Royal Highness Frederik Hendrik, Prince of the Netherlands, is the Most Worshipful Grand Master National. Bro. C. J. Brand, *LL.D.*, *M.P.*, holds the office of R.W. Deputy Grand Master National in South Africa.

Lodge de Goede Hoop (under the constitution of Holland, 1772), Bros. P. A. Brand, Master; C. F. Juritz, Deputy Master; J. C. Wessels, Senior Warden; P. G. Von der Byl, Junior Warden; J. H. Brand, Orator; J. A. Truter, Secretary; W. J. Klerck, Treasurer; P. G. Van Breda, Architect; H. M. Watson, Ambassador; J. J. Meintjes, Master of Ceremonies; P. Schultz, Inner Guard; J. Saunders, Preparator.

Lodge de Goede Trouw (under the constitution of Holland), established 8th of November, 1800, Bros. P. A. Kirsten, Master; D. C. Lesar, Deputy Master; C. S. Eckard, Senior Warden; C. H. Marting, Junior Warden; C. J. A. Tick, Secretary; C. Klink, Treasurer; P. A. De Gier, Orator; C. T. Wheelwright, Preparator; R. Saunders, Inner Guard; J. J. de Kock, Ambassador; A. W. Karstel, Master of Ceremonies; Von der S. de Villiers, Master of Music.

The following hold under the Grand Lodge of England, the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master:—

British Lodge (No. 419), constituted in 1811, Bros. J. S. Rowe, Worshipful Master; M. T. King, Senior Warden; G. Darter, jun., Junior Warden; T. F. Russell, Past Master and Treasurer; T. Pearce, Inner Guard; G. Ackenberg, Senior Deacon; J. Carroll, Junior Deacon; J. T. Köller, Secretary; C. Gangel, Tyler; G. S. Darter, Organist.

British Chapter (No. 419).—Bros. R. Widdows, M.E.Z.; W. Whitta, H.; J. S. Rowe, J.; T. F. Russell, P.S.; M. King, N.; J. F. Von Poelnitz, E.; G. Prince, first A.S.; F. Dodds, second A.S.; R. J. Joseph, Registrar; G. Darter, Organist; C. Gangel, Janitor.

Hope Lodge (No. 473), constituted in 1821, Bros. C. A. Fairbridge, Worshipful Master; J. D. Thompson, Senior Warden; W. Hiddingh, Junior Warden; F. S. Watermeyer, Secretary.

Freemasons' Education Fund; Bro. C. J. Brand, *LL.D.*, *M.P.*, President; Bros. J. Tromp; J. D. Overbeck; M. Woeke; Hon. D. G. Van Breda, *M.P.*, and P. A. Brand, Directors; Bro. J. H. Brand, *LL.D.*, *M.P.*, Secretary; Bro. W. J. Klerck, Treasurer.

THE WEEK.

THE QUEEN and her family will leave Windsor this week for Osborne. On the 22nd of November the Queen gave a ball to the servants of the household in celebration of the Princess Royal's birthday. The *Canadian News* says a short interval only will elapse before one of the young princes will visit Canada. The Prince of Wales is to stay three weeks at Berlin, where the Princess Frederick William's birthday has been celebrated with enthusiasm. The Princess expects her confinement early in next year.—The Emperor and Empress of the French are expected to return to Paris to-morrow. Montalembert's trial took place this day week; there was no jury, and no reporters were admitted. His judges were two police magistrates, who received instructions from the Emperor to sentence him to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £120; a more empty mockery never disgraced any tribunal. He has appealed against the sentence, but, of course, that must be considered merely as a matter of form. The *Moniteur* contains a decree for establishing a Caisse des Travaux de Paris. This bank will have the management of all financial business relating to the execution of public works in Paris. The Emperor has pardoned Gomez, Orsini's servant. It is asserted that an Anglo-French fleet will leave on the 19th for the Gulf of Mexico to oppose any enterprise of filibusters against Central America.—The Sardinian government is about to establish extensive depôts of corn and flour at Turin, Genoa, Alexandria, and Novara. The journals have announced the opening of the chambers for the 3rd of next month. Two Russian vessels of war have arrived at Villafranca, and have taken possession of the buildings let to the Russian Steam Company. The continental papers are discussing the possibility of a war between Sardinia and Austria. Disputes have arisen between Modena and Sardinia. A letter from Turin says—"We must not forget that behind Modena stands Austria, behind Piedmont, France." The Paris papers deny that the Emperor will engage in an European war.—Spanish letters say that the Queen is to open the Cortes in person. A statement appears in the journals, that the leaders of the Progresista and Moderado parties have agreed to co-operate to upset the ministry. The Spanish squadron sent to Vera Cruz is not to attempt the seizure of the place, but is to confine itself to protecting the life and property of Spanish subjects in Mexico. At Cadiz, on the 11th, there was a slight shock of an earthquake. Some Englishmen were making purchases of merino sheep in Andalusia for export to Australia.—An English steamer arrived at Constantinople with a portion of the specie for the Turkish loan, but the government having lost the bill of lading, the captain refused to deliver up the cash until it was produced, and threatened to return to England unless this was speedily done. Telegraphic messages were to be sent to the shipper that orders might be given to the captain. The session of the Skouptschina is adjourned, although the senate had fixed the period of its meeting at its sitting of the 10th of November.—The Pope's finances, it appears, are in a dilapidated condition, chiefly owing to the extravagant expenditure in the law courts in the city of Rome. Several mysterious arrests have been made.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, during his stay at Naples, remained on board the frigate, and did not visit the king. The Neapolitan government has issued a decree, prohibiting the employment of foreign labourers on the Tarento railway.—The festivities are over at Prague, and the Emperor and Empress of Austria have returned to Vienna. The discontent in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces is very great, and disturbances are expected. A recent letter speaks of domiciliary visits and many arrests at Venice, and says that a force of 8,000 Croats is on the march to reinforce the garrison of Milan.—Lord Howard de Walden, British envoy at Brussels, was stung, a few days ago, by some venomous insect, and symptoms of carbuncle appeared; but he is now free from danger.—The King of Denmark announces that he has made his last con-

cession to German claims, and that if any further demands are made he will stand on his rights.—The affair of Mgr. Marilley, Bishop of Friburg, is about to be brought before the Swiss chambers. The government of Berné objected to that prelate exercising his pastoral functions in the capital of the confederation, and the Papal nuncio remonstrated. A third plan of a cantonal constitution has been submitted to the vote of the population of Neuchâtel, and sanctioned by 5,730 votes against 3,385, to the great mortification of the Radicals.—The King and Queen of Prussia arrived at Trieste on the 17th of November, on their way to Nice, where they intend to pass a great part of the winter. The secondary elections (elections of members) have taken place all over the Prussian monarchy. The result will not be ascertained for some time. The government showed some symptoms of nervousness at the last minute, which will not serve its cause.—Since the earthquake, which took place in Portugal on the 11th November, news has been received from the principal provincial towns that the damage and loss of life have not been so great as was anticipated. There can be no doubt it was the most violent shock experienced since the great earthquake of 1755.—News has been received from Athens, dated November 18th. The news of Mr. Gladstone's mission to the Ionian Islands had created much excitement in diplomatic circles. The king had sent for the Russian ambassador. The published despatches of Sir J. Young, suggesting that the British government should retain only the islands of Corfu and Paxos made a great sensation. It seems to be understood by the king and court, that if England withdraws from the other islands they will of necessity be annexed to Greece. The Russian ambassador is said to favour this view, as in point of fact the islands from which we should retire would, annexed to Greece, fall under Russian influence.—The intelligence from Calcutta is little more than corroborative of that brought by the last Bombay Mail. There is nothing of much interest from China.—The *New Brunswicker* denies the report that Lord Bury's mission to America is connected with the projected union of the British provinces, and says that his visit is solely on the business of the great intercolonial railway from Halifax to Quebec, of which his lordship has been from the outset one of the most zealous supporters.—Advices from Washington state that the secretary of the treasury will recommend a tax on tea and coffee. The governorship of Kansas has been offered to Samuel Reding. General Walker and Henningsen were reconciled. At Greensburg, Kentucky, the mob had broken into a gaol, and hanged two murderers. Advices from Bermuda announce a terrific hurricane, doing great damage. Letters from San Francisco announce the close of the Oregon war, the Indians having sued for peace. The miners were returning from Fraser River, the gold found being insufficient to pay the diggers' wages. New York politics are unchanged. The ship *Indian Empire*, which has been so long missing, arrived at Broadhaven, on Friday, in perfect safety, and the passengers and crew all well, after an unprecedentedly tempestuous voyage.—At the Court of Bankruptcy an adjournment of a dividend meeting has been ordered in the case of L. Franghiadi, merchant, of Old Broad-street, whose bankruptcy occurred some time ago. The question arose whether proof could be made against two estates of parties carrying on business at different places, and the decision would depend on the result of an appeal at present pending before the House of Lords.—An action for false imprisonment has been tried. Mrs. Truss, the wife of a commission agent, was given into custody by one Smith, a fruiterer, at Deptford, on a charge of having attempted to pass at his shop a bad half sovereign. Being applied to "the tester," a piece of it broke off, and without any further examination of the coin, the woman was given into custody. After her arrival at the police station the half-sovereign was sent out to be examined, and was discovered to be good. She was released, and Smith offered her a sovereign to let the matter drop. But Mrs. Truss determined to bring the case into a court of law, and the jury gave her damages, £20.—Roper's trial for arson is postponed to next session.—Harmond, who threw his wife out of window in Westminster some time ago, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.—Councill, the pensioner, who attempted to murder Inspector Budd, at Woolwich, from motives of revenge, was also found guilty, and sentence of death was recorded against him.—William Lemon Oliver was brought up for

sentence on Thursday, and condemned to twenty years' penal servitude.—The two foreigners, Hugon and Beverde, were tried for having attempted to make coins resembling the Turkish piastre for unlawful purposes; the Court sentenced the first-named prisoner to six, and the latter to twelve months' imprisonment.—Lewis, a draper, was tried for feloniously omitting to surrender after having been declared a bankrupt, and also for having concealed and removed his books. The prisoner fled to New York, where he was captured by a detective officer. Zucker, a jeweller of Oxford Street, also was tried for having made false entries in his books. Both prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude.—Thurgood, a surgeon, and Rikey, a commission agent, were tried on a charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Christie, a Liverpool merchant, of a large quantity of whisky. The circumstances of the case were recently detailed. Both prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.—The Lord Mayor has adopted, in regard to costermongers, a different course to his predecessor. Five were brought before him on Monday, and in dismissing the charge he said, that in all such cases he should require the police to bring an inhabitant of the district as a witness to the offence.—On Saturday, Mr. Jardine was engaged a considerable time in hearing a charge relative to the felonious abstraction of certain Ionian despatches from the Foreign Office, which were published in the *Daily News* of the 12th instant. The person charged with the theft is Wellington Grenville, Guernsey, represented as having held a commission in the Turkish Contingent. The evidence showed that the prisoner frequently called upon Mr. Miller, sub-librarian at the Colonial office, and that he had been left there alone on one occasion when printed copies of the despatches were lying on the library table. It was further proved that the prisoner was the person who supplied the *Daily News* with the copies from which the despatches were published. The prisoner was committed for trial.—On Tuesday a commercial traveller, named Toomes, went into a house in Gloucester Street, which he was accustomed to visit, and having walked down stairs into the kitchen, he there deliberately cut the throat of a printer named Cantley, nearly severing the head from the body. The deceased being a man in very weak health, was unable to resist, and death was instantaneous. The prisoner and deceased were on intimate terms, but never had any quarrel. The prisoner was examined before the Clerkenwell police magistrate, and remanded to this day; there is little doubt that he is insane.—A mysterious murder was committed at Andover on the 22nd instant. Mr. William Parsons, a linen-draper, left his home at ten at night and did not return home all night. His body was found the next morning by one of his men in a field near the town; the skull was battered in, and it was evident that he had been assassinated. His watch and money were untouched, so that the gratification of some terrible revenge is supposed to have been the motive. An inhabitant of Andover, named Thomas Alexander Benks, has been arrested on suspicion, and his wife is under the strict surveillance of the police.—The case of Marchmont v. Marchmont was resumed yesterday for the seventh day in the Divorce Court, and is not yet concluded. After the speech of Mr. Macaulay for the respondent, and Mr. Sergeant Pigott for Mrs. Marchmont, the learned Judge Ordinary intimated that he would not commence his summing up till the sitting of the court this morning.—Daniel Brown was charged at Clerkenwell police court with being guilty of the revolting practice of skinning cats alive. The officer who took the prisoner into custody found, on entering his room, the bodies of twenty cats all skinned, besides a number of skins newly taken off. The prisoner, being asked for his defence, denied that the animals were alive when so treated, but said that he had found them dead in the streets. The magistrate did not think there was any evidence to warrant him in detaining the prisoner.—A prize fight took place at Erith, on Sunday, which resulted in the death of George Macdonald, one of the combatants. A lad, named Samuel Asguith, employed as a skinner, and residing at Bermondsey, was brought up in custody at Woolwich police court, charged with causing the death of Macdonald. The prisoner said they had been backed for 5*l.* a side to fight, and that about sixty persons had left by the first train to witness the combat; after fighting some rounds, deceased had got his head under his (prisoner's) arm, when they fell together, and the fatal injuries were inflicted. Mr. Trail remanded the prisoner

until the apprehension of the seconds and others concerned in the affair.—The agitation upon the reform question continues as popular as ever, and public meetings are being held daily in the metropolis and the provinces, at which the usual amount of “bunkum” is talked.—St. Paul’s Cathedral was opened for divine service on Sunday evening; the effect of the lighting and warming apparatus was quite satisfactory; it is to be hoped that efficient precautions have been taken against fire.—We regret to state that the assassin of Mr. Ely has not yet been arrested; there are now rewards upon his head, amounting to £1500.—That great and important body, the ship-owners of Great Britain, are taking steps to obtain redress from grievances, which they complain have been entailed upon them by the legislation of late years; they have held meetings at Shields, Greenock, and shortly will assemble in London.—The order of the Bath has been conferred upon Major-Generals Inglis and Lugard, and several other gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in India.—A banquet was held at the London Tavern last week, at which General Inglis, the gallant defender of Lucknow, and the survivors of his companions in that beleaguered city met together; the re-union was a most interesting one.—On Monday afternoon the inhabitants of London had an opportunity afforded them of hearing the tones and judging of the power of the great bell which has recently been raised to its place at the new Palace of Westminster.—The telegraph between the Dardanelles, Syra, and Chio has been successfully laid, but that between Candia and Egypt has been broken.—It has been determined to add to the number of the metropolitan police now established; as numerous applications have been long entered on the police registers for vacancies, the number required will soon be raised.—The death of the Marchioness of Hastings took place, after a few hours’ illness, at Rome, on the 18th ult. Her ladyship had only arrived at Rome a few days before.—Prince Albert has employed an eminent Spanish photographer to take a fac-simile of the portrait of one of his royal highness’s ancestors, which is in the palace of the Duke of Alba at Madrid.—The *Scotsman* says it is the intention of the Lord Advocate to introduce into parliament next session a bill for the suppression of vagrancy, and that the measure will also contain provisions having for their object the putting down of cardsharpping.—Each day’s transactions of the clearing of country cheques through the London clearing-house afford evidence that the system will, before long, be generally adopted. The number of dissentients is steadily diminishing, and in the course of a week or ten days an impression prevails that nearly the whole of the country bankers will clear through this medium.—An increase will shortly take place in the medical staff already allowed for service in India; additions will be made thereto to the extent of about five staff surgeons, and about fifteen staff assistant surgeons.—It is expected that the shipments of specie by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer of the 4th will at least reach 500,000*l*.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Ely is to be held at the Corn Exchange, next Thursday evening, “for the purpose of expressing their opinions with reference to certain doctrines and practices now prevalent among some of the clergy of the Church of England at variance with Protestant principles.”

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ON Monday, at Drury-lane, Mr. W. Harrison took his benefit, on which occasion Verdi’s utterly exhausted and worn-out “*Trovatore*” was produced as a refreshing novelty for the manager’s friends. Miss Louisa Pyne did her utmost to make the vapid music of her part attractive, and was as successful as ever in pleasing her audience. Balfe’s new opera, “*Satanella*,” is to be the opening novelty at Covent Garden.—At the Haymarket, on Monday, Sir William Don, Bart., who is already pretty well known as an actor of some merit in broad farce and eccentric comedy, commenced a brief engagement with the part of *John Small*, in “*Whitebait* at Greenwich.” He was very well received, Mr. Buckstone and Miss Reynolds have

returned, to the great satisfaction of the London public, who can ill spare them. A new ballet has been produced for Perea Nena.—There is nothing new at the Princess's.—“The Porter's Knot,” a new drama, is underlined at the Olympic for to-morrow.—A short season of twelve nights is announced at the St. James's Theatre, with Mr. J. Townsend, M.P., as the star.—At M. Jullien's concerts the first Beethoven night came off on Monday, and was unquestionably a triumphant success. The Lyceum was crowded to suffocation, and it was evident that the majority of the persons present thoroughly appreciated, and were well acquainted with, the music which they had come to hear.

Obituary.

BRO. W. A. HARLAND, M.D.

At Hongkong, on the 12th of September last, Bro. William Aurelius Harland, M.D., F.R.C.S.L., Colonial Surgeon, aged thirty-six years. Bro. Dr. Harland was a member of the Zetland Lodge, No. 768, Victoria, Hongkong. He was exalted in March last, in the St. James's Chapter, and installed a K.T. in the Encampment of Observance a short time previous to his leaving England. The *China Mail* of Sept. 16th, says:—“Dr. Wm. Aurelius Harland, Colonial Surgeon, expired at his residence in this place, at a quarter past eleven on Sunday night, the 12th instant, after a few days' suffering from fever; no apprehensions of a fatal termination to his illness having been anticipated until the afternoon of that day. By his decease the colony and the cause of science have sustained a severe loss. As a physician, he deservedly held the highest rank, and no patient can ever forget his kind and sympathising manner, and the happy art he had of inspiring confidence. As a man, he was in all respects admirable; large hearted and catholic in his sympathies, he was tolerant even to the intolerant, and had learnt from the practice of his profession to deal tenderly with the failings of all. Seldom or never was he heard to address an unkind or hasty word to a dependant. His liberality was unbounded, and he was never appealed to in vain for aid, pecuniary or otherwise. Dr. Harland was the son of a physician at Scarborough, who still lives to lament his loss. He graduated in 1845 at Edinburgh University, where he bore away many honours, was looked on as the foremost medical student of the day, and was elected member of various learned societies. Soon after passing the English Royal College of Surgeons, he came out to Hongkong, in which he spent nine years, previous to his recent visit to England. While here he acquired a reading knowledge of Mandarin, and devoted much time to the study of Chinese medicine and physiology, communicating some of the results of his labours to the public through the Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The prospective opening of China by the treaty of Tien-tsin caused him the liveliest satisfaction, as likely to facilitate the carrying out of a long cherished project—the scientific exploration of some of the less known portions of the empire. There are few who were better fitted to execute such a task. No other death has cast such a universal gloom over the community, for he was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; whilst, to the few whose privilege it was to be united to him by a closer friendship, and to whom he was endeared by his many noble qualities, his unselfish devotion, his modesty, his talents, and manly worth, a blank which can never be filled up has been caused by his lamented death. A private letter, speaking of Dr. Harland, says, “he is a great loss to our small community.”

BRO. GEORGE MACALISTER.

At East Point, Hongkong, on the 19th September last, Bro. George Macalister, of the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., aged thirty-two, a member of the Zetland Lodge, No. 768.

BRO. FREDERICK M. GOSS.

At Hongkong, on the 19th September last, Bro. Frederick Mansfield Goss, of the firm of Blenkin, Rawson & Co.

MRS. WIGGINTON.

On the 15th November, at Dudley, aged thirty years, after four days' illness, the beloved wife of Bro. W. Wigginton, J.W., No. 819, and Prov. G.S.B., Worcestershire, —deeply regretted. The deceased was interred in a vault at St. Thomas's Church, Dudley; being borne to her last home by the W.M., P.M., and Officers of No. 819. "Vital Spark, &c.," was played and sung by the organist and choir, as a spontaneous mark of respect—Bro. Wigginton being the vicar's warden. Five young children are left to mourn their mother's early death.

NOTICES.

All communications for the Editor, to ensure insertion in the next week's number, should be forwarded to the office, 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., not later than Saturday.

Advertisers will oblige by forwarding their favours at the latest by 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

Emblematic covers for the first volume of 1858 are now ready, price 1s.; or subscribers may have their volumes bound for 1s. 6d. A few volumes may also be had, price 14s. 6d. each.

We shall be happy to receive essays or lectures on Masonic subjects, returning them (should they not be accepted) if desired.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"REGULUS."—We have long been aware of the existence at the west end of the metropolis of an irregular Lodge of pretended Freemasons, under the title of the "G. Loge des Philadelphes"—consisting principally of French and Italian political refugees. We are sorry to hear that a similar Lodge is about to be established at Stratford, in Essex, and warn all regularly made Masons to be upon their guard, and to have nothing whatsoever to do with them.

GRAND LODGE AND THE "*OBSERVER* PARTY."

THE proceedings of the Grand Lodge of last Wednesday, were such as almost to defy criticism; a detail of the circumstances will convey with it a more severe condemnation than any words which we could write. The force of inconsistency could hardly go farther. What the feelings of our Canadian Brethren will be when they hear what was the opposition to the recognition of their Grand Lodge, and from what source it came, we are at a loss to imagine. What must the Craft generally say, when they learn that a proposition made by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, "That recognition should be accorded to the Grand Lodge of Canada," was opposed by Bros. Lord Carnarvon, Portal and their party? They can say nothing else than that the *Observer* party or Grand Lodge Club, whichever they please to call themselves, are carrying out to the full, their expressed intentions "to present a united front to their official opponents," in other words, to prove themselves as obstructive as possible, and to oppose everything which emanates from the Grand Master or his executive.

The facts of the case are briefly these. On the formation of the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada, it was agreed on all hands that it was impossible to recognize it, consisting as it did mainly of Irish Lodges, and being opposed by the great majority of the English Lodges in Canada West. This feeling was fully participated in by the Colonial Board, who, in their report drawn up, if we mistake not by Bro. Portal, strongly recommended that that body should not be recognized. The next step was a request from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West to be recognized as a Grand Lodge in opposition to the Independent Grand Lodge already formed. Now it has oozed out, and we have every reason to accord it full belief, that at this time and upon this subject a conference was held as to what would be the most desirable course to recommend for the Grand Master's adoption. At that conference, besides some confidential advisers of the Grand Master, there were present also Bros. Lord Carnarvon, Portal and Beach; and it was unanimously agreed that, under the then existing circumstances, it would be impolitic and unjust to recognize as an

independent body the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West ; but it was also understood that, if a union of the two rival bodies in Canada could be effected, the Grand Lodge of England could no longer refuse to accord its recognition; and this we believe was also unanimously agreed to. The third step took place in September, 1857, when the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West threw off its allegiance and declared itself independent, under the title of the "Antient Grand Lodge of Canada." We now reach the fourth and last step; in July last the two Grand Lodges were finally united under the name of the "Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of Canada." This union, a full account of which has been published in both countries, took place, we say, in July last, and Bro. Portal places on the paper of business, a notice of motion to effect its recognition. The Most Worshipful Grand Master, in accordance with his expressed intention, does so likewise, and in attempting to carry out that intention is opposed by Lord Carnarvon and Bro. Portal, on the ground that it is premature. We make no remark on the part taken by Bro. Dobie, saving that we think that he of all others will do wisely in observing a discreet silence, especially on the subject of the Canadas. Now, can there be a doubt upon the mind of anyone who knows the individual, that if the Grand Master, having received official information of the formation of the United Grand Lodge of Canada, had proposed to defer for three months the question of its recognition, that Bro. Portal would have exclaimed against the further delay—that he would have held it up as a further instance of official injustice, and would have pressed an amendment that immediate recognition should be accorded? We are as certain of it as if we had seen it enacted.

We have already expressed our opinion of Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal and his "party." It is worse than puerile to talk of the non-existence of a party—we like to call things by their right names. The true interests of Masonry require that we should speak out, and it would be a false and foolish delicacy which would ignore the existence of a "party," when we see solicitations to join that party constantly and publicly advertised—when we witness the missions to the provinces, and the disgraceful manoeuvres which are practised in Grand Lodge.

Of all that we have written of this reverend Brother, we are receiving day by day a stronger confirmation. We were compelled to the conviction that Canadian difficulties were made subservient to his party purposes. We have been staunch supporters of justice to Canada ; but we will not be dragged through the mire at the heels of any faction, nor consent to peril the honour and the interests of English Masonry, to gratify the caprice or the ambition of any individual. As to the question being premature, we look upon the objection as being simply ridiculous ; we have been in possession for months past of all the facts ; there is nothing, as far as we know, in the laws agreed to, which ought to dissatisfy English Masons. We have at

length received official notification—the hand of our younger Brother was held out, we intended to take it, and it was for us to say whether we would grasp it in true Masonic feeling, or coldly defer our recognition under the plea that we wanted time for consideration.

The motion for recognition was one which ought to emanate from the chief, and not from a subordinate member of the Craft. The Grand Master, therefore, in accordance with what has all along been his known intention—an intention known by and agreed to twelve months ago, be it remembered, by Lord Carnarvon and Bro. Portal—proposed that recognition in a graceful, becoming and fraternal spirit; and we believe that it will be hailed with satisfaction, not only by our Canadian Brethren, but by an overwhelming majority of the Craft here.

We could not but admire the masterly speech of the Grand Master, and the clear and distinct enunciation of those principles which must guide us in our future intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada. No words were ever uttered more to the purpose than that "We must recognize before we can negotiate." Whilst we trust that no further warrants will be granted for Lodges in any part of Canada West, we have the fullest confidence that our Grand Master will take care that the Masonic rights and privileges of our other provinces, and of the members of those Lodges in Canada West which still hold to the Grand Lodge of England, shall be fully recognized and respected by the Grand Lodge of Canada; and that whilst no difficulty shall be placed in the way of their joining the newly formed body, that nothing, on the other hand, shall be done to compel them to do so, until they shall themselves desire it. With characteristic inconsistency, and as we believe in gross violation of the principles of our Order, we find exactly the contrary advice given in the *Masonic Observer* of March last, where the Grand Lodge of Canada is recommended "to refuse all intercourse with those English Lodges which decline to join them." We trust that our Canadian Brethren will be far too wise and too just to adopt advice so opposed to the true spirit of Masonry as this.

Whilst upon the subject of inconsistency, we cannot refrain from remarking on a charge of that nature preferred, wantonly as we think, against Bro. Havers; we are not the advocates of that brother, and we have occasionally widely differed from his views, but from all that we have learned on the subject, and the real facts are now beginning to be pretty generally known, we are bound to say that there is no Brother who has more consistently and more earnestly laboured, through good and through evil report, to remedy the consequences arising from neglect of the well founded complaints of the Canadian Masons, or one who has been more ready to render them full justice; and we venture to predict that the more that is known of the part he has played in this most difficult matter, the higher will be the public estimation of his straightforwardness and integrity. It was most unfortunate that Canadian representations were entrusted to the wrong

hands at first ; those who first held them had no weight in Grand Lodge, whilst those who have until recently been entrusted with them have been more intent on using them for party purposes than in obtaining their ostensible object—a just consideration of the claims of Canada. Had this matter been placed in other hands, we might have been spared the many humiliating scenes which have been enacted, and Canada might perchance have been still happy under our rule. As this must not be—viewing the present result as inevitable—we accept the Grand Lodge of Canada as an independent jurisdiction ; and meeting us, as we believe it will, in Masonic spirit, we promise it a cordial and fraternal support.

Quitting this matter, which more immediately concerns our colonial relations, we turn to that which is of the gravest importance to our home interests ; we refer, of course, to the report of the Board of General Purposes. The question now before us is—whether it is worth inquiry, for no more is asked, whether our great, wealthy, and noble institution ought to have, and whether it can afford to have, a home of its own ? We commend the consideration of this question to all our Brethren, but we were sorry to see that even this question is threatened with opposition on every technical point. Now, we do protest against this—with all the energy and all the force and earnestness which we possess we do protest against this most important subject being made a party question. We entreat all true men and Masons to demand and to insist that its consideration be kept free from party spirit. We recommend the clear and businesslike statement of the president of the Board of General Purposes to the careful consideration of all our Brethren ; we remind them that the Grand Lodge has not been asked to bind itself to the adoption of any specific course, but has only desired the Board to inquire whether it be practicable to devote Freemasons' Hall solely and exclusively to Masonic uses, and if so, to submit such report to the consideration of Grand Lodge. If it be practicable, Grand Lodge will adopt it ; if it be not, there are other courses open to us. Let all our Brethren, country as well as London, consider this question as one which concerns not only themselves and their comfort, but as intimately connected with the honour and reputation of our institution. We refrain from entering further into this subject at present ; it is ably handled by a worthy Brother in our Architectural Chapter, and we shall have plenty of opportunities to refer to it again.

A HINT TO THE SATIRIST.—Wit is not the produce of study ; it comes almost as unexpectedly on the speaker as on the hearer : one of the first principles of it is good temper. The arrows of wit ought always to be feathered with smiles—when they fail in that, they become sarcasm.

OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

THERE are two prominent events for our Architectural Chapter to notice this week ; the Central Masonic Temple plan, and the concession of the new Government offices to the gothic champion, George Gilbert Scott.

However much we may regret the discord which prevailed in Grand Lodge, our satisfaction with the determination to devote the property of the Craft to Craft purposes is unalloyed ; for we see in this a good omen for the future. When the Grand Lodge is seated where it ought to be—not in a tavern, but in an establishment befitting the status of the Order—Grand Lodge will be better attended, and the dignity of the Order more worthily maintained. There will be a greater degree of restraint, which will make itself felt ; there are some persons who will stop away, and some persons who will come, and the composition of Grand Lodge will be very different. True it is, the gathering at Grand Lodge last week was a great one, and there was a large attendance of country members, who had come to vote for the Temple, but they did not feel the full extent of their prerogative, or the mode of procedure would have been far other than it was.

We have, however, now to deal with results, and we trust efficient measures will be taken to give a practical accomplishment to that great reform which was then inaugurated—for a great reform it is, and one of the first steps in that career of progress for which Masons of earnest mind throughout the country are now yearning. Never was there a better or more devoted spirit for Masonry throughout the country ; and we say unhesitatingly, that this external and material token is one of the most important. Temples do not make worshippers commonly ; and living temples are far worthier than temples of materials the most magnificent—even the Temple of king Solomon himself ; living temples are far worthier than these, as they approach in semblance and in essence the true temple of the G.A.O.T.U. In the case under consideration, we have to put away an abuse, and purify ourselves from defilement ; it is not a question of beginning anew, a choice between a temple and the worshippers, but of dealing with what is old—an old abomination which must be removed from us. Therefore we rejoice.

One of the first steps will be to advertise a competition. This competition will of course be restricted to Masons, for it will be unseemly that profane hands should be employed in such labours. The question next arises, whether this competition should be national or universal ? The reasons for making it national, depend solely on the fact that the whole funds for the buildings have been contributed from England. The conclusion from this by some home architects will be, that none

but English architects—architects dwelling in England—shall be allowed to compete, and, as a matter of course, on such grounds Scotch and Irish architects would be excluded ; but, inasmuch as nominally many colonial Lodges, and some foreign Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, do contribute and have contributed for above a century, all architects residing in such jurisdictions will have as good a claim as home architects to take part in the competition. It thus will be found very difficult to draw the line between qualification and exclusion, and the matter for convenience will best be adjusted by throwing the competition open to English, Scotch, American, Canadian and foreign architects, being Masons, without distinction.

There is, however, a reason for admitting American, Canadian, and foreign architects—that some of them have had a great practice in the construction of Masonic edifices, and have valuable experience therein. If a foreign architect gains the prize it will be by decided superiority of arrangement ; and if an English or American architect, it will be after a competition in the face of the world. There are buildings in France, Holland, and Prussia, which can give such useful hints to competitors.

On the designs being sent in, an exhibition should be held, admission to which it is desirable should be restricted to the Craft, as the arrangements involved are not such as are matters of proper concern to strange architects and the public, whom it is not needful to instruct in the arrangements of the Temple and Lodge rooms.

The designs should be exhibited before the award is given, and after it is decided upon ; so that the Craft may have full and mature opportunity of judging of the designs, and the judges may become fully responsible to the opinion of the Craft. Thus, under truthful auspices the judgment will be that of the Craft itself.

After the matter is decided in London, the designs should in our opinion be exhibited in such towns of England, Ireland, and Scotland as have suitable Masonic halls for their exhibition ; so that the Craft in the country may become as familiar with the subject as the members in the metropolis. Each competitor should be restricted from exhibiting his designs at any non-Masonic exhibition, whereby the arrangements of the temple might become known.

It is needful to observe that one essential preliminary will be, for the Board of General Purposes to decide what accommodation shall be provided for Temple, Lodge rooms, reading rooms and so forth—so that the conditions of the competition should thereby be regulated.

We consider it desirable that premiums should be given for selected designs ; but instead of the premiums being, one large first prize, one second prize, and a third small prize, we think all the premiums should be of equal amount, say fifty pounds each, but not including the first design ; and that further, two hundred pounds should be allotted, in such sums as the Lodges may decide, to be given as premiums for details and improvements in individual plans, which

are meritorious and worthy of adoption, although the general designs may not have received one of the six premiums. There will thus be a greater number of premiums than is usual in a competition; the architect owning the first premium will have the commission on the works to be executed; but in case the Board of General Purposes see fit to withdraw the superintendence of the works from him, then some adequate compensation should be given, say half commission.

The way in which the new Foreign Office nominally, but in reality all the new government offices have been handed over to George Gilbert Scott, first astonished the architects and now astonishes the public; for such a stretch of administrative prerogative was never contemplated. The late government having superseded the competitors and employed their pet surveyor, Mr. Pennethorne, by a vote of the House of Commons a committee was appointed to investigate the subject and to hear evidence. Of this committee, Mr. Beresford Hope was chairman, and he conducted the case, hearing numerous witnesses, but notwithstanding his open bias in favour of Mr. Scott, he did not dare to ask the committee (which sat till the end of the session) to recommend that Mr. Scott should be put over the heads of the other competitors, nor did they so report.

Since the meeting of parliament, the organs of Mr. Beresford Hope have been preparing the public mind for the resignation of Messrs. Coe and Hofland's prize design, and for a limited competition, in which Mr. Scott and Messrs. Banks and Barry should have part; but though a preference was exhibited for the pointed style, it was not assumed that it was at once to be imposed on the public. While the profession and the public were looking for this competition, which was to determine whether Italian or Gothic was to be the style, and whether Mr. Scott should take the premium for Italian, and Messrs. Banks and Barry for Gothic, all at once it was announced by Mr. Beresford Hope's organ that his partner, Lord John Manners, had nominated Mr. Scott to carry out his pointed design for the new Foreign Office.

For this audacious act no efficient reason has been given, but several frivolous ones. Already the columns of the *Times* are full of controversy; and so we may fully expect that when parliament meets we may find architecture a more prominent topic than it was even in the last session, and Mr. Beresford Hope and Lord John Manners arraigned before the House of Commons for their conduct; for though they thought they were only oppressing architects, yet this is a matter in which the public are made to take a concern, for the imposition of pointed architecture and pre-Raffaelitism on the country, as a matter of Puseyite dictation, is not to be so complacently submitted to as the projectors of this scheme of invasion contemplated.

Bro. S. W. Daukes, Grand Superintendent of Works, was engaged last week in a case of great professional interest, being an action brought against him by the Middlesex magistrates on the plea that, as their architect, he had subjected them to heavy loss in the case of

the Hanwell Schools, for which they claimed damages. The case ended not only favourably to Bro. Daukes, but as a professional acquittal and a complete justification of all that he had done.

The new Architectural Union building in Conduit-street, Bond-street, is fast approaching completion, and will be finished by the 25th of March next. The total cost will be £15,000, which has been raised by shares issued under the limited liability act. The building has a fine and imposing elevation. It is to be used as a sort of centre for all the architectural and archæological societies in the metropolis. There will also be room for some of the *dilettante* associations, should they desire to avail themselves of it. The contract is taken by Messrs. Hack and Son, and Mr. Edmeston is, we believe, the architect.

The scheme for the Great Exhibition of 1861 is still in embryo ; but the Society of Arts have given the project their sanction, and there is little doubt of its ultimate success. The proposition to bring to this country, and exhibit at the same time and in the same building the celebrated Campagna Museum, now at Rome, is a good idea. This famed collection is valued at £250,000. It contains the best of all the buried treasures of Italian art that have "turned up" within the last half century. Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds appears, it is true, a somewhat large sum for one collection ; but if we want "high" art, we must pay for it. Besides, imagine the fortune the Birmingham manufacturers will make by copying the originals in the base bronze of Warwickshire !

ARCHITECTURAL MEETINGS.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held on Monday, at 16, Grosvenor-street, Mr. Henry Ashton, V.P., in the chair.

The paper read was by Mr. Bonomi, and had reference to the Greek canon of proportion, as laid down by Vitruvius. The lecture was illustrated by digrams of the human form, the size of life ; and, also, with a diagram showing the interpretation of Leonardo da Vinci—a painter who seems to have truly regarded Vitruvius as the highest authority upon the laws of form, whether tested by arithmetical or geometrical annotation.

An animated discussion ensued, in which Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. John Bell, Professor Westmacott, Mr. Charles Barry, and others took art. Professor Westmacott expressed his opinion that, although it might not be desirable that all sculptors should have the same canon of form to guide them, still that it was absolutely necessary for each artist to have some sound canon upon which to base his ideas of proportion. Mr. Bell called attention to the fine specimens of sculpture left us by the early Greeks, and dwelt upon the superior advantages

which they possessed by having the most perfect living models to study from. And yet, he observed, that few of their statues would bear the severe test of geometrical annotation. Mr. Smith reminded the meeting of what Sir Joshua Reynolds had so wisely said in his first "Discourses upon Painting," with reference to this subject, namely—"Nothing is a greater mistake than for an artist to suppose that rules are the fetters of genius; they are fetters only to the man of no genius." Mr. Digby Wyatt remarked upon the singularity of the circumstance that to a painter sculptors and architects were indebted for what was now recognized as the sound canon of proportion. If Leonardo da Vinci had not studied and translated Vitruvius as an earnest and truthful scholar only could, the world might never have known how much it owed to the great master of Greek architecture. Mr. Parris confessed himself unable to give his adhesion to the theory, that the ancient Greeks and Romans were physically a finer race than Englishmen. Take, for instance, picked men from Lancashire and Cheshire, and he believed they would be found quite equal to the finest models of the antique. Mr. Baker expressed himself pleased that architects were at length beginning to see the necessity of acting in harmony with sculptors, and that the canon of geometrical proportion was recognized by both professions as a standard of excellence in the material as well as the human edifice. The next lecture (to be delivered on the 13th inst.) will be by Mr. John Bell, on a kindred subject—the geometrical treatment of sculpture.

AN OLD MASON'S ADVICE TO HIS NEPHEW.

LETTER I.

MY DEAR TIMOTHY,—After settling some pressing business of my own, which vexes me not a little, I will pay you my promised visit that we may have some talk about the Masonic difficulties of which you complain; and it may be that they will not prove altogether insuperable, for what says the Persian poet—"The weeds that deform the sluggard's garden may be easily removed by the hand of industry." But as my own perplexities may occupy some weeks, perhaps months, before they are finally settled, and your demands are urgent, I will devote an hour to a consideration of the causes which produce your embarrassment, although it is now many years since I have been within the four walls of a Lodge; but I cannot refrain from repeating what I have often told you before, that you are more like a swallow that skims over the surface to supply its present necessities, than the bee which industriously searches the calyx of every beauteous flower, and brings thence sweetness which is carefully laid

up for future application. In a word, my dear boy, you lack industry and perseverance.

But enough of this. You inform me that you are the S.W. of your Lodge, and stand for Master at the next election; but as the bishop has consented to admit you into holy orders at Christmas, you entertain serious misgivings, after reading Trevilian's book which you enclose, whether as a clergyman you can conscientiously continue to associate with the Brethren in a Mason's Lodge, and you state the following plausible reasons as the grounds of your dubitation :—

1. You gather from several existing documents, if I understand your epistle rightly, that at the union in 1813 an arrangement was agreed to by the United Grand Lodge for the purpose of excluding all open professions of Christianity from the Order, lest it should be considered sectarian; that the G.A.O.T.U., who is so frequently invoked during the Lodge ceremonies, does not refer to the second person in the Trinity but the first; and that all reference to the religion of Jesus is pronounced by authority to be at variance with historical truth, although it is a well known fact that the primitive lectures explained the G.A.O.T.U. to be "Him that was placed on the topmost pinnacle of the temple," which could not by any possibility bear a reference to any but Jesus Christ.

This you tell me is your first stumbling block; and you quote the Athanasian Creed to show that, if the attribute of deity belongs to the first person in the Trinity, it must also belong to the second—for that profession of faith plainly teaches that "the Father is God, the Son is God, and the Holy Ghost is God; and yet there are not three Gods, but one God." And hence you fancy that the only alternative at your command is, either to renounce your creed or abandon Freemasonry, because they teach different and irreconcilable doctrines, and you produce the following published statements in proof of your allegations :—

2. In a manifesto, which, as you affirm, was officially forwarded to the Grand Lodge at Berlin, in 1846, by the Grand Secretary, you find the following passage :—"The Grand Lodge of England, by the earliest history and tradition, has always declared and observed the universality of Freemasons, making no distinction or exclusion on the score of religious faith, a matter in which she never inquires beyond the point in which all men agree. It is for this reason that she does not sanction or recognize meetings which in some places are holden—assemblies of particular religionists. With these the Grand Lodge does not interfere, but she strictly guards, by her laws and her practice, against the introduction into her Lodges of any emblems or decorations which are indicative of peculiar creeds, deeming them liable to be taken as offensive demonstrations, at variance with the true spirit of Freemasonry. This universality the Grand Lodges of England have always upheld."

In this manifesto you suppose the doctrine to be distinctly affirmed that universality is the most essential characteristic in Masonry, to

the utter exclusion of all religious tests; and you accordingly consider it to be a marked indifference to, at the least, if not a perfect abnegation of, the doctrines and principles of the Gospel. For as to "the religion in which all men agree," you rightly pronounce the assumption to be altogether fabulous, and if it were possible, which it is not, would be more revolting than pure deism. But there is no such thing in the present state of the world as a universal agreement on any particular point of religious belief—not even the belief in a God. And hence you apostrophize, "Well may the uninitiated cowan ask—is this all that Masonry is permitted to teach? Are the glorious truths of the Gospel closed against its members, and revealed religion placed under a shade that its unholy rivals may trample on its prostrate form? Are free and accepted Masons denied the blessing of a Redeemer? And can any Christian man quietly seat himself under such a *régime*?"

The above doctrines, however, having been officially announced, every English Freemason, as you assume, is expected in practice to conform to their teaching, although he may be far from approving of the details; and admitting that obedience is a duty which every member owes to the rulers and governors of the Craft, you doubt whether a respectful protest against a position that imposes a burden on the conscience would not be inconsistent with the Masonic O.B., although it was originally imposed under a most solemn avowal that "it contained nothing incompatible with our civil, moral, or religious duties." I do not, however, admit the soundness of your belief that all allusion to religion and its duties is prohibited in the above quoted document; because there are considerable doubts whether the Grand Lodge ever proceeded to invest it with the dignity of a law; for if it had, we should undoubtedly have heard more about it. In such a case your conclusion would have been extremely plausible—that the ministers of the Gospel and other Christian brethren would have had no alternative but to withdraw from an institution which deliberately imposed on its members the onus of ignoring their religion, and denying their Redeemer; because they would find it utterly impossible to yield obedience to any such stringent condition. This is your second stumbling block.

I conclude this letter in the words of a highly respected friend of my own, and promise to renew the subject at an early opportunity. "The evil you complain of is not slight—far from it. But if it is to meet with encouragement instead of counteraction, the probable event may deserve to be considered while yet the preventive can be applied, because, when the event itself shall arrive, reflection may be nearer at hand than the remedy."

I am, &c.,
W. H.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

A Short Handbook of Comparative Philology, by HYDE CLARKE, D.C.L. London: John Weale.—Bro. Hyde Clarke, to whom we are indebted for the lucid and comprehensive manual before us, has long been known to the scientific world as a profound student and a persevering archæologist. The result of his labours in the field of philology have hitherto been only rendered available to the studious reader through the medium of his more voluminous works; Mr. Weale, however (whose name is in itself a guarantee for the excellence of the book that bears his imprint) seeing the value of the present treatise, which originally formed part of a larger work, has reprinted it in a portable pocket form at a low price, and has thereby added another item to the catalogue of advantages which the world of letters owes to his discrimination. Bro. Hyde Clarke, we are pleased to read, promises an enlarged and extended edition of the work should it meet with approbation from the reading public; and on this score we think he has little to fear.

To the general reader (a class daily becoming more numerous) the very title of the book will seem to foreshadow matter of the driest and most sawdusty complexion; but such a conception of the character of the treatise, a very slight application to its pages will prove to be utterly unfounded. To any one with the least claim to a cultivated taste—and the opinion of those deficient in this respect is worthless—the facts brought together here will prove not only interesting but highly entertaining. Singular coincidences are pointed out in the languages of the ancient “stocks” of the human race, which, if laid carefully to heart and thoughtfully pondered, can hardly fail to produce a train of philosophical meditation upon the history and characteristics of the various existing tribes of the great human family—of speculations as to the peculiarities of those which are extinct, and of those which at present are little known—and even as to some which may be as yet undiscovered. Even to those who read merely for amusement, the work will not prove unattractive. It is written in genuine terse English, totally free from Gallicisms and Latinisms, and a vein of dry humour is perceptible, intertwined with the bone and muscle of the author’s practical information, giving a zest and flavour to the composition which materially add to the facility of digestion.

Except to the determined student, the introduction is doubtless the most interesting portion of this *Handbook*. After specifying the different sources whence have sprung the dialects now existing in Europe, the author lucidly describes the various races which have contributed the roots of the language which we Englishmen of the nineteenth century speak and write. And here he draws a well defined parallel between the written and the spoken language used amongst us. To follow out his elaborate arguments would involve a dissertation instead of a sketch, we must therefore confine ourselves to the few striking points in Bro. Clarke’s essay, referring those who would become masters of the subject to the work itself.

The original inhabitants of these islands, and therefore the primitive founders of that glorious English language which re-echoes to the utmost limits of the habitable globe—are considered by our author to have been the great Euskardian or Iberian stock, of which all that is left are believed

to be the Basques of Spain. Recent travellers have given to the world speculations upon this singular people, who look down upon the old Castilians with undisguised contempt; and who commonly boast (and believe firmly) that theirs is the primitive language of the earth, which was spoken by Adam and Eve. The most honest and respectable member of the Buonaparte family has within the last few years, if we mistake not, taken up the subject of this ancient tongue with great enthusiasm. These Iberians were slaughtered or driven out of Britain by the Celts, after which, Romans, Saxons, Frisians, Jutes, and Warings, by successive invasions and settlements in the country, came to have their influence upon its speech. The pure "English," however, from the east of Jutland soon became the dominant race, and gave to the land, folk, and laws, as well as speech, their distinguishing name. This Bro. Clarke shows to be no rash theory, by a comparison of the dialect spoken in Somersetshire at the present day with that of the Frisians, who still hold themselves our kinsmen. He tells us that some of Shakspeare's plays have been put into Frisian almost word for word.

Many able men of our time have deplored the disguise which of late years has been thrust upon the English language, and some contributors of no mean talent to the newspapers and magazines which have become a necessity to our civilization, have done their utmost to restore the honest vernacular English as a means of expressing great thoughts and brilliant wit. To name one only—the late Douglas Jerrold set his face always against the use of Anglo-French or Anglo-Latin words; and as his reward, he found his writings universally read and universally understood by high and low. That his example may be more often followed is our sincere wish; and we are glad to find the able pen of Hyde Clarke inveighing against the overlaying the English tongue with French and Latin. Recent discoveries in science and recent revivals in art have done much to introduce a corrupt style of speaking and writing; and while we acknowledge the benefits which chemists, painters, and the host of seekers after beauty and knowledge which the present day has brought forth have bestowed upon their fellows, we do wish that they had taken the English language to express their findings-out in place of coining words from Latin and Greek, which often place valuable knowledge beyond the grasp of those who have not received a "classical" education. And that this is not needful is shown by our author, who points out that in the last century the Hollanders and High Dutch freed their tongues from Latinisms by bringing back or making words of home stock.

Many reflections suggest themselves to our mind in connexion with the English language considered as an index of the national character, but our space is limited, and though we would willingly pursue the subject, we must content ourselves with presenting our readers with one or two extracts by which they may judge for themselves of the value of this excellent treatise. Speaking of the various shapes which English has assumed, Bro. Clarke attributes the most enduring qualities and the most truly English type to the southern dialects, of which he says:—

"The southern dialects having been long spoken by a great body of the English, from among whom the great English writers and thinkers have sprung, have been those which have taken the lead, and from them has been made the English tongue as written, and as commonly acknowledged. It is south of Trent we find the birth-towns of Shakspeare, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Byron, De Foe, Fielding, Bacon, Locke, and Newton; it is in their southern tongue the master works have been written, and the great statesmen of the land have spoken. It is in this tongue we must seek the living law of the English speech, the *lex et norma*

loquendi. We cannot seek it in Anglo-Saxon writings; there we find foreign words, dead and long lost shapes, seldom more than the seeds of the new tongue, with many words wanting. We cannot seek it in Lowland or in Northumbrian; for though sometimes we may find English words elsewhere lost, yet we likewise find that English words have given way to Danish. We cannot seek the living law of English speech in the works of our writers, however great, knowing as we do, that whatever the might of their thoughts, their words were often sought from heathen springs, not always from 'the well of English undefiled.'"

The various phases under which the language has appeared, from the beginning of English literature to the present time are thus clearly described:—

"The styles may be thus set forth:—1st. English, as of King Alfred, much of the Bible, De Foe, Cobbett. 2nd. French English, as of Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Pope. 3rd. Latin English, as of Ben Jonson, part of the New Testament, Milton, Johnson. 4th. High Dutch English, as of Carlyle. In this day, the leaning is less to Latin and more to English; and newspaper writing and public speaking, being freer and less stilted, have done much to bring back the English tongue to its old and common shape. Within the last hundred years it was thought grand and fine to work up long Latin and French, or even Greek words, and vulgar, as indeed it was, to use common English words. With a better knowledge of the laws of speech, with the growth indeed of this new kind of learning, a healthier feeling has arisen; and although Germanism or High Dutch has had sway with some, and Scandinavianism with others, yet it is becoming known that the English tongue has, like others, its own words, its own framework, and its own laws, and can take its stand by itself, as English learning and English glory can."

The affinity of the Indo-European dialects, which extend over so great a part of the world's surface, is, we venture to say, not known to many ordinary readers. We subjoin, as a literary curiosity, the words "father," "mother," "son," and "brother" in these several languages:—

"The kindred between the Indo-European tongues will be seen by the following—*Anglo-Saxon*, fæther, mother, sunu, brother; *English*, father, mother, son, brother; *Frisian*, feder, moder, sun; *Flemish*, *Netherlandish* or *Nether Dutch*, vader, moeder, zoon, broeder; *Gothic*, arta, modur, sunus, brothar; *Swedish* and *Danish*, fader, moder, son, broder; *Icelandic*, fader, mooder, sunr, broder; *High Dutch* or *German*, vater, mutter, sohn, brüder. [The above are Germanic.] *Zend*, paitar, matar, bratar; *Persian*, pader, mader, fersend, brader; *Bokharese*, petar, mader, farsund, birader; *Pehlvi*, abider, amider, berur; *Ossetinian*, fider, dade, mad, firt, arwad; *Koord* or *Kurd*, baw (father), brah (brother). [The foregoing are Persian.] *Sanskrit*, pita, mata, suna, bhrater; *Bengalee*, pita, mata, shaleea, bhæe; *Hindustanee*, pita, mader, furzund, biradur. [The foregoing are Indian.] *Armenian*, hair, mair; *Albanian* or *Skipetar*, ba, mama; *Old Greek*, pater, meter; *Romaic* or *Modern Greek*, pateras, matera; *Latin* or *Old Roman*, pater, mater, frater; *Italian*, padre, madre, fratello; *Spanish*, padre, madre; *Portuguese*, pai, mai; *French*, père, mère, frère; *Wallachian*, tato, muma, frate. [The foregoing are of the Hellenic-Roman family.] *Welsh*, tad, mam, brawd; *Cornish*, taz, mam, bredar; *Breton*, tat, mam, breur; *Irish*, athair, mathair, bhrathair; *Erse* or *Irish of the Scotch Highlands*, athair, mathair, brathair; *Manx*, moir, braar. [These are Celtic.] *Russian*, oshezy, mat, sunn, brat; *Slavish*, bat, mater, syn, brat; *Polish*, oyciec, matka, syn, brat; *Bohemian* or *Czech*, otzie, sin; *Lithuanian*, moter, sunus. [These are Slavonian.]"

In closing this necessarily brief notice, we must again refer our readers to the work itself, as we are aware that our limits have prevented us from doing justice to its numerous merits. Our learned brother may rest assured that the literary public will look with interest for the promised addition to his labours on the subject of "speech knowledge."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE "OBSERVER PARTY."

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—At the risk of appearing egotistical, I cannot refrain from appealing to the conduct of the *Observer* faction in the Grand Lodge last Wednesday, as more than a confirmation of everything which I have advanced against them. Masonic feeling might well demand that such conduct should be passed over in silence, and that discussion should be avoided, but Brethren not fully acquainted with the facts might be led into erroneous conclusions as to the real principles of Freemasonry as practised by the Grand Lodge of England. All men have at times stern duties to perform; and Freemasons cannot hope to be always relieved from such necessities.

Times and circumstances must occur to the memory of every Englishman where, in the different assemblies of this realm, faction and cabal have for a time raised their heads, to the momentary despair of every patriot, and to the discomfort of all who were for the time being charged with the conduct of affairs; but I much doubt whether the history of faction and cabal in this country can produce a parallel scene to that which was enacted by the *Observer* party in the Grand Lodge of England last Wednesday.

I will not advert to the Masonic obligations of every member of the Grand Lodge—to the principles on which our Order is founded—nor to the sacred feeling which at all times surrounds our private Lodges, so beautifully inculcated by the Worshipful Master on the investiture of each initiate—these duties and sentiments have long since been trampled under foot by that miserable faction. I will, therefore, confine myself to the public question involved in the business of Wednesday last.

First as to the Canadas. Need I weary your readers with the unforgotten tale of grievances to be remedied, laches to be deplored, official negligence to be atoned for—so often publicly urged upon the Grand Lodge by Bros. Lord Carnarvon, the Rev. G. R. Portal, and their party, and privately deprecated by many a good, though less noisy, Mason—we have heard of them *usque ad nauseam*. That there was some good reason to complain of the way in which the Canadas had been treated, no sensible man has denied; but no honest Mason will forget that so long ago as March, 1857, the M.W. Grand Master, from his place in Grand Lodge, frankly and openly expressed his regret for the past; and not only announced his determination to improve the future, but practically accompanied that announcement by concessions to the Canadas, which every one (including the Colonial Board,

Bro. Portal, and Bro. Beach) admitted to be ample, although they did not suffice to avert the predetermined separation. Instead of accepting this declaration of the Grand Master, as did every good Mason, as an "earnest of a sincere desire to co-operate with them in the promotion of the interests of our common Order," the faction have never ceased to harp upon this Canadian grievance—to cite it as a reason for a radical change in the government of Grand Lodge; and to make it, in the language of the R.W. the D.G.M., "a stalking horse" on every occasion. Every one who has had a knowledge of the proceedings of the *Observer* faction in their provincial tours will not have failed to observe this, and it has even been carried to the extent that, in one province, Bro. Portal's indiscreet incriminations have been peremptorily stopped by the Master in the chair. While the faction thus pursued the Canadian grievance, it need scarcely be said that they bitterly complained that recognition of the so called Grand Lodge of Canada was withheld; and no stronger proof of this is required than the fact that, at the last Board of Masters, Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal placed on the notice paper for the Grand Lodge of the 1st December, the following motion:—

"That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge the interests of Masonry will best be promoted by the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that it respectfully requests the M. W. Grand Master to take the necessary steps for establishing Masonic relations with that body."

In the meantime the Grand Master and his executive had not for a moment forgotten their understood engagement of March, 1857; and as a proof that the M.W. Grand Master had ever kept it in view, it may be mentioned that, so far back as August last, he had instructed the Grand Secretary that if the official intimation of the union of the Canadian Grand Lodge arrived in time, he should, at the meeting of Grand Lodge in September, propose their recognition by the Grand Lodge of England. This official intimation did not reach England until the 29th November, and true to his promise, the Grand Master rose in his place in Grand Lodge, on the 1st December, to propose the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Might it not have been expected that such recognition would have been carried amid the acclamations of Grand Lodge? Whatever had been the mistakes or the faults of Canada, they had been condoned by the M.W. Grand Master, and whatever had been the mistakes on this side, they had been fully atoned for in 1857. Surely neither could be remembered by those who had so unceasingly, and obviously of her faults, urged the claims of Canada during past years. But, no! reason, and Masonic feeling, demanded the unanimous and immediate recognition of the Canadas. Faction, however, still held her course—and that course is, as was proved on Wednesday, to oppose everything which may emanate from the Grand Master and his executive. The result was, that the motion for the recognition of the Canadas was opposed—will the Craft believe it—by Bros. Lord Carnarvon, the Rev. G. R. Portal, and their satellites. Another Brother took part in it. Of him I will say nothing, except that, at the end of the debate, he rose and expressed his acquiescence in the views just announced by the M.W. Grand Master. I regretted, however, to see him unwittingly lending the prestige of his name to the discreditable course which followed. Of Lord Carnarvon I will say but this, that every one must regret to see a nobleman bearing his ancestral name led away by such a faction as that with which he has unfortunately become connected. The name of Carnarvon is naturally dear to the Craft, and we may be pardoned the regret with which we see its ancient lustre dimmed.

But what shall we say of Bro. Portal? No words of mine can express

the feeling with which his conduct will be viewed. His prostitution of the best interests of Freemasonry to the cause of faction—his support of the Canadas when it seemed to suit the purposes of his party—his repudiation of her recognition when the game of his party became desperate, and that after he had himself given notice of such a motion—must be chronicled and criticised by abler pens than mine. But all good men and Masons who have studied these matters and who become aware of the miserable exhibition of Wednesday last will, I feel certain, be irresistibly led to the conclusion that that reverend Brother is an object of either pity or contempt—pity, when regarding an undoubtedly fine intellect, which, regardless of his Masonic obligations, is prostituted to the purposes of faction; contempt, for the Brother (alas, that it should be said!) who can, hoping to serve motives best known to himself, do all in his power to destroy the noble fabric of our Craft, and to make the ruin of Freemasonry a monument of gratification to his personal spite.

What has been said of the Canadas may be said of the report of the Board of General Purposes. It needed scarcely the able exposition of Bro. Havers to draw us to the conclusion that we, the Grand Lodge, ought to have set, and not to follow, the example of English Masons, and emancipate ourselves from the just reproach of holding the head quarters of Freemasonry at a tavern. This again was a subject on which all surely were agreed—but it met with the same fate. Obstruction after obstruction was offered by the faction, until, as a last effort, they attempted to adjourn the debate; a division showed them that it was hopeless to contend further against the strong determination of Grand Lodge. The motions on the subject, replete with interest to the good of our Order, were then carried, despite the opposition of those who arrogate to themselves the claim to have been the promoters of all which has of late been done to advance the interests of Freemasonry.

The whole proceedings plainly demonstrate that the *Observer* faction is determined to offer its most strenuous opposition to everything which may be proposed by the M.W. Grand Master or the constitutional authorities; and that in the course which they have pursued and are pursuing, the interests of the Craft are made secondary to their own personal motives; but these proceedings also unmistakably show a most gratifying result, and that is, that out of a very unusually large number of Brethren who attended Grand Lodge, the *Observer* faction could command but comparatively few supporters; and that they have now publicly forfeited their absurd claim to represent the feelings of the Grand Lodge of England.

It may well be asked, who are now the obstructives—the executive, who have found it their duty to oppose propositions made with a view to encroach illegally on the constitutions of the Order; or the *Observer* party, who have publicly demonstrated their determination to oppose everything which they themselves have not originated, and that without reference to the true interests of the Craft.

I have heretofore said that I should freely speak my opinions. I have done so. I regret that I should have had to apply such observations to any Brother or section of Brethren, but the time for anything approaching to false delicacy has gone by. The proceedings of last Wednesday must clearly prove to every reflecting Mason that the day of temporizing is past. The worm is scotched, not killed; and the Brethren must gird up their loins for the combat, and resolve never to stay in their course till our Craft has been purged of such disreputable and contemptible proceedings, and we can revert to the Masonic harmony which characterized the Craft before the reverend Brother and his party appeared on the scene, after making their

long since forgotten pledges to "pay homage to the Grand Master for the time being, and to his officers when duly installed, and strictly to conform to every edict of the Grand Lodge."

4th Dec., 1858.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

JUSTITIA.

WHICH ARE THE OBSTRUCTIVES?

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—The discussions which took place in Grand Lodge, on Wednesday last, must have opened the eyes of all to the fallacy of believing that the *Observer* party in Grand Lodge have the real interest of the Craft at heart; and, whatever be their professions, their acts plainly show that they will make everything subservient to the determination to oppose the Grand Master and his executive.

They themselves must now be satisfied that their motives are understood, and their conduct duly appreciated, by Grand Lodge. If, as they would make us believe, they are misjudged, let them prove it—not by empty assertions of zeal and devotion to the great interest and welfare of the body, but by abstaining from such factious and vexatious opposition as they treated us with on Wednesday. How can they expect reasoning Brethren to believe in their protestations, when their actions are so directly at variance with their words? Doubtless, sir, a faithful report of the discussions will appear in your *Magazine* of next week, and Brethren, who had not an opportunity of being present, will then be able to judge to what lengths the innate love of opposition will lead some men. Who, that did not know him, would believe that Bro. Portal, with his own notice of motion on the paper almost identical with the one before Grand Lodge, would have so vehemently opposed it when emanating from the Grand Master. Yet so it was! The only opposition to the Grand Master's motion in reference to Canada was from Bro. Portal and his friends; and there is just reason to believe that, had the Grand Master not brought it forward, Bro. Portal, in support of his own motion, would have argued as vehemently for, as he did against it.

Is this consistency? Is this zeal for the general good? Is it not rather a factious and vexatious opposition—an opposition for opposition's sake? I can see it in no other light; and such was the view evidently taken of it by Grand Lodge.

Before leaving this subject, I cannot help remarking that Brethren must have been rather amused at the readiness of one part of the opposition to abandon his espoused cause. His motto might well be—

"How happy could I be with either,
Could I only make sure who would win."

But I think "it's no just canny," though perhaps characteristic, to start an opposition to a question on its merits, whilst prepared to give entire assent to it at the end of the discussion.

The next subject brought before Grand Lodge was that of our Masonic freeholds, and their adaptation to the better convenience of the Craft. It will surely be allowed by all, that the president of the Board of General Purposes placed before the Grand Lodge a most clear, plain, and straightforward explanation of the report of the Board, with their recommendation to

Grand Lodge. The explanations bore evidence in themselves of the great care and consideration which had been applied to the subject. The Grand Lodge was asked to enter into or bind itself by little or no details, but acknowledging—as seemed to be the almost unanimous feeling—that the time had arrived for a great alteration, it was asked to pass a resolution to that effect, and to refer the matter back to the Board, that a scheme might be carefully considered and submitted for approval to Grand Lodge on another occasion.

Now, it must I think, strike every one, that whereas we appoint a Board of General Purposes—in whom, by the Book of Constitutions is vested the right to consider these very points—a Board numbering among its members Brethren of character and ability equal to any in the Craft, Brethren who, with steady, honest, and right minded principles, apply themselves to the consideration of the best interests of our Order—I say it must strike every one as monstrous, that they should in every possible manner be impeded in their efforts to bring about that which all wish to see done. For it was apparent to every one—and there could be no two opinions about it—the object of the motion was desirable to all. The opposition was not to the motion but to the mover. The opposition party have evidently adopted one of Punch's maxims—"There are some men whose opposition can be reckoned upon against everything that has not emanated from themselves."

Now, Sir, is this the way for Brethren to prove themselves not obstructives, whilst at the same time they taunt others with the term? Is it fair to the executive that, let them bring forward what measures they may, however consonant with the ideas of Grand Lodge in general, they should be opposed step by step, and instead of receiving co-operation, should have nothing but difficulties thrown in the way?

The great secret in this case is, in my opinion, that the proposition of the president of the Board of General Purposes will be pre-eminently successful and popular with the Craft, and the opposition party are mortified that the credit of it will not be theirs.

If Bro. Portal objects to the word "party," as personally offensive, it would be wiser for him to prove that he has no "party," rather than to relieve himself of his excess of mortification by casting aspersions on all the members of the dais in the intemperate manner he did.

There are many more points on which I could address you, Sir, but I will not now take up your valuable space, but subscribe myself,

Yours fraternally,

Dec. 4, 1858.

A COUNTRY MASON.

P.S.—It was claptrap, and by no means complimentary to the good sense of Grand Lodge, to try and induce a belief that Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon left the Hall in consequence of the observations which the president of the Board of General Purposes had been provoked to make. Such could not have been the case, after the explanation given by the president of the Board.

THE OBJECTS OF MASONRY.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—In the address, delivered on Friday last by Bro. John Havers, at the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, occurred several

remarkable passages, which deserve something more than the customary recognition accorded to a clever speech ; and I beg you, sir, to make known to the Masonic world, through your widely read columns, that Bro. Havers, whose learning, whose acumen, and whose position among us render all he says well worthy of our best attention, has openly expressed his wishes that a more especial cultivation of scientific subjects might exist in connection with Masonry, and his hopes that we might, as we can well afford to do, even out of our surplus funds, establish a library, and lectures, and specific courses of instruction—so that the field of science, so peculiarly open to Masons, might be cultivated and improved in a manner worthy of and consistent with the true scope and genius of the best and most enlightened association which the world has ever produced.

Sir, I feel it my duty to record my growing conviction that, unless I see some such adaptation of Masonry to the advancing spirit of the age, unless some such evident and special promotion of those sciences which bring health, happiness, and moral elevation to man, be conjoined with the at present merely charitable and convivial arrangements of Masonry, Masonry will not long satisfy my reasonable requirements ; and I believe that there are many others besides myself who, entertaining similar opinions, have either silently withdrawn from, or are quietly ceasing to take an active interest in Masonry as it is.

It is, in intent, a noble institution, admitting all true men who will join it to acts of brotherhood, to delightful association, and more especially to the advancement of science, whereby themselves may be refined and elevated, and others rendered better and happier. But, as we find it at present, Masonry barely accomplishes the two former of its intents, because, save in mere occasional expression, it wholly neglects the third. We lack due devotion to science ; and, therefore, as our higher and nobler aspirations are unsatisfied, the unconscious cravings of our intellectual inner man communicate to the soul a sense of dissatisfaction ; and both charity and brotherhood seem less noble than they are, and give less pleasure than they might, just because they are practically dissociated from that grander knowledge which alone can teach us what true charity is, and what real brotherhood ought to be.

And Masonry, even in its rituals, declares that its members should not stop at mere acts of charity or meetings for conviviality. It expressly exhorts us to cultivate some science for the sake of the brotherhood and of ourselves. But at present it provides no normal machinery for the cultivation of any science. Brother Havers's arguments, therefore, on Friday last, in favour of a library, of lectures, of scientific expositions, of the cultivation of the taste—and also concerning our duty to perpetuate in marble, as well as in "toasts," the merits and memory of our illustrious dead—all these words met an immediate echo in my own breast ; and I venture to prophesy that his memory and his monument will be dearer to posterity than those of all other Masons who will most zealously assist in the realization of these exalted and truly Masonic hopes and wishes.

Masonry ought to stand not only high, but highest of all human associations. To see it number thousands of kindly, intelligent, and wealthy members of the most benevolent, intellectual, and opulent nations in the whole world ; and to think that so mighty an engine for human improvement as the collective force of Masonry can supply, should be comparatively wasted, and except in various charitable donations (such as the same number of similar Englishmen would give if gathered together under any circumstances) have little or no practical effect upon the improvement and happiness of mankind—such reflections fill the thoughtful with profound

sorrow, but also suggest the deepest incentive to arouse that dormant energy, to awake that sleeping power, which, once fairly developed and set in action, can for good, holy, true, loving purposes, revolutionize the world. England is "set on a hill," and guides the world. The Masons of England have numbers, wealth, and undreamt of power. They only want truthful appreciation of the facts which environ humanity, to make England, and, through England the world, wiser and better. The study of the sciences, Masonry's own "perfect seven," will alone supply this truthful appreciation of facts. The sciences, therefore, must be studied, not merely be recommended to be studied. And to this end our Lodge machinery would be most useful. Libraries must be established for study; lectures to direct, clear, or suggest study; Lodges for discussion, for argument, and primarily for initiation into Masonic mysteries. Only one thing more is needful—let the scientific views inculcated be as broad as, and if possible, even broader than Masonic theology. Let truth be, so far as it is known, simply and clearly taught, all old fashioned errors or fanciful ideas being rigidly excluded; and, then, when Masons find that they can learn what, as men, they want to know, viz., the laws of nature, of life, of health, and happiness, as alone happiness can exist—in the union of truth, health and morality—there will be no lack of attendance at Lodges of Instruction; but there will grow up families of Brothers skilled and delighting to diffuse everywhere the grandest charity—a knowledge of health, morality and truth.

Here is real work for all true Masons. The wise can collate, write, teach; the unlearned can be made able to help or instruct others or themselves; the man of science can elaborate the easiest statements of truth; the physician the simplest exposition of the laws of health; the architect also, learning of the physician, can design the dwellings which may best replace the pesthouses in which our humbler millions now live—and he may, besides, elevate the taste of all by appropriate exhibitions of pure, refining, and ennobling architecture; the mathematician may simplify calculations, and estimate the statistics of life and death, ignorance and science, crime and happiness, and usher in a thousand harmonious combinations which will result from mathematical study; and the musician may gladden life with soul cheering or spirit stirring melodies.

Let Masonry be indeed a reality, and it may revolutionize the world to peace and harmony. No other association, depending as all others do, some on one jarring element of discord, some on another, for their vitality, can ever be expected to effect as much. Masonry in its true, whole, and scientific aspect, is the hope of the world.

And its first work, resulting from these scientific additions, might be of a true Masonic character. The dwellings of the poor might be rendered capable of containing decent and moral human beings. This might be Masonry's great work of the present day. Had it formerly expended for the body the energies it put forth in hopes of benefiting the soul, as in its splendid cathedrals, how great might have been its glory! It is not too late. Let the brotherhood think of the bodies as well as the souls of our poor brethren. It would be idle to dwell on the urgent necessity for this, had not widely-read journals like the *Times*, with senile forgetfulness or astounding ignorance of fact, declared the work done, and "model cottages" the rule. The poor are still herded together worse than swine in a well ordered farm yard. Whole families, young, old, and adults, have one and the same sleeping chamber; and each cottage, each sleeping room, is a hotbed of physical and moral contamination. The simplest appeal to experience in any district in England will prove that, in the mighty aggregate, the facts are literally too loathsome to be further alluded to. Might

not this, then, be one of Masonry's first and chiefest works, as it is one of her especial boasts, to effect improvements in the dwellings of man? It is a mighty work, and would be repaid alike by the gratitude of millions yet unborn, and by the lasting favour of the Great Architect of the universe.

These ideas, which have been of late continually present to my mind, have been more vividly than ever called forth by the eminently suggestive remarks I commenced by alluding to; and I shall be grateful to you, sir, as one of the chief exponents of Masonic opinions, if you will, by according to this letter a place in your columns, permit it to be seen whether there are not many others in the Masonic body who would be willing to aid in a judicious and consistent extension of the working of the Craft.

I have the honour to remain,
Faithfully and fraternally yours,

Dec. 1, 1858.

K. Δ.

THE MASONIC PROPERTY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The prospect of the Freemasons' Tavern being made available for the use of the fraternity, apart from the business of the Craft, must afford the greatest satisfaction to Provincial Brethren; and I venture to address you, to express a hope that the committee to whom the matter has been referred will take into their consideration the necessity of providing sleeping accommodation for country Brethren when they visit London, whose attendance at the different festivals of the Order, and at Grand Lodge in particular, would be much more frequent if they could obtain beds at the place of meeting. Provincial Masons residing at the same distance from London as myself (eighty miles), are put to considerable expense, of which sleeping accommodation is not an unimportant item, when attending Grand Lodge and the festivals, for the reason that hotel proprietors charge highly (though not unfairly) for beds to those who avail themselves of the accommodation of the hotel for sleeping purposes only.

During the current year I attended Grand Lodge twice, and one of the festivals, and the expenses I thereby incurred would have enabled me, with the sum I subscribe to the charities, to have become a life subscriber to one of them.

Our Worshipful Master, on the nomination of his Lodge, has undertaken the duties of a steward at the festival to be held 26th January next, in aid of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, and it is debated whether the Institution will not be best served by our being absent from the festival, and putting our names down on his list as subscribers and donors for the sum of what our expenses will amount to if we attend. This doubtless will swell the amount of his list, but will it be so respectful as our accompanying him? I think not; and I am desirous of doing all that my means will admit of for our aged Brethren, and at the same time I wish to show respect for my Worshipful Master. To do both will, as you are aware, leave but little change out of a £5 note under present circumstances; but if one could obtain a bed at the place where the festival is held at a moderate price, I do not think such a question would arise. The convenience of refreshment and reading rooms to country Brethren is as nothing compared with sleeping accommodation, from the fact of our meetings being usually held of an evening.

I hope you will give my ideas a place in your *Magazine*, so that they may come under the notice of the committee and provincial Brethren, who, if they approve of it will, I trust, signify their approval to the committee; and I hope that your influence will be exerted in its behalf, as I am sure it will be of considerable advantage to country Masons, whose avocations, like mine, seldom call them away from home, but who would oftener attend Grand Lodge and the festivals, if sleeping accommodation in a house of their own were provided at a moderate charge.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

P. M.

RECENT DIFFERENCES OF NEW YORK MASONS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The action of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, having for its object the union of the two parties in litigation, was finally consummated last week, by the action of the joint committee appointed at that time for the purpose; all properties, and the evidences of debt, together with all the archives and documents, were surrendered to the proper officers of the Grand Lodge, thereby consummating the union achieved in June last.

This has been effected in a manner satisfactory to all parties; all pledges and promises have been fulfilled, and the fraternity are now, in the jurisdiction, a united and harmonious body. Long and grievous has been the conflict—those who should have been drawn together in the bonds of fraternal love have been estranged, and their peace destroyed, by the quarrels of those who rather than submit to the will of the majority, arbitrary as it might have been, conducted themselves in such a manner that a reconciliation seemed impossible and scarcely to be hoped for, until it was announced on the floor of the Grand Lodge by the committee of conference, at the last June communication.

The great relief which the whole fraternity now are realizing can only be appreciated fully by those who were compelled to endure the evils which grew out of the condition of things existing during the estrangement. Your readers are all interested in this matter, because it serves as a landmark to point out the power of the interior principles of the institution itself, which wrought this mighty deliverance. The power of love has manifested itself triumphantly, and the result is peace and harmony. This achievement was not accomplished by force or strife—there was a determination on the part of the minority to submit tacitly to the action of the Grand Lodge, where the representatives from the country had a decided majority when united, as they generally were upon all local questions.

As many of your readers are not in a position to fully understand all the local influences which bear upon our actions here, it seems to me to be necessary to make a brief allusion to certain conditions which exist in our midst, and I do this only on account of the little that is known about these conditions abroad. In tracing the history of the fraternity in this jurisdiction for a series of years back into the past quarter century, we find a party who resisted the constituted authorities of that period, on account of certain rules and regulations which prohibited Masonic processions in public without special permission first having been obtained. An application for

such permission having been denied to certain parties, they (the said parties) did, in the face of said denial, hold a public procession, clothed in Masonic regalia, and in Masonic form exhibit themselves in public. For this they were disciplined by the Grand Lodge, whereupon a secession ensued, and the St. John's Grand Lodge was formed. Subsequently (in 1851) the self-styled Grand Lodge, after a protracted negotiation, was formally united with the regular Grand Lodge, and a grand festival was held to celebrate the event.

At a later period, and for reasons not very apparent to any one except the actors, the banner of St. John's Grand Lodge was again unfurled, and Lodges have been, from time to time, formed under it, which Lodges have continued to work up to the present time.

Their members—I might say their dupes—finding themselves unrecognized by the fraternity at large, are becoming dissatisfied, and are looking to a remedy for the evils which afflict them masonically; an anxiety is becoming manifest, since the union of last June between the parties up to that time in litigation, to remove the incumbrance which holds them from universal recognition, and the hope is active in the minds of all lovers of peace and harmony that the worthy and true among them will seek affiliation in the universally recognized fraternity through the only legitimate and Masonic course which is open to all who can bring the necessary qualifications. I am confident that very many among them will soon seek that course, and thus the outside faction or party be broken up.

One great evil which grows out of the condition which the outsiders find themselves to be in, is, the unyielding propensities of the designing men among them to keep up their organization so long as they can find dupes to act upon, or raise sufficient mental darkness to entrap the unwary; for where no proper material is to be had, they do not hesitate to raise improper blocks and palm them off as perfect ashlar, to the mortification of all true Masons, and the endangering the stability of the institution itself.

Fraternally yours,

New York, Oct., 1858.

JAMES B. TAYLOR.

LODGE FURNITURE.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Will some of your readers be kind enough to inform me, through the medium of your journal, the proper shape of the pedestals in Craft Masonry; should they be triangular, as used in France and Germany, or a double square cube, or the bases of the Roman orders of architecture? At the same time, should it not occupy too much space, to state how the Wardens' columns should be made; we presume like those in the second tracing board? If so, what should be delineated on them, as, at the time of Solomon, a very small portion of the earth was known, and none of the constellations of the southern hemisphere; and where should be the places of these two columns? By inserting this, you will greatly oblige,

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE WARRINER.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE R.W. Deputy Grand Master, the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, has consented to take the chair, should his health permit, at the festival of the Boys' School, to be held in March next.

A MEETING of the Stewards for the approaching festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution, was held on Friday, when the R.W. Bro. Dobie was elected President; Bros. G. Barrett, F. Beadon, B.B. Cabbell, and Hyde Pullen, Vice Presidents; Bro. Dr. Harcourt, Treasurer, and Bro. S. Aldrich, Hon. Sec. The glee room abomination will be dispensed with.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

THE quarterly convocation of Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, the M.W. Grand Master the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, presiding, supported by Bros. Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. G.M. for Hampshire, as D.G.M.; Col. Brownrigg, S.G.W.; Wyndham Portal, J.G.W.; S. Tomkins, Grand Treas.; Roxburgh, G. Reg.; Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; Crohn, G. Sec. German Correspondence; P. Scott, S.G.D.; Hopwood, J.G.D.; Moore and Ward, G. Chaplains; Jennings, G.D.C.; Woods, Asst. G.D.C.; Gooch, G.S.B.; Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Horsley, G. Org.; Smith, G. Purs.; Hall, Past G. Reg., and Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire; Dobie, Past G. Reg., and Prov. G.M., Surrey; Bowyer, Prov. G.M., Oxfordshire; Fleming, Prov. G.M., Isle of Wight; Bagshaw, Prov. G.M., Essex; Beadon, Pattison, W. H. Smith, Dobree, Dundas, Hebelar, and Sirr, Past Grand Wardens; Sir J. W. Hayes, Past G. Chap.; W. H. White, Past G. Sec.; Potter, Faudell, Udall, T. R. White, Hervey, Nelson, Havers, Jones, Wilson, J. N. Tomkins, Past Grand Deacons; Le Veau, Evans, Biggs, and Masson, Past Grand Sword Bearers; Breitling, Past G. Pursuivant.

The Grand Master apologized for the absence of the Deputy Grand Master, Lord Panmure, who would have been present had it not been for the severe indisposition under which he was labouring.

THE MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous quarterly communication were then read; and on the question being put—

Bro. Mason rose to call attention to a resolution of the last Grand Lodge. He said that he did so with considerable reluctance and with very great pain; but he considered that, on the part of a Freemason, a sense of duty and a determination to perform it, should take the precedence of all other feelings. He considered that the bulwark of Freemasonry was the Book of Constitutions, and so long as they adhered to that they would be sure to be right. But if it should be permitted to any member of Grand Lodge to choose for himself what part of the Book of Con-

stitutions he would obey and what part of it he would reject, they would have nothing safely to depend upon—their sheet anchor would be gone; but every Freemason who had Masonry at heart would ever be anxious to adhere to the landmarks of the Order. He would contend for the maintenance of their laws in all their integrity, as laid down in the Book of Constitutions. Now at the last Grand Lodge there was a resolution proposed, and a vote was passed, of which no notice had been given. Had he been present, he did not know but that he should have concurred in the propriety of that vote, for he held the Grand Master in high respect and esteem, and he believed that his lordship was respected and esteemed by every member of Grand Lodge. (Applause). But however greatly the Grand Master was esteemed, their esteem for Freemasonry itself ought to be still greater, and they ought not to break through the laws laid down for them, to please or gratify any individual, whatever his rank or his position. He mentioned this because he wished not to be misunderstood. He had not the slightest ill feeling, but had always borne his testimony to the gentlemanlike bearing which characterized the conduct of the Grand Master. Still the motion to which he referred ought to have been submitted to the Board of Masters, which had not been done. As it was a vote of confidence in the Grand Master, he should have voted for it, had he been present; but inasmuch as it was a resolution proposed, and a vote passed irregularly, improperly, and illegally, he objected utterly and entirely to that vote being recorded upon the minutes. He referred to the Book of Constitutions, page 19, rule 8, as an authority for the view he took of the matter.

Bro. Savage called attention to that portion of the minutes which referred to the non-confirmation of a part of the minutes by the especial Grand Lodge in which it was proposed to confer additional votes on the Masters of Lodges, owing to the two grants of £100 each to the charities. He made his objection on this ground—he maintained that it was not competent for Grand Lodge to refuse to confirm one portion of a resolution while it did confirm the other. It was a condition of these grants that the extra votes should be given to the Masters of Lodges. It was not competent to Grand Lodge to sever the two portions of the motion. When a vote of Grand Lodge was put for confirmation, it must be confirmed or rejected in its entirety.

The Grand Master said that Bro. Savage had raised an important question, a question which was deserving of consideration, and it should have his earnest attention.

The Rev. Bro. Portal called attention to what he maintained was a gross inaccuracy in the published minutes of Grand Lodge, in which he was made to say, that “all cause for his motion would have been removed if the M.W.G.M. had called upon the Prov. G. Master for Bucks and Berks. or his deputy, to hold a Prov. G. Lodge once a year.” Now the Grand Master said he had called upon the Prov. Grand Master of Bucks and Berks to do so. He (Bro. Portal) denied that he had made such a statement, what he had said was, “That all cause for the motion would have been removed if the Prov. G. Master for Berks. and Bucks. had obeyed his lordship’s suggestion.” He thought that the Grand Secretary, or whoever it was that was responsible for these published minutes, ought not to make him say what he never said, and never dreamed of saying. (Laughter, and cheers).

The resolution confirming the minutes was then put and agreed to.

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

Bro. Symonds announced that his name appeared on the balloting paper for the Board of Benevolence without his sanction, and whoever had caused it to be put there had taken a most unwarrantable liberty, as he was not a candidate.

The following Brethren were appointed scrutineers:—Bros. Taperley, No. 227; Michael, No. 117; Lowenstark, No. 1035; Goodwin, No. 78; Rogers, No. 13; Prescoe, No. 213; Harris, No. 223, and two others whose names Bro. Jennings could not decipher in the list presented to him.

NOMINATION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.

Bro. Crombie, amidst loud applause, nominated the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland as Most Worshipful Grand Master for the ensuing year. It was needless,

he said, to expatiate on his lordship's merits, which were well known to them all. There was one quality which could not be overlooked, and that was the courtesy and firmness with which he presided over their deliberations on those occasions, preserving that concord and harmony by which he trusted their meetings would always be distinguished. They were now commencing the fifteenth year of his lordship's Grand Mastership, and he trusted that he would live many years longer to preside over them in the same peace and harmony. He begged to nominate the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, as Most Worshipful Grand Master for the ensuing year.

RECOGNITION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA WEST.

The Grand Master:—"Brethren, I have a most important motion to propose to you, but before doing so I will pause to see if any Brother has any other name to propose—

No other nomination being made—the Grand Master said,—"Brethren, the intelligence of the formation of an Independent Grand Lodge for Canada West, only reached us officially, yesterday, too late to be laid before the Committee of Masters. But so long ago as August last, I instructed the Grand Secretary, in case of any intimation being given of the formation of an Independent Grand Lodge of Canada West, to give notice that I would move in the September Grand Lodge a resolution that the Grand Lodge of England should recognize that Grand Lodge. In September I again told the Grand Secretary that in case any such intimation arrived that he would consider my directions as still in force for the Grand Lodge in December. The Grand Secretary having been in daily expectation of receiving this information, gave the notice in my name, though without my knowledge, having reason to think it probable that such an intimation would arrive. As it turns out, I am glad he gave that notice, because I have been able, though not in the way that I could wish, to move that this Grand Lodge should recognize the Grand Lodge of Canada West. I say not in the way that I could wish, because the letter addressed to the Grand Secretary with the intention of being communicated to Grand Lodge, having only arrived yesterday, could not be laid before the Board of Masters. Therefore, I consider we are precluded from considering or debating that communication; but I consider that in accordance with the strict letter of the law, I am not precluded, notice having been given, from moving that this Grand Lodge should recognize the Grand Lodge of Canada. There are several other matters in this communication from the Grand Secretary of Canada, which, under other circumstances, I should have thought it necessary to mention; but I am now precluded from doing so, because the communication itself has not been laid before the Board of Masters. At the same time I am convinced that, on the principle of *bis dat qui cito dat*, it is better that I should at once move the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada West, leaving those questions which may arise to be debated at a future Grand Lodge. Brethren, in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada, I consider that it is absolutely necessary that we should guard the privileges of those Lodges in a part of Canada, Quebec, Montreal, and St. John's, New Brunswick, which have never thrown off their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, and which now form a province. We must take care that these Lodges are protected by us, and that nothing should be done by any other Grand Lodge to induce these Lodges to withdraw their allegiance from the Grand Lodge of England. I am sure that Grand Lodge will agree with me, I will therefore simply move the following resolution:—

"That official intimation having been received of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons in Canada, this Grand Lodge recognizes that body as an independent Grand Lodge, having jurisdiction over the province hitherto known as Canada West, and expresses its desire to entertain henceforth with it such a cordial and fraternal intercourse as will serve to promote the interests of Masonry in both countries."

Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis, acting Deputy Grand Master, seconded the motion.

Bro. Dobie, P.G. Reg., said he thought it too much to ask Grand Lodge to come to anything like a decision on the subject at that moment; such haste was not consistent either with the dignity of the Grand Lodge of England, or with the

respectability of the Grand Lodge of Canada. He hoped that Grand Lodge would consider the point, and let it stand over for further consideration. Let them not be guilty of an act of injustice to those who owed allegiance to them. The laws of the new Grand Lodge of Canada provided that those who did not unite with that Grand Lodge should have no right to enter it at all. He would like the Grand Lodge of Canada recognized as it should be. They would be proceeding too rapidly if they did it that night. He would rather postpone it till the next Grand Lodge.

Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon:—"Like the Worshipful Brother who just sat down, I intended to have made one or two remarks. Like him, your lordship's observations have come upon me with surprise. Like him I can say, that while hearing with perhaps as great satisfaction as any other member of Grand Lodge the announcement which your lordship has just made—while concurring in it as heartily as any one in the room can concur in it, because it has been the course which I have all along thought desirable and right, and which I have proposed to Grand Lodge, sometimes perhaps with too much pertinacity—at the same time I agree with the worthy Brother who has just sat down, and would respectfully request your lordship to reconsider the motion, with the view of bringing it forward at the next quarterly communication. Nobody more thoroughly and heartily agrees with the substance of that motion than I do; but, for that very reason, I would invest the announcement with all the deliberation and all the solemnity which it can possibly have, and therefore I would earnestly press on your lordship the importance of giving formal notice of it now, and bringing it forward at the next quarterly communication, that it may be carried, as it deserves to be, with complete and entire unanimity. There is one single remark more which I would make, and that is, that I trust that the announcement which you have just made may be in many respects the close of these differences which have embittered the discussions of the last year and a half. I trust that whatever may have been the causes which have led to the separation of the Canadian Lodges, and no one regrets them more than I do—no one has spoken more freely concerning them than I have—still, whatever these causes may have been, I trust that though we may henceforth be separate as bodies, we may, in heart, be one—having the same common object—that we may still be united by ties as strong, and as enduring as those bonds which unite us socially and politically with the Canadian dependencies of the British crown."

Bro. Havers, P.S.G.D.:—"I feel, as every one who is placed in my position must feel, a certain degree of difficulty. We have here a proposition to recognize the Grand Lodge of Canada, couched in Masonic terms; and yet, from the lips of him who has been the chief, the most eloquent advocate of the claims of Canada, we have an opposition to that motion. Most Worshipful sir, it has been within the knowledge of all the Masons of this country, or at least within the knowledge of all those who take an interest in its progress, that so far back as July last we were aware of the existence of this Grand Lodge, although it was not till yesterday that our Grand Secretary received an official intimation of the fact. Shall we ignore all that we have known of their doings? Shall we take no notice of all that has been placed before us in print, and in communications published by ourselves, with respect to the cordial and fraternal spirit which governed these two Grand Lodges in their union, and in the expression of their feelings to us? I have never denied the shortcomings of the Grand Lodge of England towards the Canadian Brethren. Without going a step further than what the Grand Master proposes, by recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada, reserving unto himself the mode in which that recognition shall be made,—you will do an act worthy of the Grand Lodge of England, and grateful to the feelings of your Canadian Brethren—an act which will serve to cement at once and for ever that cordiality which happily now exists. You do not bind yourselves as to any specific act further than that which justice demands at your hands, and you reserve to yourselves the distinct jurisdiction over Quebec, Montreal, and St. John's, New Brunswick, giving the Grand Lodge of Canada, numbering a hundred Lodges, full jurisdiction over Canada West, but at the same time reserving most carefully and most explicitly—as we are bound as honest men to do—the protection of the Grand Lodge of England for those Lodges which have

not thrown off their allegiance to us. I entreat Grand Lodge to adopt the Grand Master's resolution; and, on the principle of *bis dat qui cito dat*, to hold out cordially the right hand of fellowship to our Canadian Brethren. I would respectfully ask the Grand Master to add certain words to his motion,—“and that such recognition be communicated in an appropriate manner by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.”

Bro. Binckes said that if Bro Havers was surprised at the Earl of Carnarvon's speech, what must be the surprise felt by Grand Lodge at Bro. Havers's speech? Bro Havers and his friends, now that the recognition was no longer avoidable, seemed to desire Grand Lodge to act with something like precipitancy. The Grand Master's motion now found its warmest supporter in that Brother who had hitherto exercised his marvellous powers in opposition to the claims of the Canadian Brethren.

Bro. Havers: “No, no!”

Bro. Binckes (indignantly): “Bro Havers says ‘No, no!’ Are *all* my statements in Grand Lodge to be questioned? Is my veracity to go for nothing? I say my statement was consistent with fact. (No, no!) I wish Grand Lodge to settle this question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada, solemnly and with due deliberation.”

Bro. Gregory:—“Most Worshipful Sir, as an independent member of Grand Lodge, I cannot help expressing my astonishment that those who have heretofore advocated the claims of the Canadian Brethren, should now resist a proposition so graceful and so noble as that which has proceeded from your lordship. It is not for us to go back to the past history of Grand Lodge, or to past disagreements. We ought to endeavour to heal all bygone animosities. In all that has been urged against your lordship's motion, I have been unable to discover any practical reason why it should not be carried. It had been urged that the interests of the Lodges which still remain faithful to the Grand Lodge of England will be prejudiced by precipitancy; but I cannot admit that for a single moment. Most Worshipful sir, I feel sure that, being in possession of all the facts, you would not bring forward the motion which you have brought forward to-night, unless you were confident that the interests of those whom you have to defend were properly secured. I entirely approve of the addition which Brother Havers proposes to make to the motion. I am at a loss to account for the opposition to this motion, which is now raised by those who for months and years have been contending for this very thing, when as yet the time was not ripe for its performance. You had announced that you would be ready, so soon as unity was restored in Canada, to hold out the right hand of fellowship to the United Grand Lodge of Canada. Now, we have before us, this evening, no new facts. We have simply the “official” notification of that which has been long known. Why then should we wait for more “solemn” deliberation? I demand some reason. As to the charge made against Bro. Havers, that Brother has never opposed the recognition of Canada, though he has seen difficulties in the way of it. Look at the inconsistency of those Brethren who place themselves in systematic opposition in this Grand Lodge. Why, the *fidus Achates* of the noble lord who places himself at the head of those Brethren has, this very night upon the notice paper, substantially, and almost verbally, the same as your lordship's motion which he is opposing. Now suppose, Most Worshipful sir, that you had not brought forward this motion which you have introduced this evening, I want to know whether Brother Portal really would have brought forward the motion which stands on the paper in his name? My lord, it is time that these dissensions should cease from among us. It is time that Grand Lodge should decide whether it will have and obey a head and chief, or whether its peace shall be continually and pertinaciously disturbed. In the name of that fraternal good will which ought to characterize all our proceedings, I pray Grand Lodge to support your lordship in the motion now under consideration.”

Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal said that the phrase used by the enthusiastic Brother behind him (Bro. Gregory) was none the less offensive to those who knew the Latin language, because it was expressed in that tongue. What the Earl of Carnarvon had said was, not that he was opposed to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada, but that he was, under the circumstances, opposed to its being

recognized on the present occasion. As to the motto of *bis dat qui cito dat*, which had been quoted, there was a great difference between habitually travelling by a goods train and embarking all at once on a runaway engine. The question ought not to be decided till the documents were before Grand Lodge. He did not know what there might be in the Grand Secretary's desk, or in the pocket of the Grand Master's confidential adviser—*fidus Achates*, if he would not think the term offensive. He could see no cause for this mighty bustle all at once, and should move, as an amendment, "That this Grand Lodge declines to decide upon the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada till it has further information, and an opportunity for more mature deliberation."

Bro. Hearne seconded the amendment.

Bro. Slight opposed it. It was beside the question to say that they waited for those papers. All they waited for was the official intimation, which the Grand Master had informed them was received yesterday. Some Brethren had spoken of being "astonished;" he had been "astonished" to find opposition to a motion like this. He had expected that it would have been carried unanimously. He felt sure that the Canadian Brethren would be astonished to find their recognition opposed by Brethren who had for years expressed themselves anxious that such a recognition should take place. Bro. Portal had said that this was not the proper time for the recognition, and yet he had the following motion on the paper for that evening:—"That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the interests of Masonry will best be promoted by the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that it respectfully requests the Most Worshipful Grand Master to take the necessary steps for establishing Masonic relations with that body."

Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal: "It does not say 'immediate' recognition."

A Voice: "That's a quibble." (Laughter).

Bro. Slight: "The Grand Master asks no more than Bro. Portal asks, in the motion which he has deliberately placed on the paper."

Bro. Whitmore condemned the unseemly haste with which a step was now proposed to be taken, which Bro. Portal, in common with others, admitted to be desirable. He wanted to hold out the right hand of fellowship, and not the left hand.

Bro. Savage agreed with the statement of the last speaker, but disputed his deductions. He agreed that they should hold out the right hand of fellowship, and not the left hand, but he thought that it would be holding out the right hand if they recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada at once; but that it would be only holding out the left hand if they put it off any longer. In fact it would not only be holding out the left hand, but it would be giving the cold shoulder.

Bro. Gole asked how they could afterwards secure the rights of Lodges adhering to the Grand Lodge of England, after the unconditional recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Grand Master: "Brethren, I shall first reply to the question which has just been put to me, as to how we are to deal with and secure the rights and privileges of those Lodges who still act under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, if we at once and unconditionally recognize the Grand Lodge of Canada. I ask how we are to secure those privileges if we do not recognize that Grand Lodge. If a government does not recognize the existence of a new government in a foreign country, how can it send a diplomatic agent to that foreign country? I am placed in a difficult and painful position. I have brought forward this motion after giving it my best consideration. I think I was right in doing so. I hope I shall have the support of Grand Lodge. My great object will be very much marred if, when Grand Lodge goes to a division on the subject, there should be any considerable minority. That would cause the recognition to go out to Canada with a very bad grace, and it would not be likely to be well received. It has been stated that I have been hostile to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada. That is not the fact. Quite the contrary. I have considered it necessary to do all in my power to preserve the dignity of the Grand Lodge of England. (Applause). But when Bro. Portal says that I have been going on for four years in antagonism (or some equivalent phrase) to the Grand Lodge of Canada, I deny that statement utterly. Some months since great concessions were made to the Prov. Grand Lodge of

Canada, and those concessions satisfied the Canadians—but they came too late. I acknowledged that there had been faults on the part of the executive of the Grand Lodge of England, which I did not wish to palliate; I also stated that I thought there were faults on the part of the Canadians; but I should let bygones be bygones. I was bound to do nothing to induce Canada to declare its independence, but I always stated privately that when they did declare themselves independent they should at once be recognized. I said that if they thought it to their advantage to govern themselves, in God's name let them do it. As I wish to acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Canada with a good grace, I hope the amendment will be withdrawn. I pledge myself to do all that I can, and I hope Grand Lodge will assist me in carrying out this resolution in a manner agreeable to the Canadians, and with due regard to the Lodges which act with us. I hope the amendment will be withdrawn, and that the thing will be done gracefully. When I gave notice of this motion, I had not seen the motion which now stands on the paper in the name of Bro. Portal. I cannot see much difference between my motion and his. If I had not brought forward my motion, would the worthy Brother have brought forward his? I really cannot see how he could have backed out of it. Nor can I see if he really intended to have brought forward that motion, why he should not support mine. I do not accuse the Brother of party motives, or of factious action—but might I not with some justice think that there was a party move here? Because the Grand Master brings forward a motion, a Brother, who had given notice of nearly the same motion, opposes it, without giving, in my opinion, the least reason for doing so. I do not wish or intend to say anything disagreeable to any Brother. but I cannot help adverting to this. Now, Brethren, I hope you will support the motion, and let it go forth to Canada as the simultaneous act of Grand Lodge, (Applause.)

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the Grand Master's resolution was agreed to amidst loud cheering.

Bro. Havers then moved that the M.W. Grand Master, be respectfully solicited by Grand Lodge to communicate to the Grand Lodge of Canada West, the resolution to which Grand Lodge had come upon the question.

Bro. Whitmore having seconded the motion, it was unanimously agreed to.

The M.W. Grand Master assured Grand Lodge that it was his most anxious desire to carry out the resolution to which they had arrived, and that he would take all necessary steps to preserve the privileges of those Lodges which had remained firm in their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England.

TASMANIA.

The M.W. Grand Master next informed Grand Lodge, he had a few days since received two letters from Tasmania, one from the Grand Master of that province, and the other from Bro. Toby. These documents had arrived too late for reference to the Colonial Board, with a view of acting on them at the present quarterly communication. It was, however, his intention to refer them to that Board, that they might come in regular order before Grand Lodge at its next meeting.

LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

Bro. Clarke, G. Sec., then read the report of the Lodge of Benevolence, from which it appeared, that in September six petitioners had been relieved to the extent of £87; that in October eight petitioners had been relieved to the extent of £92; and that in November eight petitioners had been relieved to the extent of £87. The Board recommended Grand Lodge to relieve two Brothers—one to the extent of £30, and the other to the extent of £100: and also to relieve two widows to the extent of £50 each. This report was received, and its recommendations acted upon.

The scrutineers here brought up their report of the Past Masters elected to act at the Board, for the ensuing twelve months, as follows:—Bros. Sheen (No. 237) 186; Gale (No. 19) 166; Lambert (No. 234) 159; Young (No. 11) 154; Binckes (No. 11) 150; Barrett (No. 188) 148; Adams (No. 196) 146; Barnes (No. 30) 146; Haward (No. 85) 144; Collard (No. 168) 140; Paas (No. 30) 138; Gurton (No. 211)

124. Contrary to usual custom, the numbers polled by the unsuccessful candidates were not announced.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

Bro. Clarke, G. Sec., then read the report of the Board of General Purposes, which has already been printed in this journal, pp. 985-7.

Bro. Havers then moved that the report be received, and entered on the minutes.

Bro. Roxburgh, G. Reg., having seconded the motion, it was carried *nem. con.*

Bro. Havers next moved that Bros. Thomas Page and John Robert Goepel, of the Lodges then numbered 31 and 466, Liverpool, and who had been suspended since March, 1823, be restored to their Masonic privileges.

This motion having been duly seconded, was unanimously agreed to.

THE PROPERTY OF THE CRAFT.

Bro. Havers—"Brethren, at this late period of the evening it is impossible that I can go into all the particulars, and place before Grand Lodge all the papers which I shall feel it necessary to place before them previous to asking their decision on this important question. First of all it is most desirable that in coming to a decision we should have the fullest discussion of a matter which involves the gravest interests to Masonry. This is a question which is important in itself, and which has long engaged the attention, not only of myself, but of older Masons than I am. It raises the question as to whether it may not be worth our while to devote this place wholly to Masonic uses. This Grand Lodge has a right to demand at the hands of the Board of General Purposes some of the details, and with respect to the first resolution there can be but little difficulty—

"That it is desirable that the freehold property now belonging to the Society, or such part thereof as may be necessary, shall be devoted exclusively to Masonic purposes."

"What is our present position? We possess a whole block of premises, beginning with Bacon's Hotel, and reaching to No. 59, forming an immense frontage. At the present time we reserve to our exclusive use the Temple, and the Grand Secretary's office; we also retain the partial use of this room, that is to say we use it on an average seven times a year. For the rest of the year Masons are shut out, and the public have the advantage of it. We use the temple four or five times a year. We can have greater accommodation, and we ought to have it. We ought to have a Masonic library; the Craft requires it, and it is only consistent with the position we wish to occupy, not alone as a mere charitable and social institution, but as an intellectual and scientific body. There ought to be a place where Brethren in London or from the country could go for study, for instruction, or for Masonic purposes—a place where our country brethren might procure refreshments, and be received, and not find their way into this room at the very last minute, when the proceedings of the Grand Lodge have already commenced. There is no doubt that we can have this without any question arising as to its practicability. Our present position will enable us to have these matters at any rate, without going any further. My own feeling is that the first resolution involves that. Next comes the question as to whether the property should be devoted exclusively to Masonic purposes, in a manner which may eventuate in the sacrifice of some portion of our income, and whether the scheme shall embrace not only these arrangements, but also improved tavern accommodation. We desire that Grand Lodge may have the question fully before them. We shall state every fact to enable you to arrive at a correct decision, without blinking any part of it. The question is, then, "tavern or no tavern?" I wish to offend no man's prejudices. You will have to give us instructions whether you will have a tavern here, or whether you will have this building, if practicable, devoted exclusively to Masonic uses. We must put you in possession of such facts as shall enable you to come to a conclusion as to whether this is possible and desirable. Let me therefore first state—throwing overboard, for the moment, and leaving out of consideration the tavern property—we derive from it

the sum of £800 a year. That is the net amount. It is liable to some drawbacks which in a period of eight years have gone to the extent of £1200. Therefore, although you do give permission to your present tenant to let this hall, and from thence derive an increased rental, we may fairly assume £800 as the net rental. It has been my business to ascertain what has been the income and the expenditure of the Fund for General Purposes, to which alone I shall refer in all these calculations; for of course we cannot touch the Fund of Benevolence. On January 1, 1850, having completed the purchase of a large property, and there not being sufficient funds in hand, we were indebted to our treasurer and bankers, £1483 12s. 11d. We have since then given away £7553 3s. We have purchased property to the extent of £5450. We have purchased, and now hold £6500 stock, and we have a balance at the bankers of £811 13s. 1d. We have had an income, therefore, over and above our expenditure during the period I have mentioned, of £21,798 9s. This gives you a surplus income over your expenditure of £2500 per annum. We can afford therefore to risk the loss of a part of the rent of the tavern. Over and above the current expenditure there has been an outlay, which will not occur again, of £1200. £600 was given to your new tenants for the purpose of necessary repairs. Your tontine dividend hangs on the life of an elderly lady, and although ladies seem determined to live for ever when they get an annuity, this life must fall in the course of a few years, and this will be a considerable addition to our revenue. We can do nothing great in altering the accommodation of the present tavern till the lease falls in, which will be in three years and three quarters; and at that time, if we go on at our present rate, besides £6,500 in the funds, we shall have as much more. With that we may do a great deal. In return for the £800 a-year tavern rent, we pay £5,000 per annum for our banquets. This pays the expenses; and if it pays our tenants, it could be made to pay us. It will be worth while to consider whether we could do this without loss. We are not less numerous or less wealthy than the clubs, and we may find that we can be perfectly self-supporting. That which appears to be difficult now, may perhaps be found so simple that we shall wonder it was not done long ago. There have gone forth amongst the Craft very large rumours as to what the Board intends to propose; but we have come to you with no extravagant proposition—nothing which will forestall one penny of your income. We shall rather endeavour to determine how you can make the best use of your present property, than build more. We shall see how little, and not how much, can be built. We have been content, for a number of years, with a certain degree of accommodation. I do not blame the tenants, who have no doubt done the best they could. We could not have worse accommodation if we took the property into our own hands, and we should have a greater use of our own rooms. Suppose that instead of meeting here four times a year, we could always come here and find this room ready for our use, for refreshment, or to meet friends. You have got your building, your Temple, and half the things that the London clubs commence without; yet you are in doubt as to whether you can support yourselves. The pecuniary sacrifice which you might be called upon to make would be counterbalanced by the higher credit in which Masonry would be held. Again, we may fairly ask—is it desirable to accumulate large sums of money? No advantage could be gained if the Board of General Purposes had £20,000 in the funds at this moment. You cannot have a better way of expending your funds than in the erection of such a temple as Masons ought to meet in—a place which would add honour to the reputation of English Masonry which found its home there. We ask you for £300, not that we intend to spend that sum, but as we hope to have a building more worthy of the society, we ask you for that sum that we may put ourselves in possession, at the outset, of a plan which will be well matured, so that if we take any steps hereafter, they shall all be parts of one great plan. It has been proposed to lay out £40,000 in building a suitable hall and tavern, but where is the money to come from? You could not propose to Grand Lodge to borrow the amount, nor, if you did, would Grand Lodge be likely to sanction such a scheme. If you borrowed £40,000, and built the largest tavern in London, seven per cent. on the outlay would not be too much to expect; but did any one

of them for a moment imagine that they would be able to get £3000 a year for such a tavern? It was not likely. But it is neither practicable nor expedient that this Society should become large tavern-holders. Nor would such a course be at all creditable to us. It must be remembered that the Grand Lodge of England, the largest and most influential in the world, is the only Grand Lodge which holds its meetings in a tavern. What you are asked to decide to-night is—first, is it desirable that a portion of this property should be set apart exclusively for Masonic purposes? And secondly, will you remit the matter back to us, and let us lay before you such a scheme as we think practicable and desirable? We will come to you and state what it is proposed to do. You shall be the judges. I am sorry that I have occupied your time so long. I have endeavoured to place before you as clearly as I could the whole state of the case. I desire to see this place freed from the trammels of trade, and to see Masons accommodated as they ought to be; yet, although I feel very strongly on the subject, I shall be ready to bow most respectfully to the decision of Grand Lodge, whatever that may be."

Bro. Webb, in seconding the proposition, said there could not be two questions in reference to it. After the able and lucid speech of Bro. Havers, who had, as he always did, completely exhausted the question, it was not necessary for him to add another word to what had fallen from that Brother.

The M.W. Grand Master said that before he put the question he was desirous shortly to state his opinion, as to whether their freehold property could be made available for the purposes to which Bro. Havers had alluded. He had no hesitation in saying that, if such a scheme was practicable, it would add to the respectability and dignity of the Craft to entirely do away with the tavern. He knew that there was a strong feeling throughout the Masons in the country against the practice of holding their meetings in taverns, and in several places the Brethren had subscribed towards the erection of buildings devoted solely to Masonic purposes. Such, to his own knowledge, had been the case at Malton, in Yorkshire; and he believed that the same thing had occurred in Hull. If those examples were acted upon by Grand Lodge, it would not only be highly appreciated by their Brethren in the country, but would serve as an example to Masonry generally.

Bro. Binckes, in opposing the motion, denied the correctness of Bro. Havers's estimate of the loss which Grand Lodge would sustain. The present rent of the tavern was not as that Brother had said it was £800, but £980, and with rates and taxes, £1,180. It would cost at least £4,000 to effect the alterations he had proposed, and the interest of that sum, added to the rent and taxes, would bring up the annual deficit to £1,500. In addition to that loss on the building itself, they would require the well paid services of a manager and other officials. At present, the tavern scarcely did more than pay the proprietors, and therefore it was not to be expected that if the Brethren, inexperienced in such matters, took it into their own hands, they would be able to carry it on without a loss. The idea of a club was preposterous. There could be no club where there was not a perfect equality amongst the members. As Masons, they were, it was true, on a Masonic equality, but socially that was not the case—they were a mixture of all classes. He did not see any practicable machinery for carrying out such a scheme, which, if started, would not last twelve months if it would last twelve days. There had been two attempts made to start Masonic clubs, but they had proved perfect failures. The present building had been, prior to the tenancy of Bro. Cuff, conducted by a committee of Masons, but they found that they could do nothing with it, and were glad to give up their whole stock to Bro. Cuff for nothing, and give him the tavern for three or four years rent free. He, as earnestly as any other Brother, wished to see the respectability and dignity of the Craft improved, and was anxious that they should have a fitting home for the performance of their ceremonies, and would suggest that they should build a new tavern on the ground to the west of the present structure, which he would pull down when the other was completed, and build in its stead a suite of rooms applicable to the purposes of Masonry, in which they might hold their Lodges and Chapters; and the third portion consisting of the present Grand Secretary's office and Bacon's Hotel, might hereafter be dealt with to provide offices for their charities, and other purposes.

Bro. Havers denied that he had, in the course of his speech, suggested a club at all. With respect to Bro. Binckes's proposal, it came upon him quite unexpectedly, and he thought that Brother, as a member of the Board of General Purposes, would have done his duty better if he had brought it before them for consideration instead of keeping it for Grand Lodge. The question was not whether the thing was practicable, but whether it was desirable.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Bro. Havers next moved the adoption of the second recommendation, that the subject be referred back to the Board, with directions to report thereon to the next Grand Lodge but one, and to bring before it such a scheme as may appear to be practicable for carrying out the foregoing resolution, and to authorize the Board to expend a sum not exceeding £300, for that purpose; and if they see fit, to submit the subject to the public competition of the whole Masonic body, and to offer a sum not exceeding 150 guineas, in premiums for the best design.

Bro. Webb seconded the motion.

Bro. Whitmore said, that inasmuch as it was proposed to send the report back to the Board of General Purposes for the details of a plan, they had, he thought, arrived at a very serious portion of the question. He would be perfectly content to refer it to the consideration of a committee of the members of Grand Lodge generally, many of whom were more competent to deal with the subject, than was the Board of General Purposes, not only in regard to the point of architectural merit, in the plan they might adopt, but also in a knowledge of the changes which were necessary to render the building useful for Masonic purposes. (Hear, hear.) He did not see why those Brethren, who had all along taken an interest in the property of the Craft, should be shut out from the consideration of the subject. There was a Brother who had just left the seat beside him—he alluded to Bro. Beadon—who was most competent to judge of such a matter. He would say the same of Bro. Dobie, and of many other Brethren, members of Grand Lodge, but not members of the Board of General Purposes, and who would on that account be precluded from giving the Craft the benefit of their judgment, their experience, and their taste, in the selection of a plan for the proposed alterations. He thought that a committee of six should be appointed to meet a like number from the Board of General Purposes.

Bro. Havers said, he agreed to a great extent with what had fallen from Bro. Whitmore, and if he would name a few gentlemen, members of Grand Lodge, such as Bro. Cubitt and Bro. Hardwicke, as a committee to confer with the Board of General Purposes it would be most happy to avail itself of their assistance. He hoped that the consideration of this question would be kept clear of party feeling in Grand Lodge.

A Brother asked if the 150 guineas was included in the £300.

Bro. Havers replied in the affirmative, although the Grand Secretary intimated that it was not.

Bro. Whitmore said, he had no objection to fall in with the views of Bro. Havers, and if time were given to him, he should make out a list of Brethren in whose judgment and good taste Grand Lodge would have every confidence.

Bro. Roxburgh would object to any such course being taken, as it would imply an antagonism between Grand Lodge and the Board of General Purposes, and would be an insult to the members of the latter body, who were ready to devote time, trouble, and consideration, upon the several plans which might be brought before them. When they did make a selection, the scheme which they approved would be laid before Grand Lodge, and then every man would be able to judge for himself.

Bro. Gregory thought the course suggested by Bro. Whitmore unconstitutional, and read the Book of Constitutions to show that the management of everything connected with the building and furniture of the Craft was vested in the Board of General Purposes only.

Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal thought Bro. Gregory had strangely read the Book of Constitutions. There was no doubt that, ordinarily, the Board of General Purposes had the care of that building and of the furniture of the Craft, but here was a special case requiring a special aptitude, and therefore it was but reasonable that

a special body should be entrusted with the consideration of it. He questioned, too, the advisability of taking the designs from the Craft only, and not throwing the competition open to architects generally. Why, for instance, should they exclude men like Scott and Butterworth from the competition, and so cut themselves off from getting the best design the profession could supply them. Indeed, he doubted if any architect of standing would submit plans to be decided upon by a body of men inexperienced in architectural matters as the members of the Board of General Purposes were. He, therefore, thought the suggestion of Bro. Whitmore a very proper and wise one. With regard to what had fallen from Bro. Havers, in reference to a Masonic party in Grand Lodge, he would tell him that if he wished to establish one, and make it compact, united, and strong, he could not do better than continue to display his hostility to him and the Brethren who generally acted with him. (Hear, hear.) He had already, by his impertinences, driven one noble Lord from the room that night.

The M.W. Grand Master called Bro. Portal to order. He did not think his observations Masonic.

Bro. Portal would willingly retract any observation that was not Masonic, but when the Earl of Carnarvon was leaving the room he told him (Bro. Portal) that he would not remain to be subject to such insolence. If there was a party in Grand Lodge, Bro. Havers was certainly not going the right way to disband and dissipate it.

Bro. Savage doubted the propriety of referring the question to so large a body as the Board of General Purposes. All power was in the hands of Grand Lodge, and he thought they might very well select three or four competent Brethren to decide the matter.

Bro. Whitmore said he had now a list of six members ready who should, he proposed, be associated with an equal number of Brethren selected from the Board of General Purposes, and so form a special committee for the consideration of the matter.

The M.W. Grand Master, suggested that it would be better if the Board of General Purposes were to appoint a sub-committee, who might call in the assistance of other members of Grand Lodge.

Bro. Wyndham Portal, J.G.W., thought all difficulty would be got rid of if, in accordance with the Book of Constitutions, the Board of General Purposes were themselves to recommend to Grand Lodge the appointment of a special board.

Bro. J. Hervey thought the proposal of Bro. Whitmore anything but complimentary to the Board of General Purposes. The Board would, of course, in a matter of this kind, appoint a sub-committee, and as there were two architects of great experience on the board, they no doubt would be members of the committee, and in their hands the matter would be safe. The board had no indisposition to have other Brethren associated with them for the determination of a question like the present, but he must say that he regarded the proposal of Bro. Whitmore as a motion of want of confidence in the Board of General Purposes.

Bro. Barrett denied that either of the Brethren alluded to by the last speaker was an architect.

Bro. Whitmore quoted the formation of the Colonial Board as a precedent for his proposal.

Bro. Havers had that morning seen Bro. Hardwicke, who was on a sick bed, and he had told him that he would at all times be most happy to give the Board his advice and assistance, and that they might command his services. He believed that the other Brethren, who were on Bro. Whitmore's list, would be ready to do the same thing. The Board of General Purposes was still deserving of the confidence of Grand Lodge, and until they forfeited that confidence, a subject like the present should not be taken out of their hands. With regard to the charge that he wished to create a party in Grand Lodge, so far from that being the cause, no one, as Bro. Portal himself knew, had laboured harder to avoid it. He denied that he had that evening at all referred to Lord Carnarvon, and he had made that statement in his lordship's presence, and it was one which ought to be enough between one gentleman and another. With regard to Bro. Portal himself, he had entertained the highest respect for him, and when on the Board of General

Purposes, he had invited his counsel and assistance. He had, too, in writing under his hand received from him his consent to several things, which he afterwards opposed in Grand Lodge. What confidence then could he have in such a man?

The M.W. Grand Master, after some consultation with the Brethren on the dais, told Bro. Whitmore that he could not put his proposal before Grand Lodge, as it was not strictly an amendment, but a motion interfering with the constitution of the Board of General Purposes, and as such required the usual notice.

Bro. Whitmore said he must of course submit to the ruling of the M.W. Grand Master, but he at the same time most earnestly protested against it.

An amendment was then moved and seconded, to the effect, that the further consideration of the question be postponed until the next Grand Lodge, and a division having taken place, it was lost by a large majority. The original motion was then agreed to.

Bro. Havers then moved, "That in the scheme which they would have to consider, it would be desirable to proceed only with the view of providing fitting and appropriate accommodation to be devoted solely and exclusively to Masonic purposes."

Bro. Webb seconded the motion.

Bro. Savage thought it scarcely proper to determine a question of so much importance without proper discussion, a thing which they could not have at that late hour of the night; he would therefore move that the farther consideration of the subject be postponed until next Grand Lodge.

Bro. Havers hoped Bro. Savage would not press his amendment, as it would render the other resolutions inoperative.

After some conversation the amendment was negatived and the resolution agreed to, after which, Grand Lodge was closed in ample form at twelve o'clock.

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, December 8th.—Lodges, Fidelity (3), Freemasons' Tavern; Enoch (11), ditto; Union of Waterloo (13), King's Arms, Woolwich; Kent (15), Three Tuns, Southwark; Royal Athelstan (19), George and Blue Boar; Royal Noval (70), Freemasons' Tavern; Vitruvian (103), College Street, Lambeth; Eastern Star (112), Wade's Hotel, Poplar; Justice (172), Royal Albert, New Cross; Pilgrim (289), Ship and Turtle; Belgrave (1051), Gun Tavern, Lupus Street, Fimlico.

Thursday, 9th.—Lodges, Friendship (6), Thatched House Tavern; Friendship (248), Ship and Turtle; Bank of England (329), Radley's Hotel; Polish (778), Freemasons' Tavern; Canonbury (955), Canonbury Tavern, Islington. *Encampment.*—Mount Carmel, London Tavern.

Friday, 10th.—Lodges, Caledonian (156), Ship and Turtle; Bedford (183), Freemasons' Tavern; Union (195), London Tavern; High Cross (1056), Northumberland Park Hotel, Tottenham.

Saturday, 11th.—Lodge, Phoenix (202), Freemasons' Tavern.

Monday, 13th.—Lodges, St. George and Corner Stone (No. 5), Freemasons' Tavern; Fortitude and Old Cumberland (12), ditto; St. Alban's (32), London Coffee House; Domatic (206), Falcon Tavern; Confidence (228), Anderton's Hotel; St. Andrew's in the East (269), London Tavern.

Tuesday, 14th.—Lodges, Burlington (113), Albion Tavern; St. James's (211), Freemasons' Tavern; Percy (234), Ship and Turtle; Israel (247), Seyd's Hotel; St. Michael's (255), George and Blue Boar; United Strength (276), Old Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell; Nine Muses (286), Freemasons' Tavern; Wellington (805), Lord Duncan Tavern, Deptford. *Chapter.*—Jerusalem (218), Dick's Coffee House.

Wednesday, 15th.—Lodges, Grand Stewards (Public Night), Freemasons' Tavern; Royal York (No. 7), ditto; United Mariners (33), Three Tuns, Southwark; St. George's (164), Globe Tavern, Greenwich; Sincerity (203), Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; Oak (225), Radley's Hotel; Nelson (1002), Red Lion, Woolwich.

Thursday, 16th.—Lodges, Globe (23), Freemasons' Tavern; Gilon (57), Bridge House Hotel; St. Mary's (76), Freemasons' Tavern; Temperance (198), Plough Tavern, Rotherhithe; Man-

chester (209), Anderton's Hotel; Westbourne (1035), Manor House, Westbourne Terrace North. Chapter.—Yarborough (812), George Tavern, Commercial Road East.

Friday, 17th.—Lodge, Jordan (237), Freemasons' Tavern.

Saturday, 18th.—Lodge, Honour and Generosity (194), London Tavern.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

INSTRUCTION.

PERCY LODGE (No. 234).—This Lodge met for the first (since its removal by the sanction of the Percy Lodge) at Bro. Ireland's, the Masonic Hall, Fetter Lane, on Saturday, the 27th November, at seven o'clock, upon which occasion Bro. Thomas Anslow presided, and was strongly supported by the Brethren, amongst whom we noticed Bros. Brett, W.M.; T. A. Adams, P.M.; C. Ireland, P.M.; J. R. Warren, P.M.; Haydon, Charnock, Braham, Platt, Thompson, Bertram, Hart, Druiff, Mann, and several other Brethren. Bro. Anslow, after having given the ceremony of raising in his usual impressive manner, ably worked the sections appertaining to the lecture in that sublime degree; and several joining Brethren were proposed and unanimously elected. We augur good results for Freemasonry by the removal of this Lodge of Instruction, as it is one of the oldest and best working in the Craft.

LODGE OF STABILITY (No. 264).—At the usual meeting held on Friday last, at the Green Dragon, Bishopsgate-street, Bro. Geo. A. Taylor, J.W., of the parent Lodge being the W.M., the ceremony of initiation was most ably worked, all the officers being young Masons; after which the ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. Henry Muggeridge the preceptor, who delivered all the addresses *in extenso*. Besides the usual attendance of members seeking instruction, there were several old P.Ms. present. Bro. Robert Farran, W.M. elect of the Neptune Lodge, was elected W. M. for the ensuing month, Bro. Pratt, S.W., and Bro. Hubbard, J.W.

CARNARVON LODGE (No. 1010).—This Lodge held its *pro fomrd* meeting at Bro. Warriner's, Bell Hotel, Hampton, previous to its removal to Hampton Court, it being considered a more convenient locality for the London Brethren. The Lodge will meet on Tuesday evenings, at half-past six, for the purpose of instruction and the discussion of any subject relating to the mode of working, and the general history of Freemasonry. It will form a library of books of reference in all languages on the subject, so that the student in Masonry will be able to read them under the shades of the chestnuts of Bushey or in the beautiful walks of the palace gardens, a far better place than in the gloomy library of Great Queen Street. Brethren in all parts of the globe will be invited to send any paper or treatise on Masonry to be read in the Lodge. It will hold its first meeting at Bro. Luce's, King's Arms, Hampton Court, next Saturday, at half-past four, when Bro. John Hervey will perform the ceremony of consecration, and Bro. F. Binckes that of installation. The music will be arranged expressly for the occasion by Bro. H. Schallehn, late Grand Organist for Canada. A full muster of eminent Brethren in the Craft is expected. A banquet, at a very moderate expense, will take place at half-past six precisely.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lodges.—Monday, December 13th, Royal Clarence (81), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Wednesday, 15th, Colston (886), ditto, at 7; Friday, 17th. Instruction.—Ditto, at 7½. Mark.—Thursday, 16th, Canyages (S.C.), ditto, at 7.

CESHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 15th, Zetland (782), Monk's Ferry Hotel, at 4; Thursday, 16th, Unity (334), Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield, at 7; Combermere (880), Seacombe Hotel, Seacombe, at 5.

DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, December 13th, Sincerity (224), St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, at 7.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 15th, Amity (160), Masonic Hall, Poole, at 7.

DURHAM.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—*Tees Lodge* (No. 749).—This Lodge, which since its constitution in 1845 has been held at the Black Lion Hotel, was removed to the Lodge-room in Mason's-court, where the first meeting was held on Thursday, Dec. 2nd, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. John Shelley, when there was an unusually full attendance of members and visitors. Bros. John Parsons, Harris, and Thomas Page Dickenson, jun., were passed to the second degree, and Bro. Samuel C. Cooke was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. A ballot was taken for Bro. G. R. Garthorne, of Minerva Lodge, Hull (No. 311), as a joining member, who was duly elected, and two candidates were proposed for initiation at the next meeting, to be held on the 6th January. Bro. G. H. Faber presented a handsome set of jewels to the Lodge, which present was warmly acknowledged by the W.M. and Bro. Dodds, P.M., and the circumstance ordered for insertion in the Lodge minutes. The cordial thanks of the Lodge were also accorded to Bro. R. T. Hall for a present of the wood (oak) used in manufacturing three beautiful Masonic chairs for the principal officers of the Lodge. The business being concluded, the Brethren adjourned, and passed a delightful evening enhanced by the capital singing of Bro. Fairburn, of the Celtic Lodge, and others.

ESSEX.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, December 14th, Angel (59), Cups Hotel, Colchester at 7; Thursday, 16th, Good Fellowship (243), White Hart, Chelmsford, at 7.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 15th, Cotteswold (862), Ram Hotel, Cirencester, at 6½.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 15th, Royal Sussex (428), Freemasons' Hotel, Portsea, at 7; Thursday, 16th, Southampton (555), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 15th, East Medina (204), Freemasons' Hall Ryde, at 7.

KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, December 14th, Belvidere (741), Star Hotel, Maidstone, at 7; Wednesday, 15th, Royal Naval (621), Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, at 7; Friday, 17th, Union (149), King's Head, Margate, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 15th, St. John's (268), Commercial Hotel, Bolton, at 6½; Faith (847), New Inn, Openshaw, at 7; Friendship (344), Angel Hotel, Oldham, at 7; Thursday, 16th, Samaritan (358), Green Man, Bacup, at 7; Perseverance (43-), Old Bull, Blackburn, at 8; Friday, 17th, Virtue (177), Masonic Rooms, Manchester, at 6. *Encampment*.—Friday, 17th, Hugh de Payens, Old Bull, Blackburn, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 13th, Unity (889), Scarisbrick Arms, Southport, at 6; Sincerity (368), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 6; Tuesday, 14th, Merchants (294), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 5; Royal Preston (418), Cross Axes, Preston, at 8; Wednesday, 15th, Harmony (845), Wheatsheaf, Ormskirk, at 5; Loyalty (101), Royal Hotel, Prescott, at 6; Thursday, 16th, Ancient Union (245), Masonic Hall Liverpool, at 6; Friday, 17th, Mariners (310). *Instruction*.—Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.

LIVERPOOL.—*Mariners Lodge* (No. 310).—The Brethren of this Lodge held their meeting in the Masonic Temple on Thursday, 1st December, when the W.M., Bro. H. Williams, initiated two gentlemen into the Order. The way in which the W.M. comported himself elicited the encomiums of several distinguished visitors and the Brethren generally. A sum of £4 10s. was voted for the temporary relief of two distressed Masons, and the Brethren adjourned to banquet.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, December 14th, Harmony (339), Masonic Hall, Boston, at 7; Thursday, 16th, Shakspeare (617), Town Hall, Spilsby, at 6.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, December 16th, John of Gaunt (766), Three Crowns, Leicester, at 7.

NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, December 13th, Faithful (100), Exchange Rooms, Harleston, at 7.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 13th, St. Peter's (706), Catterick Buildings, Newcastle, at 7; Tuesday, 14th, De Ogle (919), Morpeth, at 7; Friday, 17th, De Loraine (793), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

PEMBROKE DOCK.—*Loyal Welsh Lodge* (No. 525).—The installation of the W.M. of this admirably conducted Lodge will take place on Monday, 27th inst., on which occasion an unusually large assemblage of the Craft is expected. The election of W.M. will be made at the next regular Lodge, on the 21st instant.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Friday, December 17th, Brotherly Love (412), Yeovil, at 6; Rural Philanthropic (367), Highbridge Inn, Huntspill, at 1.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, December 14th, Abbey (907), High Street, Burton-on-Trent, at 6½; Friday, 17th, Sutherland Lodge of Unity (674), Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyne, at 7; Noah's Ark (435), Navigation Inn, Tipton, at 7.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 607).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was holden at the Star and Garter, on Thursday, December 2nd. The W.M. Bro. C. H. King, occupied the chair throughout the evening; the proper officers also were in attendance. Three gentlemen were initiated. Bros. Purnell and Jones were passed to the second degree. A Brother was proposed as a joining member. The ceremonies were ably conducted by the Worshipful Master. The charges in each degree were delivered by Worshipful Bro. F. Gough, No. 769, Prov. G.D. Bro. T. B. Hanway, S.W., was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year; Bro. King, W.M., Treas.; Bro. J. Jones, Tyler. Bro. Henry Elwell, who had been invited by the Worshipful Master, attended the Lodge; he had been residing for three or four years in Canada, and had been initiated and taken the other two degrees at Montreal, in a Lodge hailing from the Grand Lodge of England; he expressed the pleasure he experienced in seeing the prosperous state in which Masonry was in his native town. In about another week he should

leave this country for Australasia; he hoped that his avocations there would enable him to join a Lodge; he would endeavour to advance in Masonry, and obtain rank and honours similar to those possessed by many Brethren around him.

SUFFOLK.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 15th, Perfect Friendship (522), White Horse, Ipswich, at 7; Thursday, 16th, Virtue and Science (417), Lion Hotel, Hadleigh, at 7; Unity (84), Suffolk Hotel, Lowestoft, at 7.

SUSSEX.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, December 13th, Derwent (47), Swan Hotel, Hastings, at 8.

WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 13th, Rectitude (739), George Hotel, Rugby, at 6½; Howe (857), Masonic Rooms, Birmingham, at 6.

WILTSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, December 16th, Fidelity (961), Town Hall, Devizes, at 7.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, December 14th, Royal Standard (730), Dudley Arms, Dudley, at 6½; Wednesday, 15th, Worcester (349), Bell Hotel, Worcester, at 6½; Vernon (819) Old Town Hall, Dudley, at 7.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Monday, December 13th, Royal (926), Bellevue House, Filey, at 7, *Chapter*.—Thursday, 16th, Constitutional (371), Assembly Rooms, Beverley, at 8.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Thursday, December 16th, Harmony (874), Freemasons' Hall, Bradford, at 7; Three Grand Principles (251), Masonic Hall Dewsbury, at 6; Friday, 17th, Holme Valley (937), Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth, at 7; Alfred (384). *Instruction*.—Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 7. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 14th, Fidelity (364), Freemasons' Hall, Leeds, at 7.

DONCASTER.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 298).—The Brethren met in good force on Friday evening, in a case of emergency, in order to initiate into the Order a young clergyman residing in the neighbourhood, who is about to conclude his duties as curate previous to his leaving this country for Antigua, where the name of his family is well known and honoured in Masonry. The ceremony of initiation was performed by Bro. George Brooke, P.M., who also presided during the proceedings, in consequence of the absence of the W.M., who was unable to attend.

MARK MASONRY.

THISTLE LODGE (No. 3 S.C.)—The Brethren of this Lodge assembled at Dick's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, on Friday last, under the direction of their R.W.M. Bro. Cotterell, when Bro. John Watson, No. 56, and Bro. Edmund Jefferies, No. 887, were duly advanced to the Mark Degree. It is needless to say that in the able hands of the R.W.M. this beautiful ceremony lost none of its attractiveness. It will be in the recollection of the Mark Brethren that a committee of this Lodge was lately appointed "to confer with the other Lodges on the subject of a communication from the Masters of certain Mark Lodges holding under Scotland, and to report thereon." The committee now brought up their report, which was received, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. We have been favoured with a copy, and, as we may regard it as rather an important document, we give it at length:—"The committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of an amalgamation of the Anglo-Scotch Mark Lodges with the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England and Wales, beg to report that they have conferred with the other Mark Lodges in London holding under Scotland, and have also communicated with the several members appointed by the above-mentioned Grand Lodge as the represen-

tatives of that body. The result of these deliberations has more fully than ever convinced your committee of the policy of such union; for as it is admitted that the Mark forms a necessary portion of Craft Masonry, it must be obvious that union is the surest mode of obtaining the recognition and practice of the degree. Your committee, in calling attention to the conflicting condition of the Mark degree in this country, are of opinion that a more favourable opportunity than the present could not occur for such union. The obstacles which formerly presented themselves no longer exist, and it must be acknowledged that there are no points of difference between ourselves and the body referred to. Our connexion with Scotland arose from necessity—that necessity has ceased, and now that the number of Anglo-Scotch Mark Masters exceeds that of the total number of Scotch Arch Masons, the absurdity of the many being tributary to the few will be self evident. Our relations with Scotland may be said to be confined simply to the transmission of fees, for we obtain in return no privileges whatever. On the other hand, the Grand Lodge are willing to receive us on just, fair, and equal terms. They propose to enrol our warrants on their lists, and register all our members free of charge. That each Lodge shall possess an equal right with themselves in the whole representative body, and in the framing or amending such laws as may from time to time be deemed requisite. Furthermore, although we join without any special condition as regards ourselves, we are to be accepted by them as having equal share in all their accumulated paraphernalia, books, documents, moneys, &c., and in the administration thereof. Irrespective of the advantages thus offered to each Lodge in its individual capacity, your committee feel assured that the proposed union will materially tend to popularize this ancient degree, place it in a more elevated position, cement a better understanding amongst Mark Brethren, and at the same time extensively promote the interests of Freemasonry in its widest sense. For these reasons, and many others which might be adduced, your committee are strongly impressed with the necessity of the measure, and earnestly recommend to your notice the speedy adoption of so desirable an object. Signed, T. A. Adams; J. R. Sheen; Joseph Cotterell. December 1858.” The following resolution was then proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—“That this Lodge fully concurs in the recommendation of the committee, believing the union referred to in their report to be highly desirable. The R.W.M. is respectfully requested to consult with the Masters of the other Lodges as to the manner and time best suited for such change coming into effect; and he is hereby empowered to take such steps for carrying out that object as to him may appear expedient.” The business being completed, the Brethren retired to the banquet room, where a repast of the usual excellence awaited them; and the usual Masonic toasts being given and duly acknowledged, the Brethren departed at high twelve, well pleased with the evening’s proceedings.

ROYAL ARCH.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

CHAPTER DE BURGH (No. 614).—This Chapter held its annual festival at the Grey Horse Inn, Gateshead, on December 1st, when the following Companions were appointed to hold the offices for the ensuing twelve months:—F. P. Ionn, Z.; W. Morrow, E.; A. Clapham, J.; A. Davis, P.S.; S. Bell, E.; T. Alexander, N.; A. Dickson, Janitor.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PROVINCIAL ENCAMPMENT.

MANCHESTER.—*Encampment of Faith, Pendleton.*—This old Encampment met on Friday evening, 3rd instant, at the Horse Shoe, when, on ballot, Sir Knight John J.

Lundy was elected as E.C. for the ensuing year; after which Companions John Thorley and T. L. Bold were duly installed into this illustrious Order by Sir Knight William Roberts, of Rochdale.

SCOTLAND.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

TUESDAY, November 30th, being St. Andrew's day, the Masonic body celebrated the anniversary with the customary festivities. The Grand Lodge met as usual, and nominated its office bearers for the ensuing year. Among those elected were:—His Grace the Duke of Athol, K.T., M.W.G.M.; Bros. J. Whyte Melville, R.W. Depute Grand Master; Lord Loughborough, Substitute Grand Master; Henry Inglis, Senior Grand Warden; and General Swinburne, Junior Grand Warden. The occasion was one of peculiar interest, as the youthful Marquis of Tullibardine was for the first time introduced to the Lodge by his noble father; he having that morning been initiated into the mysteries of the Craft at Dunkeld.

After the transaction of the necessary business, the Grand Lodge met the deputations of the various Edinburgh Lodges at a supper in the Café Royal, the most Worshipful Grand Master, the Duke of Athol, presiding.

After the removal of the cloth, the customary Masonic, patriotic, and loyal toasts were given, and were received with unrestrained enthusiasm.

General Swinburne, who replied for the army, warmly eulogised the conduct of our troops in India, and expressed his conviction that the war was virtually over, and that Queen Victoria would soon be acknowledged undisputed sovereign of that vast dependency.

The healths of the Earl of Zetland and the Grand Lodge of England, and of the Duke of Leinster and the Grand Lodge of Ireland, were duly honoured; after which the acting Senior Grand Warden, Dr. M'Cowan, Master of the Lodge of Edinburgh, No. 1, rose and proposed the health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Duke of Athole. Dr. M'Cowan, enlarged upon the progress which Masonry had made in the kingdom during the time that his Grace had held the office of Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and congratulated the Craft on his Grace's re-election that day to his former high office.

The Duke of Athole expressed his pleasure at being again chosen to fill the office he then held, and expressed his anxiety to do all in his power to forward the interests of the Craft.

The healths of the visiting Lodge were then drunk in the following order:—Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel (No. 1), for which the Worshipful Master, Dr. R. Cowan, replied in a most able and effective speech; the Canongate Kilwinning, responded to by Bro. Dryburgh, R.W.M.; the Glasgow Kilwinning, by Bro. J. S. Houston; St. David's, by Bro. Downie, R.W.M.; St. Luke's, by Bro. Wilson; St. James', by Bro. Bryce, R.W.M.; St. Stephen's, by Bro. Mitchell; Roman Eagle, by Bro. Coghill; Celtic, by Bro. Georgiades, P.M.; St. Clair, by Bro. Mann, P.M.

At the conclusion of this series of toasts, General Swinburne rose, and in a general and animated speech proposed "The health of the most noble the Marquis of Tullibardine." The toast was drunk with Masonic honours.

The noble Marquis made a tasteful reply, and expressing the utmost gratification at being admitted into the fraternity.

The healths of the Depute Grand Master, Bro. J. Whyte Melville; of the Substitute Grand Master, Lord Loughborough; of the Duchess of Athole, and of the Grand Wardens, followed, and were each duly honoured.

The proceedings were enlivened by the strains of a band placed in an ante-

room, by several excellent songs, and by some beautiful glees, which were sung with excellent effect by Christy's Minstrels.

The Chairman, towards the close of the evening, proposed, in most eulogistic terms, the health of the minstrels, a toast which was received with the most tumultuous enthusiasm; and the proceedings were brought to a close with the usual formalities.

The arrangements throughout were admirably conducted, and the Brethren separated, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY and the Prince Consort visited Aldershott last week; the whole of the troops were paraded for the Queen's inspection. The royal family are in good health. The court left Windsor for Osborne on Monday. The Prince of Wales is expected from Berlin. The Prince Consort visited the cattle show at Baker-street on Monday. — There is a report in Paris that the Emperor of Russia is to visit that city next spring, and that he will afterwards go to London. At Vincennes General Ardent, at a trial of guns, was struck on the head by a projectile, and killed on the spot. The minister of war, Marshal Vaillant, was standing near him at the moment, but escaped unhurt. The Emperor, in consequence of the anniversary of the 2nd of December, relieved M. de Montalembert from the penalties of the sentence passed upon him. Notwithstanding this pardon, M. de Montalembert, accompanied by MM. Berryer and Dufaure, lodged an appeal against the sentence pronounced upon him. To the editor of the *Moniteur* he writes, "Condemned on the 24th of November, I have appealed, within the term allowed by the law, against the sentence pronounced against me. No government in France has had, up to the present, the right to remit a penalty which is not definitive. I am of those who still believe in right, and who do not accept a pardon." The following changes in the French ministry are spoken of: M. de Royer, minister of justice, retires, and will be replaced by M. Delangle; M. de Persigny will be minister of the interior, and M. Pietri, the former prefect of police, will be created minister of police, with very extended powers. — The Queen of Spain, at the opening of the cortes, expressed satisfaction with her reception during her late progress, and said that she had instructed her minister at Rome to settle pending questions; that her relations with foreign powers were cordial and intimate: that hopes were entertained that the difficulties with Mexico would be shortly solved; and that the internal condition of Spain was satisfactory. The bridges and embankments of the Seville and Cordova railway have suffered great damage by the late storms and inundations. — The ill-feeling between France and Portugal continues. A letter announces that the King Dom Pedro, who had been indisposed, was better, and that his recovery had filled his people with joy. — The results of the elections in Prussia are even more favourable than was announced. The majority of the constitutionalists is overwhelming. In the prayer for the royal family, offered up in the established church of that country, a passage has been inserted imploring divine assistance for the happy confinement of the Princess Frederick William. The Prince of Wales was little seen in the streets and theatres of the capital. — Austria is working with strained energy to arm herself with naval protection on the seaboard of her Italian dependencies; and every day her relations with France are becoming less amicable. At Milan we have the Italian population almost in arms against their hated Austrian rulers. The story of the march of some thousands of Croats to Italy is, however, said to be an idle invention, for Austria has already quite as many troops in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom as are considered requisite. We learn from Milan that a medal,

bearing the motto "Emmanuel, King of Italy," is being secretly distributed. One of the current stories is that Russia having demanded 200 millions from Austria for the expenses of the war in Hungary in 1849, Austria, having no other means of payment, proposed to sell Lombardy to Piedmont.—"Gentlemen, let us be prepared, for it may happen that next spring we shall again have to smell gunpowder," said the King of Sardinia lately, to some of the high military officers about him, on the occasion of a review. An attempt has been made by the French press to deny or explain away these very striking words, but the National Italian Society of Turin has just published a pamphlet, which states, among other matters, that the army of Piedmont, on a war footing, consists of 112,000 infantry, 19,000 cavalry, and 40 batteries of artillery. The pamphlet says these statements are made in "the expectation of conflicts." There is little doubt that a war in Italy is only a question of months.—Mr. Gladstone arrived at Corfu on the 24th of November, in the *Terrible*. He is accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, and his secretary, the Hon. Archibald Gordon. His arrival had created quite a sensation in the island.—In the new penal code, now under examination in the Belgian chamber of representatives, the government proposes to increase the punishment against writers in the public press who should be found guilty of attacks against the laws or against the constitutional authority of the king.—All throughout the Pan-Sclavonian nationalities an unusual fermentation is spoken of, and letters from the banks of the Vistula, the Drave, and the Save, describe the hopes and efforts of that race to amalgamate. Austrian Galicia is actively mixed up in this movement, and Moscow seems to be the central seat of commotion. New journals, written in the various dialects of the Slaves, are daily started, and a printing-press in the same interest has been set up at Berlin.—The news from Constantinople announces that the Sultan had intimated his firm determination to maintain the actual cabinet, with Mehemet Pasha at the admiralty. The news from Candia is bad. The attitude of the population is still threatening. The telegraph from Constantinople to Rodosta is in operation.—Five men lately went in a carriage to the railway station at Bologna, at which they alighted, and demanded of the officials all the cash in the strong box. This being politely delivered to them, they re-entered their vehicle with their prize and drove off, no one attempting to stop them. They wore masks. This occurred about two in the afternoon.—The Emperor of Russia has not ratified the project of the commission charged to regulate the question for emancipating the serfs in Poland, on account of its being but little in accordance with the spirit which dictated the imperial decrees on the subject. It is, therefore, presumed that the rules adopted in the other parts of the Russian empire will be likewise applied to Poland. In a recent treaty between Russia and China it is stipulated that there shall be a monthly mail communication between the Russian frontier and Peking, the communication to be effected in fifteen days for the convenience of the two governments.—The minister for the colonies has just presented to the legislature of Holland a bill relative to the emancipation of slaves in the Dutch East India colonies.—Great dissatisfaction prevails in Iceland, where the people are desirous of governing themselves. The committee on finance of the second chamber at Copenhagen declares that the time has arrived for according to them the right of managing their own affairs.—The proclamation of the Queen, announcing that she has assumed the sovereignty of India has been made all over India, and was received with enthusiasm by all classes. In Oude the campaign has commenced with desultory engagements between the van divisions of the British army and the rebel forces, with the usual constant defeat of the latter. It was the general impression, at the time the express left Bombay, that Lord Clyde had struck the first blow at the rebel power with the main body of his army. Tantia Topee had once more been beaten by General Michel, and again escaped capture by speedy flight. It is impossible for him to hold out, and in all likelihood he has surrendered.—The state arsenal at New York, which was well nigh finished, was totally destroyed on the 19th by the collapsing of the roof, which in its fall crushed out three of the walls of the building, and did other serious damage. No loss of life was occasioned. The New Orleans papers contain details of a hurricane in Mississippi. The residence of the Rev. J. Moody, methodist minister

nine miles from Pauling, was demolished, killing him and eight members of his family, and wounding several others. Walker's arrangements were so far perfected that it was announced that the first cargo of emigrants for Nicaragua would leave Mobile on the 20th of November; information had reached Washington that a large number of adventurers had assembled, but it was considered certain that they would not be permitted to leave for Nicaragua, unless they succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the United States officers.—The Lady Lucy Bridgman, daughter of the Earl of Bradford, has sunk under the injuries which she received from burning. The unfortunate young lady expired on Friday. Thus both of the sisters have perished through a dress taking fire.—A master boot and shoemaker of Walworth, named George Taylor, was charged at Southwark police court with stealing a large quantity of sole leather from Mr. Dickens, Blackman Street. Suspicion had fallen upon the prisoner, who made purchases frequently at the warehouse of Mr. Dickens, and a watch being set, he was detected secreting a number of pairs of soles under his coat. Subsequently an officer, who searched his house, found 129 pairs of the same description, which the prosecutor identified as his property. The magistrate committed him for trial.—An inquest was held, on Saturday, on the body of William Newton, a seaman, who met his death by falling into the river from the deck of the steamer *Thalia*, while sparring at a carpenter named Dawn. Deceased was intoxicated at the time, and in a quarrelsome temper; Dawn, it appears, jumped into the water to save him. The jury entirely exonerated the carpenter from blame.—A prisoner, named Simpson, in the Coldbath Fields House of Correction, quarrelled with the officer in charge about his food, and then stabbed both him and another officer who came to the rescue. Both of the wounded men were seriously injured, and it was at first feared that one of them would not survive.—A servant-girl, named Hannah King, was found lying upon the railway near Dalston with her legs broken. She was conveyed to the German Hospital, but died after amputation had been performed. Before her death she made a statement to the chaplain and to her aunt, to the effect that she had been met by a person in woman's clothes, who she afterwards found was a man, who engaged her in conversation and gave her something to drink which stupified her. Witnesses at the inquest deposed to seeing the deceased thrown over the bridge, and that a train passed immediately afterwards. The person who threw her over was in the garb of a woman, and immediately made off. The surgeon stated that violence had been committed on her person. A person answering the description of the party perpetrating this outrage called on the same evening at a house in the neighbourhood of the occurrence, and, on the door being opened by a young woman, asked her if she was alone in the house, but she called her master, and the man ran away. The inquiry was adjourned.—The Court of Common Pleas was occupied on Monday, in hearing the case of the Earl of Shrewsbury *v.* Hope Scott and others, which is an action brought by the present Earl of Shrewsbury, who has, by the decision of the House of Lords, been declared heir male in tail of Earl Gilbert, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, against the defendants, the executors of the last Earl, Bertram, who bequeathed the extensive estates to the younger son of the Duke of Norfolk, to recover possession of those estates. Some formal evidence having been put in, the case was stopped by the Lord Chief Justice, who said as it must come before the full court on the law, it would be better that an arrangement should be made for the admission of the facts. This course was assented to, and a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, subject to a special case on the points of law.—The Landed Estates Court has decided that the London and County Bank are entitled to the Irish estates of the late John Sadleir.—The case of Marchmont *v.* Marchmont has terminated in a verdict for the petitioner, and she is now, therefore, judicially separated from her husband. The judge, in his summing up, did not spare either party; both received a well merited castigation.—Thomas Edis, grocer, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, and Benjamin George Clements, Elder-walk, were each fined in the mitigated penalty of £25, by Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street, for adulterating coffee with chicory.—Thomas Higgins and George Davis were charged at Westminster police-court with conspiring to obtain the signature of Mr. Charles Grunberg, pro-

prietor of Ashburnham Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, to a number of bills of exchange and a bill of sale for a large amount. The evidence was to the purport that the prosecutor's ignorance of English law had been taken advantage of to plunder him to the extent represented by the documents to which he had been induced to attach his name. Mr. Paynter found it necessary to remand the case.

—Further evidence has been brought against the wretch Rutledge, which leaves no doubt as to his detestable conduct to his own daughter. He and his wife have been committed for trial. There will be another indictment preferred against him, for the violation of a girl named Ellen Saltmarsh, who had lived as a servant in his house.—About three weeks ago a burglary was committed on the premises of Messrs. Kent, Marlborough-street, when £51 in money was carried off. A boy, fifteen years of age, named Edward Herbert, in the service of the firm, charged two men in the same employ with the crime, saying that he had received a sovereign not to speak of it. The police had some suspicions of the boy; and, being watched, he was observed digging up sovereigns in Hammersmith Churchyard, and, when brought before Mr. Bingham, confessed that he was guilty of the robbery. He was remanded.—A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the suppression of ribbon and other associations of a seditious and treasonable character. It declares that all such bodies or persons associated under the pretended obligation of oaths unlawfully administered are illegal, and that every person who shall unlawfully take these oaths shall be guilty of felony.

—A meeting took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday, to hear a statement of Mr. Pearson's "recent proceedings to obtain improved railway accommodation for the City." Mr. Pearson's scheme aims at furnishing remedies for the overcrowding of the streets of the city with vehicles, and the overcrowding of the dwellings of the working population. He states that for the sum of one shilling per week the workman may be conveyed to a vastly superior dwelling-place out of town, and yield to the Metropolitan Railway Company a handsome profit. The feeling of the meeting, which was attended by Lord John Russell and a great number of city magnates, was warmly in favour of the undertaking. The Metropolitan Railway Company has already raised £450,000, and the public are asked to subscribe £300,000 more.—

A complimentary dinner was given by the leading citizens of Toronto to Lord Bury on the 13th of November. The object of Lord Bury's visit to Canada is to enlist the interest of that country in the formation of a weekly line of steamers between Galway and Quebec; and he is further empowered to conclude with Canada and the other provinces the terms upon which a railway into the interior, from Quebec to Halifax, may be carried out.—The friends of Sir James Brooke have made another attempt to induce her Majesty's government to become the possessors of that district in the island of Borneo called Sarawak. They waited on Lord Derby on Tuesday, and Mr. Crawford, one of the members for the city of London, acted as principal spokesman. Lord Derby and his coadjutors are not prepared to entertain the offer made by Sir James Brooke's friends.—The return of the Registrar General exhibits a very heavy rate of mortality for the past week. The number of deaths was 1,802, being 315 in excess of the previous week, and 537 over the average rate for the corresponding period. The births last week amounted to 1,761. At the court of Common Council on Thursday an animated discussion took place on the contemplated new lunatic asylum. It was argued that sufficient room might be obtained in existing asylums without incurring the expense of a new building; a committee was appointed to consider the whole question.—A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is called for the 15th inst., "for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors as to the present position of the company's affairs.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Saloon Omnibus company was held on Wednesday. A resolution was adopted expressing confidence in the manner in which the directors had conducted the prosecution of the General Omnibus Company on the charge of conspiracy, and expressing the hope that they would continue to carry on the proceedings with equal vigour. A large number of shares were subscribed for.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Covent Garden Theatre is rapidly preparing to receive the Pyne and Harrison company. The tiers of private boxes are in progress of conversion into amphitheatres, and some of the stalls will be temporarily degraded into old-fashioned pit sittings. Mr. Balfe's new opera is spoken of, by those able to give such opinion, as surpassing in musical excellence all of his previous efforts.—At the Haymarket we have Goldsmith's ever fresh and laughter moving "She Stoops to Conquer," with the charming Miss Reynolds in the character of *Miss Hardcastle*, and Buckstone, "by special desire," as *Tony Lumpkin*. Sir William Don, who seems to depend for success upon the extraordinary length of his legs and his contrast in size to clever little Mr. Clark, has been good-naturedly received by an easily pleased audience, and must now, we suppose, be considered to be established as a London low comedian.—At the Olympic a two act drama called "The Porter's Knot," re-written from the French by Mr. John Oxenford, was produced on Thursday. So pure and healthy is the sentiment, so simple the tale, of such daily occurrence in every rank of society the incident, and so appositely do Mr. Robson and his company hold up the mirror before the audience, that we are warranted in predicting for "The Porter's Knot" a more than ordinary extent of popularity. The manager is this time fitted with a character which exactly suits his abilities; and among the other performers, who all deserve high praise, we would particularize the excellent acting of Mrs. Leigh Murray, who has lately been added to the company of this theatre.—The new Adelphi will be opened at Christmas by Mr. Benjamin Webster and Madame Celeste, with a new drama by Messrs. Yates and Harrington, an act of the "Green Bushes," and a pantomimic burlesque.—The St. James's Theatre is to be opened, at the end of the present month, with a French comic opera company, under the direction of M. Remusat.

NOTICES.

All communications for the Editor, to ensure insertion in the next week's number, should be forwarded to the office, 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., not later than Saturday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. A.—We must be informed under what Constitution the Lodge works. We do not know the exact rules of the Grand Orient of France, but we believe in French Lodges a Mason is allowed to wear the insignia of the highest degree he holds. We have seen the Arch apron and sash in a Craft Lodge in Ireland; but it would not be allowed either in England or Scotland.

B. S.—A joining Brother who has held the office of Warden for twelve months in another Lodge is eligible for the chair in the Lodge he joins, without again serving the office of Warden. You may wear your Past Prov. clothing in your private Lodge; but it gives you no precedence, excepting in your own province.

OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

AMONG the signs of Masonic progress we note that the Carnarvon Lodge of Instruction, at Hampton Court, has not only taken measures for a library of architecture, but invites papers and works on Masonry, which are proposed to be read and discussed at the meetings. It was likewise announced, that the music for the ceremonies of installation and consecration would be introduced, which had been arranged expressly by the Prov. Grand Organist ; though this part of the programme was omitted, we regret to find, from the remissness of the latter officer. The development of music is most desirable in our Lodges, for it will tend to elevate the character of many assemblies, by affording classical music instead of the trivial trash by which the time of the Brethren is too often wasted, and the taste of the better disposed offended. There is no better scope for the musician than in the solemn ceremonies of Freemasonry ; and he has this advantage, that he is not tied down by conventionalities, but may introduce whatever is grand and devotional. Too much of the sacred music of our churches is marred by the restrictions of what is considered the grave and severe style, whereas what Handel has achieved in the oratorio, and Beethoven and Mozart in other matters of religious composition, may be effected for Masonry.

In order that we may profit by the art of music, we must, however, call on the architect to give the musicians better scope than the Lodge rooms to be commonly found are able to afford. In the club room of a tavern an organ cannot conveniently be placed, nor would it be provided by the Lodge, and its performance would be common to the occupants of the sitting-rooms or bed-rooms of the house. It is one advantage presented by an isolated Masonic Hall, properly constructed, that the conveniences required for the exertions of the musician can be provided, and thereby the solemnity of the rituals enhanced.

No Masonic Hall should be built without the aid of an adequately instructed Grand Superintendent of Works or other architect, and due provision should be made by him for musical exercises. Music

affords some of the grandest effects, and is the cheapest accessory that can be afforded. An Organist to a Lodge, or Brother who can play the harmonium, is readily provided; for a Brother, properly endowed, is glad to use his gifts, and the Brethren have the opportunity of promoting his professional views. The musical Brethren should likewise be put on a better footing, as they have formerly been in some Lodges in England, and are in many continental Lodges. Provision should be made in the constitutions that they may be initiated for the Grand Lodge fees, be exempted from joining fees, and only required to pay the Grand Lodge yearly fees. Such Brethren should be required to take part in the ceremonial. In every Lodge should be a master of music or precentor for instructing the Brethren, and leading the choir. There is good scope for choral effects, and portions of the ritual and responses admit of chanting. With the due observance of the higher functions of music, the musical Brethren would be regarded for higher qualifications than contributing to the amusement of the other members at the banquet, or, as is too often the case, singing vapid songs, which do not tend to the advancement of the assembly or the Craft.

An accessory, which has not been adequately employed, for the reason that we are sojourners in the tabernacles of strangers is—light. It is only in our own buildings that we can make the necessary arrangements, as the very provision for ventilation might be a means of overhearing in a strange building; while in a hall, at the top of a secluded edifice, they could be safely applied. Gas is a very useful application in the hands of an architect knowing its resources, for as it can be kept under command, it can be easily turned to good account. The columns admit of ingenious illuminations, and these become interesting objects. The use of sunlights, of clusters of stars, and of a starry firmament in the vault of the roof of the Lodge, variable according to circumstances, is likewise a practicable adaptation. So too the application of coloured lights is an available adjunct to the solemnities. The command of gloom in more parts of the ceremonial than one is desirable.

A Masters' Lodge can never properly be held in a strange and unconsecrated building, and no one in England has seen the raising adequately performed, as it is abroad—unless he has had the good fortune to visit a Lodge upon the continent. So it will be found throughout; and when a few proper buildings have been erected, the contrast will be strong between Masonry and what it has been hitherto. So far as to what is ritual—but its intellectual character will likewise be favourably affected. Now its practice is too often a performance of shifts and subterfuges, making promise to the ear of the candidate and never bringing forth its fulfilment; and the study of the liberal arts and sciences is as meagrely set forth as at a Gresham lecture. When a Mason begins to think of these things, he can neither satisfy himself with his own position as a partaker in such doings, nor with the condition of the Craft—great in its professions, great in its past history, and paltry in its present performances.

An interesting discussion has arisen whether in the new Masonic buildings springing up throughout the country, one large hall is not sufficient, and whether it is necessary to provide a separate banqueting room. It is by some, considered that one hall will do for the Temple, banqueting room, singing room, and smoking room, and that it may be let out to strangers for dinners and balls when its owners are not employing it for such several uses. We think that such a hall might be let out for any purpose under such circumstances, as all attributes of consecration would be effaced. It is not necessary for Masons to affect a superstitious reverence for any building, and the rites can be performed in the woods or under the pure canopy of heaven; but circumstances are to be always regarded, and a due sense of decency preserved. The Society of Friends—very scrupulous of encouraging sentiments of superstition, and having a rabid dislike to an idolatry of buildings, which they denominate steeple houses—nevertheless devote plain buildings to the sole purposes of public worship, and do not think of holding feasts and singing clubs in meeting houses. Masons need not be more strict nor less strict; but avoiding superstition on the one hand, and careless disrespect on the other, should preserve to consecrate uses what is dedicated to the Most High A.O.T.U.

The Temple should be set apart, and never applied to any unseemly purpose, nor let out for hire.. For convivial meetings and social intercourse a hall should be provided, which, on occasions of banquets would admit of all preparations being made for such purposes, and which would serve as a retiring room for Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, and on nights when no Lodge was held would be the library and meeting room of the members. There must be further, a room for the reception of strangers. Thus, there should not be less in any Lodge than three rooms *en suite*, and on the ground floor will be the Tyler's room, kitchen, smoking room for those who may want to smoke, lavatories and closets. It is most desirable, if it can be avoided, that the buildings should not be let out nor its decorations made known; and with proper financial arrangements the whole sum for the construction will be provided without any need of rent, and the taxes will be a burthen that can be provided out of the yearly rent. The rent of a Masonic hall is always precarious, and its net produce small, and the establishment of a tavern is undesirable. Such a measure does an injustice to the licensed victuallers who are members, by setting up a privileged competition under powerful auspices, while the members have no need of such an establishment. Tea and coffee may be supplied by the Tyler at regulated prices, as well as any common refreshment, and banquets be provided by some respectable licensed victualler or confectioner. Lodges of Instruction would then be conducted with more economy and more decency, the proceedings would become the character of the Craft, and the more respectable members be induced to attend. Thus, one abuse the more would be stayed, and the Vicar and Moses

would not be parodied in Masonic rehearsals ; but a most salutary movement, for the advancement of Masonry would be carried out as it should be.

We are not sorry to mention this subject, because it is one which most Masons are tender of referring to. Zealous Masons are afraid if they repress the practices they will have fewer votaries ; timid Masons do not like to be unsocial by objecting ; and men of good position abandon the Lodges of Instruction in disgust. Thus several evils are produced, resulting in a great amount of mischief. By men of better social position stopping away, they remain less proficient in ritual instruction, and feeling their own want of practice, take less interest in the Craft ; while of those who remain, many of the least educated become well drilled, and in the Lodges acquire an undue pre-eminence. Better able by their own poverty of intellectual resources to learn a few subjects by rote, they get up every part of the rituals, and can deliver long charges, although they do not perceive the sense, and cannot grapple with the grammatical construction ; and thus a set of men are brought into notice and influence to the disgust of their better educated Brethren. In their ignorance and their zeal they preserve everything ; and those portions of a charge, or lectures on a tracing board, which a man of more discrimination or greater scholarship would suppress as involving anachronisms or as wanting a just historical or philosophical basis, they unerringly deliver, to the wonder of the neophyte, who is made sceptical when he most wants conviction—and to the bitter regret of the old Mason, who is condemned to hear the noblest institutions degraded by ignorant and unworthy pretenders. It is pretty well known that many of the preceptors of the Craft are not its best instructed members, and it may further be said that they are among the causes which tend to depress its moral condition.

To raise the character of the Lodges of Instruction, by correcting their abuses and putting them on a better footing, is a great step. Many of them are now destitute of proper furniture, which they might obtain in their own buildings ; and those which continue to be held in taverns need not mix up the exercises of the Craft with unseemly frivolity. Decent refreshment before the Lodge opens, at stated times, or a supper afterwards, will meet the requirements of the landlords (who, so far as we have seen, never wish to encourage the introduction of refreshment at improper times, many of them being excellent working and most zealous Masons), and enable those who want to refresh themselves to do so to their taste, without annoying others ; and it need scarcely be said that if a Brother goes home to the society of ladies, bearing about him any evidence of excess, he is not likely to convince them that he has attended a Masonic Lodge—for as so many gentlemen are known to ladies to be Masons, so they cannot conceive under an aspect which is degrading an institution which in its semblance has the attributes of the noblest qualities of the human mind.

The Masonic hall must provide for meetings of Lodge, Chapter, and Lodge of Instruction, for lectures, for a library and reading room, and for the social intercourse and refreshment of members—and this, in any decent town, a few years' contributions will amply provide. The utmost difficulty to be contended with is a large outlay in the beginning, which should be met by loan, if possible without interest.

We may observe that the three apartments, which should form the minimum of accommodation, may be variously arranged, and that an organ may be so placed as to serve both the Temple and the banquet room, or the Lodge of Instruction when held in the latter.

Last week's *Magazine* contained a letter, signed "P.M.," on the Masonic property, which should not pass unnoticed. He refers to the great inconvenience which provincial Masons are subjected to in attending Grand Lodge and other celebrations in Freemasons' Hall; and he justly says it would be a great boon if one could obtain a bed at a moderate price. We may observe that at the Reform Club the upper part of the club is laid out in dormitories, for the use of members requiring a bed for the night, which arrangement answers the purpose of the members and the club, as the management is very simple. Dormitories would, if provided in Great Queen Street, in time afford the convenience required, and produce a considerable income.

ARCHITECTURAL MEETINGS.

The course of lectures on architecture at the South Kensington Museum, was inaugurated on Wednesday evening last by a lecture from Mr. Beresford, M.P. for Maidstone, who selected for his subject "The Common Sense of Art." There was a very full attendance of what might be called the art public. The honourable gentleman having commented upon the different phases of art, such as the prose of art and the poetry of art, proceeded to refer to the common sense of art, which, in his opinion, was above prose and beyond poetry. The great difficulty in considering a subject of this sort was, to ascertain where we should take our stand. He assumed as a certainty that our art, for the future, would be founded upon the Gothic, but he was of opinion that we should have something more broad and comprehensive for our starting point, and that we must eclectic out of everything collected, and thus bring together for ourselves some middle school from all and every age. Referring to the common sense of the sister arts of painting and sculpture, Mr. Hope said that he honoured the men who rebelled against the trite conventionalities of the Academy, and who relied upon tradition and nature for the canons which should guide them in their art; but he confessed he did not like rudeness for rudeness sake. He was prepared to go with them in repudiating the vulgar commonplaceness of the academical models, because their beauty was of the vulgar and inferior sort; but he was of opinion that the best protest was, not to represent with startling accuracy vulgar

ugliness, but to raise the standard of ideal beauty. This right and left shot at the pre-Raphaelites on the one hand and the Academy on the other appeared not to be lost upon the audience. Mr. Hope concluded a very interesting and erudite address by recommending those whose lot it was to live in a waning age, to continue their search after the truth. Whatever the result might be, they could not fail to derive satisfaction, for it was certain that, to toil, labour, and if need be to die for the truth, was the common sense not only of art, but of all human life. The next lecture will be delivered on the 22nd inst., by Mr. William Burgess. Subject—"Conventional Ornament of the Thirteenth Century."

The members of the Royal Institute of British Architects met on Monday last, when a paper was read by Mr. G. Bell, on the geometrical treatment of sculpture.

THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMON THINGS.

BY FRANCIS HENRY BAKER.

II.—HEAT.

(Continued from page 444.)

4. *Relation of Heat with Light.*—There appears to be such an intimate connexion between light and heat that many have supposed that one cannot exist without the other, and that they are both but different effects of the same principle. And this supposition is supported by many of the most prominent phenomena. The rays of the sun contain light and heat combined in certain fixed proportions; the light from a fire, or from the flame of a candle, lamp, or gas, is accompanied by heat; most of the properties of rays of light are shared by those of heat; the degree in which bodies radiate and reflect heat depends upon the quantity of light which their surfaces reflect; the capability of bodies to absorb heat varies with the colour; combustion is accompanied by light; and bodies when heated to a certain degree, become luminous. But then, on the other hand, in these cases the light and heat, though naturally co-existent, may be separated by artificial means, and there are numerous instances in which light exists unaccompanied by heat, and *vice versa*. Bodies may be heated up to 600° or 700°, without emitting any sensible quantity of light, and no traces of heat have been discovered in the phosphorescence of certain substances, or in the light of the moon.

Perhaps the most striking example of the production of light by means of heat is in the phenomena of incandescence. Bodies are not visible unless they transmit light to the eye, and this they cannot in

general do at common temperatures unless they are exposed to light, either proceeding direct from its source, or reflected from other objects. But if a solid or liquid body be heated to a temperature of about 800° or 900° , it will give out light of itself, and so become visible, in the absence of any other source of light. When a piece of iron, for instance, is raised to this temperature, it first appears of a dull red colour; when still further heated, its light becomes of a brighter red, and is capable of rendering objects near it visible; a further increase of heat causes the colour to become orange, and at length an intense white light is produced. When bodies are rendered luminous in this manner, they are said to become *incandescent*, and the process of rendering them so is termed *ignition*. Experiments have proved that all bodies, in the solid and liquid states, become incandescent at the same temperature; but this law does not extend to gases—air, for instance, may be heated to such a degree that it renders red hot bodies with which it comes in contact, while the air itself emits no light. But that gaseous matter may be heated to whiteness is evident in the case of flame.

It has already been remarked that the quantity of heat absorbed and reflected by bodies depends upon their colour. An explanation of this may be found in an examination of the solar spectrum, the coloured rays of which are accompanied by a quantity of heat in inverse proportion to their degrees of refrangibility. The least refrangible rays, the red, yellow, green, &c., are combined with a large amount of heat, while the blue and violet, which are the most refrangible, possess but little heating effect. Now a coloured body absorbs part of the rays falling upon it, and reflects the rest; the quantities of heat which naturally are combined with the absorbed and reflected rays being absorbed and reflected with them. As the rays reflected by bodies is shown by their colour, the remainder being absorbed, the tendency of bodies to become heated by exposure to the sun or other source of heat, is in direct proportion to the refrangibility of the rays which are represented by their colour. A body of a dark and greatly refrangible colour—blue, for example—absorbing the slightly refrangible rays, which have large corresponding quantities of heat, becomes easily heated; while one of a light colour, such as yellow or red, throws off nearly all the heat which falls upon it, for it reflects the heating rays. A white surface reflects all or nearly all the light which it receives, and can, therefore, only with difficulty be heated by radiation; but a black one, which absorbs all the rays, rises rapidly in temperature under the influence of solar light. Hence we see the advantage of wearing clothing of a light colour in summer, in order to throw off the heat of the sun from the body.

A similar law is found to prevail with regard to the transmission of heat. Bodies which transmit light are capable likewise of transmitting heat, and if they be coloured, the heat which is transmitted corresponds with the colour of the transmitted light, the remainder, with the exception of a small quantity which is reflected,

being absorbed. A piece of blue glass, for example, transmits but little heat, and absorbs a large quantity. Hence the use of blue glass in telescopes, to protect the eye from the effects of the heat of the sun condensed by the lenses; and they have in some cases been cracked in consequence of the quantity of heat absorbed.

A very striking illustration of the effect of the heat-absorbing quality of bodies of a dark colour, is related by the *North British Daily Mail* as having occurred in the offices of the Magnetic Telegraph Company at Greenock, situated in the City of Glasgow Buildings in Cathcart Street. The window consists of two very large sheets of plate glass, enclosed in thick cast iron frames, and placed together in the form of an obtuse angle. The name of the company had been gilded on the inside of the glass, and a coating of dark green was spread over the lower part of the glass, to serve the double purpose of a window shade and to form a ground for the gilded letters. A short time after this was done both panes of glass were cracked, an effect which the parties concerned were at a loss to account for, except by supposing that it was caused by the settling down of the building. Fresh sheets of glass were inserted, the name gilded, and the glass painted in the same manner as before, with, however, the same result. As the window is greatly exposed to the sun, the *North British Daily Mail* points to the unequal expansion of different portions of the glass, in consequence of their being differently affected by the heat of the sun, as the most probable cause of the breakages. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that it was observed on each occasion that the cracks were chiefly confined to the portions of the glass which were painted. The colourless parts of the glass would obstruct but a very small portion of the rays of heat which fall upon them from the sun, just as, when the hand be applied to a glass window through which the sun is shining it feels scarcely warm, although a dark object placed behind the window soon becomes heated to such a degree that it cannot be touched without inconvenience. In the case in question, the paint which was spread on the lower part of the glass being of a very dark colour, absorbed a large quantity of the heat contained in the solar rays, and becoming greatly raised in temperature communicated its heat to those portions of the glass with which it was in contact. The uncovered parts of the glass retained but little heat, and consequently remained comparatively cool; and the unequal expansion of different portions occasioned fracture, as is generally the case when glass is differently heated in its various parts. The circumstance of the glass having been enclosed in an iron framework must have increased the tendency of the glass to break, for the great conducting power of the iron would render the edges much colder than the rest of the glass. The journal above alluded to suggests, as preventive of the occurrence of similar accidents,—first, that the framework of all large plate glass windows that are much exposed to the sun should be formed of wood; and secondly, that the painted portion of the window should not be a part of the larger sheet, but

should be a separate portion, forming, as it were, a pane of glass of itself. The practice of painting the lower portions of plate glass windows of a dark blue or green colour is now becoming very prevalent. The subject is one of great importance, on account of the costliness of large sheets of plate glass. It is believed that those which formed the window of the Greenock offices of the Magnetic Telegraph Company must have cost £50 to £60.

It is probable that there is more truth than is commonly supposed in the idea that a feeling of warmth is suggested by the colour *red*—an effect which is generally ascribed to its similitude to the colour of fire, but which may likewise be attributed to a small quantity of heat being thrown off with the red rays, capable of effecting a slight sensation, so slight, however, as not to be distinctly perceptible.

These instances of the relation of heat to colour seem to point to a quality among the rays of the spectrum analogous to that of the specific heat of ponderable bodies—bodies of different colours being differently affected by the same degree of radiation. The specific heat, if we may so apply the term, of coloured rays, and consequently their heating power, varies with their refrangibility. The heating power of the rays absorbed by a coloured body determines its absorbing power—that of the reflected rays, its reflecting and radiating powers.

These facts are sufficient to show the intimate connection which exists between light and heat, and we should have no hesitation in pronouncing heat to be merely a quality of light, or light of heat, but for instances in which light and heat appear to exist apart from and independent of each other. In the first place, bodies when heated do not emit any sensible amount of light until their temperature is raised to about 800° , and in the phosphorescence of certain substances no heat can be discovered. But perhaps the most remarkable instance of light unaccompanied by heat is in the case of the moon. De La Hire and others collected the rays of the full moon in powerful burning glasses, yet they had no effect upon delicate thermometers placed in their foci.

But if these instances are objections to the hypothesis of the identity of light and heat, they do not entirely disprove it. Bodies may probably emit light at temperatures below that at which they become sensibly incandescent, but in so slight a degree as not to be capable of affecting the sight; and in the case of De La Hire's experiment, as the light of the moon is calculated to be less than $1\cdot300,000$ th part of that of the sun, the thermometer would not, if the heat be supposed to follow the same proportions, be affected to the extent of one-twentieth of a degree.

5. *Sources of Heat.*—The principal sources of heat may be classed under six divisions:—solar light; chemical action; conduction of vapours and solidification of liquids; friction, percussion, and compression; animal life; electricity.

The earth receives heat from the sun by radiation, in the same manner as a cold body receives heat from a heated one placed at a

distance from it. The earth constantly radiates its natural heat into space ; and were the heat thus lost not replenished by external sources, its temperature would be gradually reduced to an indefinite extent. The only external source from which the earth appears to derive any sensible amount of heat is the sun.

The rise of temperature which in many cases accompanies chemical combinations, has already been noticed. When vapour is condensed, or liquids solidified, the latent heat which was required for maintaining them in the former states, is evolved, and a rise of temperature is occasioned, which is communicated to the surrounding objects.

The heat produced by percussion and compression appears to be the result of a change in the specific heat of the body, consequent upon a condensation of its substance. Thus, when a nail is struck by a hammer, it is compressed into a smaller space ; its specific heat is at the same time diminished, and the increase of temperature consequent upon a decrease of specific heat follows. When air is compressed in a syringe, sufficient heat is evolved to ignite certain substances, such as German tinder, and in some cases the heat produced is so great, as to render the air luminous. The production of heat by friction cannot, however, be traced to the same cause as that by compression, for the specific heat of the bodies from which it is evolved does not appear to undergo any change by the process. There is great difference of opinion as to the manner in which animal heat is produced. The passage of electricity occasions heat. A feeble spark is sufficient to ignite many inflammable substances, such as gunpowder, alcohol, &c., while with powerful discharges, or the electric light, the most striking results may be obtained.

6. *Measurement of Heat.—Sensation.*—Besides the influence exercised by latent and specific heat on the relation which the actual temperature of bodies bears to the absolute amount of heat contained in them, their apparent temperature, as perceived by the sense of feeling, is modified by various circumstances. In fact, the human body is about the most imperfect measurer of heat there is. In the first place the perception of heat in objects in contact with the body is dependent on the number of nerves which are exposed to its influence. If, for instance, we dip the whole hand into a basin of hot water, the water will feel hotter than if only one or two fingers were dipped into it. Again, the apparent temperature of objects, as perceived by any part of the body, depends upon the temperature to which that part has been last exposed. And this may be illustrated in a remarkable manner by a well known experiment. Take three basins, or glasses ; fill the first with the coldest water that can be procured, the second with lukewarm water, and the third with water as hot as can conveniently be borne. Place the left hand in the cold water, and the right hand in the hot water ; sensation of cold will of course be produced in the left hand, and one of warmth in the right ; but this feeling will gradually die off, until at length, if the hands be kept still, scarcely any difference will be experienced in the

temperature of the waters in which the two hands are respectively immersed, although there is in reality a difference of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty degrees, or more, between them. Let the hands be now both withdrawn from the first and third glasses, and placed in the middle one, a sensation of heat will be perceived in the left hand, and one of cold in the right. Thus the same body of water, all parts of which must necessarily be of the same temperature, actually conveys a perception of heat and cold at the same time, when the impression is received by different hands. This result may be made to appear the more striking if the hands be at first both placed in the lukewarm water, without first exposing them to different temperatures. If the water is at about 96° or 98° , no sensation either of heat or cold will be experienced, and when the water becomes perfectly still there will be no perception of any object being in contact with the hands; but if the hands be removed to the end glasses, and again transferred to the middle one, the same water, which before conveyed no impression either of heat or cold, will now convey impressions of both to different hands.

If we touch different objects in a room which is at an even temperature, we shall obtain very different perceptions from each. Supposing the room to be at an ordinary temperature, and without a fire, if we place our hand on the carpet, or table cloth, it will feel neither warm nor cold; the paper on the walls will feel slightly cool; the woodwork of the doors, shutters, and furniture, colder; the marble chimney pieces colder still; and the fire irons, handles of the doors, &c., coldest of all. If we go into a room, the heat of which is considerably above that of the body, we shall find the same difference in the apparent temperature of the objects, but in an inverse order. The carpet, &c., will feel scarcely warmer than before, but the other objects will all feel warm in the same order as their coldness in the former case—the marble and metal being now hottest. Metals give off their heat with much greater rapidity than any other substances; and care should be taken against touching them when highly heated. For this reason, silver or metal teapots are rarely or never made with a solid handle of the same metal—the handle is made hollow, and two pieces of some non-conducting substance are interposed between the ends of the handle and the body of the teapot. But little of the heat from the teapot can reach the handle through the nonconductors, and this little is incapable of collecting there in large quantities, the heat being constantly carried off by the air in contact with the surface. Thus the heat is dissipated almost as fast as it is received, and the handle never becomes inconveniently warm.

These phenomena will explain themselves when the cause of the sensation of heat and cold is considered. The human body possesses at all times and in all conditions a uniform temperature of about 98° . Whenever, by being placed in contact with a cold object, the heat from any part of the body is abstracted faster than it can be generated, a feeling of cold is produced. When, on the other hand, the ordinary

efflux of heat from any part is obstructed, either by being covered with a nonconducting substance or by being placed in contact with a warm object, the heat is generated faster than it can be dissipated, and this occasions a sensation of warmth. If when the hands are at their natural temperature of 96° or 98° they be placed in lukewarm water, no sensation either of heat or cold is produced, because the difference of temperature between the water and the hands is inconsiderable. But if by immersion in hot and cold water respectively the temperature of one hand be considerably elevated and that of the other reduced, and they be again placed in the lukewarm water, the water will impart heat to the one hand and abstract it from the other, thus occasioning a feeling of warmth in the one hand and one of cold in the other, although the water is manifestly of the same actual temperature throughout. But bodies at the same temperature will produce sensations differing in degree according to the facility with which they impart or abstract heat from the hand. And this facility depends principally on two circumstances—first, the conductive power of the body; and also, the number of its particles which are in contact with the hand. Thus metals being more powerful conductors than wood, objects formed of the former appear colder than those formed of the latter under similar conditions, if their temperature be considerably below that of the body, and warmer if above it. But many nonconducting substances, such as glass and porcelain, produce an effect almost equal to that of metals. This arises from the polished nature of their surfaces enabling a great number of their particles to come into contact with the hand, and so to impart or carry off a greater amount of heat in proportion to their conducting power than bodies with rough surfaces, in which a comparatively small number of particles come into contact with the skin. For this reason also, water and other liquids at common temperatures, appear colder than the air.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—The *Masonic Journal*, published at Staverhill, Massachusetts, says:—The cognomen of "Brother Jonathan" is of Masonic origin.—George Washington, commander-in-chief of the American army in the revolution, was a Mason, as well as all the other generals, not even excepting Benedict Arnold, the traitor, who attempted to deliver West Point into the hands of the enemy. On one occasion, when the American army had met with some serious reverses, General Washington called his brother officers together to consult in what manner their effects could be counteracted. Differing, as they did, in opinion, the commander-in-chief postponed any action on the subject, by remarking—"Let us consult Brother Jonathan," referring to Jonathan Trumbull, who was a well-known Mason, and particularly distinguished "for his sound judgment, strict morals, and having the tongue of good report."

THE EDUCATION OF ENGLISHMEN.—Would not a Chinese who took notice of our way of educating, be apt to imagine that all our young gentlemen were designed to be teachers and professors of the dead languages of foreign countries, and not to be men of business in their own.—*Locke*.

ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY TOPOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.

(Continued from p. 969).

ON THE NAMES OF THE ENGLISH CLANS.

—EACH is Etching.

EARD is found inflected, as Earding, in Eardington, Salop ; and as a name in Eardiston, Salop ; Eardisley, Hereford ; and Eardisland, Hereford. The name is found in Eardley, Stafford.

From the locality, it is most likely a dialectal form of *Arding*, found in the southern and eastern districts. Then we have Ardington, Berks ; Ardingley, Sussex ; Ardenside, West York ; Ardsley, West York. Ardwick very likely belongs to the same form as Hardwicke, the aspirate in old English being often found transitory.

Erding is another dialectal form found in Erdington, Warwick.

EAR is to be identified as a root by Earswick, North York ; Earsham, Norfolk ; Earsden, Northumberland.

It is, perhaps, connected with *Erring*, in Errington, and in Erringden, West York. There is Eresby, Lincolnshire ; and Eriswell, Suffolk.

EASE is found in Easing, as in Easington (Bucks, Oxford, Gloster, West York, North York, East York, Durham, Northumberland) ; in Easingwold, North York. It is to be recognized in Easworth, Sussex ; Easebourne, Sussex ; Easby, Cumberland ; and Easby, North York.

It is, perhaps, connected with the form Essing.

EASHING, a name found in Surrey ; is probably connected with Ashing.

EAST is found as a clan name, like North, South, and West. It is inflected, as Easting, in Eastington (Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire) ; other forms are Eastring, in Eastington, East York ; and Eastling, in Eastling, Kent.

EATING is found in Eatington, Warwickshire. It is possibly connected with Etting.

EBB is most likely not a clan name. It is found inflected as Ebring, in Ebrington, Gloucester ; and as Ebber, in Ebberstone, North Yorkshire.

It may be connected with Abing.

ECKING is found in Eckington (Derbyshire and Worcestershire). It may be either a dialectal form of "oak," or be a form of Hecking.

EDING is found in various forms. It is perhaps an inflection of Ead. It is to be observed in Edington (Berks, Somerset, Wilts, and Northumberland) ; Edingworth, Somerset ; Edingthorpe, Norfolk ;

Edingley, Notts; and Edingale, Stafford. Edling is found in Edlington (Lincoln and North York); and Edlingham, Northumberland. Edring is found in Scotland. It is most likely connected with Adding and Adling.

EDGE is in most cases a local name, from the many places on Roman roads scattered throughout the country. It is found inflected as Edging, in Edginton, and as Edger, in Edgerley, in Cheshire and Salop.

EFFING is found in Effingham, Surrey.

EGG is a name, and is found inflected as Egging, in Eggington, Bedfordshire; Egginton, Derby; and as Egling, in Eglingham, Northumberland. There is Eggesford, in Devon.

ELL is found inflected as Elling, in Ellington (Kent, Hunts, North York, Northumberland); and in Ellingham (Norfolk and Northumberland).

ELSING, a place in Norfolk; and Elsenham, in Essex, are to be referred to this root.

There is Ellering, in Ellerington, Northumberland.

ELRING, in Elrington, is perhaps an abridgment of this form of nomenclature.

It may be connected with Ealing and Alling.

ELK is found inflected as Elking, in Elkington, Lincolnshire and Northampton, and as a name in Elkstone, Gloucester and Stafford, and Elkslay, Notts.

ELM, as a name, is most commonly found written Elme. It is found inflected as Elming, in Elmington, Northampton.

ELTRING is found in Eltringham, Northumberland. It may be allied to Altring.

ELVING is found in Elvington, East Yorkshire. It may be allied to Alving and Elphing.

EMMING is found in Emmington, Oxford; Emswell is in East York; Emsworth in Hants. The form may be connected with Hemming.

EMPING is found in Empingham, Norfolk. It is perhaps the unaspirated form of "hemp."

EPPING is an inflection found in the well known name in Essex. There are Eppleton, Durham, and Eppleby, North York; Epperstone, Notts; Epworth, Lincolnshire, and Epwell, Oxford. It is perhaps the unaspirated form of "hep" or "hip."

ERDING, *see* Earding.

ERMING, in Ermington, Devon, may be referred to "arm."

ERPING is found in Erpingham, Norfolk.

ERRING, *see* Ear.

ESSING (*see also* EASE) is found in Essington, Stafford, and Essendon, Herts, and Essendine, Rutland.

ETCHING perhaps represents the root of Each. It is found in Etchingham, Sussex.

ETTING is found in Ettinghall, Stafford.

EVE or EAVE is perhaps the root of Eving, in Evington, Gloucester

and Leicester. The word is found in Evesham, Worcester ; Evesbatch, Hereford ; and Eavestone, West York.

It makes *Ever*, in Evesthorpe, East York ; Everton (Bedford, Notts, and Lancashire ; and this form is double inflected in Eversden (Cambridge) ; Eversley, Hunts ; and as *Evering*, in Everingham, East York.

EWE is inflected as Ewing. Most of the names of places of this root cannot be identified. Ewer is most likely of this stock.

THE HEROES OF LUCKNOW.

WE have been favoured with the following letter from Bro. Capt. L. E. R. Rees, the author of the intensely interesting account of the siege of Lucknow, which has excited such great attention in the literary world. We are sure it cannot prove otherwise than of deep interest to the Brethren to read of the noble devotedness with which our Brethren held together, even in the hour of impending death—which too many of them were destined so shortly to meet.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the course of the conversation we had together a few days ago, you asked me to give you some information respecting the Lodges in India which suffered so terribly during the frightful year 1857. You particularized that of Lucknow, and begged me to permit you to publish what I might state, in the *Freemasons' Magazine*. The account I can give is, however, very vague, yet such as it is I place it at your disposal.

I was only a stranger and a guest, and never a member of that Lodge but newly raised and destined to close, at least temporarily, so soon after its formation. But there were many Brethren present during the siege, and a few days before we actually gave a dinner on St. John's day. The extract in the *Freemasons' Magazine* from my book on the siege of Lucknow, which describes that dinner, gives a pretty accurate account of what, no doubt interested my Masonic readers most. They might, however, be glad to know where it was given and who the twenty Brethren and their guests were of whom I stated, "before the end of September, nine of our party were killed and three lying grievously wounded in hospital." Personally they are probably unknown to nearly all our English Brethren—but did and do they not belong to one vast family—and will not therefore, everything connected with every individual member of it interest the Freemasons of England? Will they not be proud of the distinguished conduct of their Indian Brethren and freely give their admiration, their sympathy, and their sorrow for the fallen dead, not as Englishmen only, but as members of our brotherhood?

It is under the conviction, dear Sir and Brother, that these questions will be answered affirmatively, that I so cheerfully respond to your request.

The Worshipful Master, Bro. McGrennan, an uncovenanted servant in the judicial office, fortunately survived the perils he subsequently went through. The papers and documents connected with the Lucknow Lodge were saved by him, and will thus enable him to re-establish it when more peaceful times permit. But the Senior Warden, Bro. Alexander Bryson,

a clerk in the chief commissioner's office, perished while defending the garrison of Mr. Sago's house from an attack by the enemy. He had nobly done his duty at Chindhutt, and survived the dangers of that disastrous day. There, however, Bro. McAuliffe had fallen. Bro. Deprat's exploits I have in my book largely commented on; but he too died, after suffering for twenty days the most agonising pain, borne with manly fortitude. Our Bro. Sinclair, the Junior Warden, still lives and is now in this country, but he was twice wounded, the last time in September, when he gallantly made one of a sortie on the enemy's position. Bro. Clare Alexander, captain in the Artillery, after having escaped a severe burning, died in consequence of an amputation of his arm, fractured by the enemy's round shot. He had indeed been an ornament to his branch of the service, and of him and the indefatigable Capt. Fulton, the engineer officer, to whom in a great degree our lives are owing, we have certainly reason to be proud, in being able to claim them as having belonged to our brotherhood. The leader of the volunteer cavalry at Chindhutt, Capt. Radcliffe, 7th Light Cavalry, who, at our dinner had looked at the future more hopefully than most of us, suffered a similar fate to that of our Bro. Alexander. Bro. Erith, the corporal of the volunteer guard in Innes outpost, was shot through the head; Captain McCabe died, sword in hand, while leading his fourth sortie; Bro. Blenman was wounded by the fall of a wall, shattered by the insurgents' round shot; while Bro. T. Kavanagh, who afterwards, with almost unexampled daring, carried despatches to Sir Colin Campbell's camp through the crowded streets of a hostile town and the well guarded posts of a vigilant enemy—who afterwards added to his glory by killing with his own hand three of the rebel miners under ground, and by accompanying our troops as a guide and as volunteer in almost every sortie—was, a few days later, stretched on a sick couch.

I only remember Bros. Fitzgerald and Forder who both survived the siege, having likewise been present at our festivities, at which every health was drunk with Masonic honours.

Bro. Geoffroy, a French gentleman, who subsequently did great service as a miner, a labourer, and a volunteer soldier at Anderson's garrison, I also recollect as having assisted at our party.

It was impossible to hold a closely tiled Lodge in the Post Office, where we commemorated St. John's day. A very large room in the centre of the building was the scene of our feast, but to our right and left were the chambers of a few families, and apartments then set aside for the accommodation of the gallant detachment of the 84th, which Sir Hugh Wheeler had sent to our assistance. Our Brethren of Lodge Harmony, in Cawnpore, No. 614, who were present at the time of the outbreak at that station, all fell victims to the fury of that villain the Nana of Bithoor; and I fear the original documents connected with it are lost. The Lodge itself was roofless when I passed through, and had been converted to the most disgusting use. But it is, I am glad to learn, now in progress of re-building.

The Lodge at Allahabad was more fortunate; it escaped the storm which had burst over that unhappy station also, and when I saw it, its appearance presented not the least vestige of violence.

This is all I can tell you. Though the details are perhaps meagre and insufficient for your purpose, they will yet, I am confident, be read with interest by our Masonic friends in Great Britain, who, we in India well know, are so solicitous for our welfare, so happy at our prosperity, and so full of sympathy with our adversity.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, fraternally yours,

10th Dec., 1858.

L. E. RUUTZ REES.

THE NATURE AND OBJECTS OF FREEMASONRY.

The following address was delivered by the Rev. Bro. Cochrane, Prov. G. Chaplain for Fifeshire, on the consecration of the new Minto Lodge at Lochgelly, some weeks back—as already reported in our pages :—

“ Right Worshipful Master, Brother Wardens, and Brethren,—It is part of the duty prescribed to me by our Masonic ritual to deliver on the present interesting occasion an ‘Oration on the Nature and Objects of Masonry.’ I wish that duty had been assigned to one better qualified to do it justice, or that I had skill and eloquence worthily to treat so noble a theme. Masonry I regard as the very poetry of social life—a system by which an indescribable charm is imparted to the laws and habits of human fellowship, and the warmer, gentler, and kindlier emotions have their growth stimulated in even the most rugged bosoms. Those take a false view of human nature who would drive it out of the region of fancy and the imagination. We are not altogether creatures of the earth. The grinding labours and sore trials of every kind which oppress humanity are tokens of our present fallen state; and, for my part, I am inclined to welcome every thing which promises even a temporary relief to human misery; and much more therefore the Masonic system, which aims at that end by a full and regular organization. The region of Masonry is a sunny land, and the atmosphere breathed in it is one of hilarity and joy. Hence, in my view of it, its claims to respect on the part of all right thinking men. There are some who indulge in language which I cannot help thinking unguarded and unjustifiable respecting human and temporal enjoyment. They speak as if to enjoy was something positively wrong. Religion is represented as little else than a summons to gloom and despondency. Now, it has ever been a favourite doctrine of mine that that religion is not worth the having which rebukes the aspirations of the human heart after innocent enjoyment, and virtually represents the Almighty as taking pleasure in the unhappiness of his creatures. I see a confirmation of this doctrine in every page of the written Word, in the instinctive feelings of the human heart, and the voices manifold arising evermore from all departments of this glorious creation. The bright sky overhead, with its stars, its sunshine, and its ever changing clouds; the green earth beneath, with its woodlands and streams and flowers; the very works of men themselves, and the arrangements of human society, all seem to me to speak the same language, and authorize man, especially the Christian man, to be happy. This beautiful world, I cannot help thinking, was given us to be enjoyed. Why so much beauty, if it is wrong to admire it? Why such a craving for enjoyment, and relish for it too, if enjoyment be a sin? No; it cannot be. In opposition to all such sentiments, I hold that we are not only at liberty to enjoy, but that it is a duty—always, however, in subordination to higher ends, and observing the maxim to use without abusing—a positive duty to extract from the creatures of God the largest amount of enjoyment they are capable of imparting. Amid the trials of this sorrow stricken world we really need it all.

“ Now, it is because I consider the Masonic institution as the very embodiment of my convictions on this subject, that I yield it my hearty approval.

I am not ashamed of the costume I am now wearing; and, sure I am, neither are you. To the eye that has been enlightened to see, and the understanding that has been taught to comprehend, Masonry in all its parts is a very picturesque and a very instructive thing. I am aware that not a few are in the habit of ridiculing us, and some go so far as even to condemn. But why should they do this—can anything be more unreasonable? We have no wish to quarrel with the recreations of the darkened world around us; and the least thing they can do in return is to award us a similar amount of respect, and allow us to amuse ourselves after our own fashion. And if they bring against us charges of a condemnatory kind, they must just be told that we refuse to plead guilty to such charges. We can assure them that nothing will please us better than to see them borrow a leaf out of the book of Masonry, and abstain from bringing against us a railing accusation about matters of which they must needs be profoundly ignorant. If Masonic principles were more in the ascendancy than what they are, and true Masons more numerous in society, we really believe the world would be better and happier than what it is.

“But I must not forget that the proper object of my address is to lay before you a brief statement regarding the principles and design of the Masonic institution. For several reasons I must be brief, and an adequate description of those principles, in the few moments I have to address you in, is altogether impossible. But although I cannot overtake the whole subject, I may say a word or two on a few of our leading principles and doctrines, trusting that they will be acceptable and instructive.

“1. The first of our principles is *Secrecy*. Masonry has its secrets; and one of the objects of this institution is to teach the initiated, and that under the most solemn and awful of obligations, to conceal these from the world around us. Our mysteries are our own; and although we are willing to communicate them, we must not dare to do so except on the same conditions on which they were communicated to ourselves. Now, apart altogether from the intrinsic value of these mysterious secrets, I say that the consciousness of being in possession of them, and the exercise of that caution and reserve which are requisite in order to conceal them, are beneficial things. There is something noble and dignifying in keeping a secret. Manliness is not extinct in that bosom—may I not say also, nor piety either—which, out of respect to the solemnity of an oath, carefully keeps that hidden which it is not at liberty to reveal. He is not worthy of the name of man who cannot keep a secret. And let us not imagine that this habit of reserve and self control is of little practical value. It has a far wider field of operation than appears at first sight. The great God himself has his secrets into which no created intelligence has any right to intrude. And in like manner, every individual man, every household, every copartnership and society of human beings have hidden things, secrets specially their own, which it is a positive duty for them to conceal from others, and which others ought to respect them for concealing. It is no better than impertinent curiosity for one man to pry into the affairs of another, and there is nothing which more readily brands a man as an imbecile and a fool than the propensity to utter before strangers what he had better keep to himself. I say that this quality is one of high value in social life; and Masonry, therefore, which so effectually, and in principle, teaches us to keep a secret, exerts its influence on the side of what is fitted to dignify and ennoble the human species.

“2. Our second principle is *Brotherly Love*. On this point I need not enlarge. It is a quality which involves the very essence of practical godliness. All Masons are brethren. It is contrary to etiquette and Masonic

propriety for one of the Craft to salute another at any of our festivals or reunions save by the endearing name of "brother." By the holiest of obligations we are bound to love, respect, aid, and succour to the utmost of our ability, a brother Mason wherever we find him. The Masonic sign is the strongest appeal to our affectionate regard. Nor is this a mere notion. Instances manifold are now recorded even in national history, and in the annals of philanthropy, which demonstrate that this Masonic esteem and affection are something more than an empty name. I have heard of the bayonet being arrested when about to pierce the heart, and the soldier's arm struck as if with temporary paralysis, at the exhibition of the Masonic sign, even amidst the excitements of the battle field; and when other appeals had been offered in vain, the same potent influence has sufficed to pluck the friendless out of the deepest distress and misery.

"3. The third principle of Masonry is *Order*. Everything amongst us is conducted with the most fastidious regard to the principles of order and regularity. Whether our Lodges are convened for labour or refreshment; whether our proceedings take the form of a public procession or are conducted in secret, one thing we are careful to observe—and indeed we should cease to be Masons if we failed to observe it—and that is order. There is no confusion here, or can be. A Masonic Lodge is the very perfection of order and symmetry. Down to the minutest things, all is arranged according to rules—rules settled in the depths of the remotest antiquity, and handed as a precious tradition from age to age. Every man has his own place here; everything is done at its own time here; every transaction is performed here after its own fixed and appropriate regulation. The world accordingly does not contain a more beautiful spectacle to an eye capable of understanding the symmetry of things, than is a duly constituted Masonic Lodge. It has often been a problem in the outward world how to combine liberty with authority. Could the benighted world look through these walls, they might behold the problem solved in our Masonic Lodge. All Masons are on the level of one common, loving, and honourable brotherhood; and yet we see on every side of us the display of full and even complicated subordination. The nod of our Right Worshipful Master is that of a sovereign whose word is law; but there is not a Brother, however humble, but feels that in that master he beholds a Brother. An institution which is thus the very embodiment of order, cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence upon all who have the privilege of access to it. In this respect, I would compare Masonry, in its relation to general society, to a noble Corinthian column. It is both useful and graceful. Thus the goodly pillar towers aloft, its base, its shaft, its glorious capital of foliated carvings—each having its own place, each having its appropriate proportions,—a thing of beauty in itself, and conferring beauty and inimitable grace on the whole edifice to which it belongs.

"4. But there is one Masonic principle more to which I would beg to call the special attention of all the Brethren present—and that is *Sobriety*. I trust, R.W.M. and worthy Brethren, that you will pardon me if I press this subject upon your notice with more than ordinary earnestness. Sobriety is a decidedly Masonic principle. It is synonymous with the manly virtue of self control. Every one of the leading emblems of our Craft speaks more or less distinctly, and utters in our ears a voice more or less loud, in behalf of our solemn duty to subdue all evil passions, to resist all debasing propensities, and maintain a character free from reproach. I appeal to every instructed Mason now present whether this be not the sum and substance of his Masonic tuition regarding the square, the level, the gavel, and every other symbol of our Order. I say then that, as Masons, we are

bound to practise the virtue of sobriety. Yet, it cannot be doubted that the charge is again and again brought against the Masonic institution, that it is no better than a vast organization to teach and encourage men to be intemperate, and that Masonic meetings are just an apology for intemperance. Moreover, isolated instances do really, I fear, occur now and then, in which festivity is protracted to too great an extent. Now, as a Mason, I sincerely regret this; and I am convinced that every true Mason present must regret it too. To be sure, it is very unreasonable for the world to visit the sober and temperate many with this discredit which attaches solely to the intemperate few. But the world is very fond of showing this uncharitableness. I would, therefore, press upon the Brethren the duty of sobriety at all their meetings. I am far from wishing to lay an arrest upon your enjoyments. I have already said that you have the fullest right to enjoy, and that to the very uttermost, all the creatures of God, provided you keep yourselves within the limits of right reason, and the written Word. Let me remind you that the open Bible is one of our most prominent symbols. It appears in all our processions; it occupies the most distinguished place in our meetings; and, whether it be so done or no, the true Masonic rituals requires a portion of its contents to be read on all occasions of our assembling together. Let us accordingly resolve to act in habitual conformity with the sacred Word, remembering that if we find it written there, 'Eat thy meat with gladness, and drink thy wine with a merry heart,' it is also commanded to 'use the world without abusing it.'

"But I cannot, at this time, carry my exposition of Masonic principles any further. I speak well of Masonry, for, so far as I have studied or observed the institution, I am bound to say that I think well of it. It is an easy thing to heap terms of abuse upon any man, or society of men whatsoever; but language of this sort is much more illustrative of the malignity of the slanderer than of the demerit of the party slandered. Our enemies ought to know that it is a piece of the purest folly to dream that they can extinguish us by their abusive epithets. Masonry is too widely spread, too deeply rooted in society, too ancient in its origin, and too much entwined with the enthusiastic affection of its adherents, to be so easily overturned. I have paid some attention to the history of the world, and have read and studied a good deal regarding the outward customs and secret beliefs of ancient nations. In them all, I can trace very plain and palpable manifestations of the working of the mystic or Masonic spirit. I see it among the massive temples and pyramids of ancient Egypt—I see it in the mysteries of ancient Greece, and even in the recorded observances of our own rude ancestors in Druidical times. A spirit so ancient and universal must have its roots deep in human nature, and it will not be so easy to drive it from the world. Nay, that mystic or Masonic spirit has been the parent of many of the noblest and most wonderful works of man. What else was it that raised those wondrous structures whose very ruins, after three thousand years, astonish the traveller on the banks of the Nile? What was it that filled the cities of ancient Greece, and crowned almost every eminence in that classic land with graceful temples, structures of perfect symmetry and wondrous beauty, every pillar and cornice a study for the modern architect? What was it that guided our Masonic ancestors to their astonishing conception of the Gothic cathedral, with its majestic arches, its fretted roofs, its towers and spires and glorious tracery—simple in the general idea, but beyond measure complicated in the details—and every detail the embodiment of a meaning? What but the mystic or Masonic spirit? The moment that a nation emerges out of the savage state, man becomes a builder, and he builds according to mystic or Masonic

ideas. Whether it be an Egyptian pyramid or a Gothic cathedral, he has some grand hidden conception of sublimity, beauty, terror, or the like, to embody in stone. Hence the spiritual history of the world, the hidden character of nations, may be read in the successive forms of its architecture. Our principles, therefore, are eternal. You may as well attempt to annihilate man altogether as to banish out of him the mystic spirit. Indeed, we may say that the world itself was established on the principles of Masonic order; and should it be destroyed, that overthrow will be but another process preliminary to its reconstruction, on these very principles of order, symmetry, beauty, and beneficence—which are as indestructible as the Great Architect of the universe himself.”

ADOPTION OF A MASON'S SON.

IN the French rite, the son of a Mason is called a “lowton,” as among the English he is called a “lewis,” and is entitled to the privilege of being initiated three years before his majority.

In many of the Lodges of France there is an interesting custom called “the adoption of a lowton,” that is strongly characteristic of the brotherly love which is one of the distinguishing features of the Masonic order. The proceedings on such an occasion are thus described by Clavel, in his *“Histoire Pittoresque de la Franc-maçonnerie.”*

In these Lodges, when the wife of a Mason is on the point of her accouchement, the hospitaller, if he is a physician, and if not, a brother of that profession, is sent to her dwelling to inquire after her health in the name of the Lodge, and to offer his professional services, and even pecuniary aid if it is supposed to be needed. Nine days after her delivero, the Worshipful Master and Wardens pay her a visit of congratulation.

If the infant is a boy, the Lodge is specially convened for the purpose of proceeding to the ceremony of adoption. The room is decorated with leaves and flowers, and pots of incense are deposited in different parts. The child and his nurse are brought to the hall, before the opening of the Lodge, and placed in an ante-room. The Lodge is then opened, and the Wardens, who are appointed as godfathers to the child, repair to the ante-room, accompanied by a deputation of five brethren.

The chief of the deputation, in an address which he makes to the nurse, recommends to her, not only carefully to watch over the health of her charge, but to cultivate his young intelligence, and to make truth and good sense the subjects of her future conversations with him. The child is then taken from the nurse by its father, or some other relative, and is introduced by the deputation into the Lodge, and conducted to the pedestal of the Master, where the procession halts, and the following conversation takes place:—

“What bring you here, brethren?” asks the Worshipful Master.

“The son of a brother,” replies the Senior Warden, “whom the Lodge is desirous of adopting.”

“What are his names, and what Masonic name do you propose to give him?”

The sponsor replies. He adds to the family and baptismal names of the child another characteristic one, such as Truth, Devotion, or Benevolence, or some other of a similar kind, which is called the Masonic name.

The Master then descends from the East, and approaching the infant, and

extending his hands over its head, implores heaven to make it one day worthy of the love and care which the Lodge is about to devote to it. The incense is then burned, the sponsors rehearse after the Master the obligations of the Apprentice, in the name of the lowton; and he is invested with a white apron, and proclaimed, with due Masonic honours, as the adopted son of the Lodge.

The Master now repairs to his seat, and the Wardens, with the infant, being placed in an appropriate position, he addresses to them a discourse on the duties and obligations which they have assumed as Masonic sponsors. To this the Wardens make a fitting reply, and the child is reconducted to the anteroom, and restored to its nurse.

This adoption engages the members of the Lodge to watch over the education of the child, and, at the proper time, to assist in establishing it in business. An account of the ceremonial is drawn up, signed by all the members, and transmitted to the father, and is used by the lowton in after life, as a diploma to gain his early initiation into Masonry, on which he renews, of course, those obligations taken for him in infancy by his sponsors.

There is something refreshing in this picture of the Masonic baptism of the Mason's child. We look with a holy reverence on the performance of this rite, in which a new and sacred tie is established by the father and mother, through their child, with the fraternity of which the former is a member; and where, with the most solemn ceremonies, and influenced only by an instinctive feeling of Masonic love, the members of the Lodge become the fathers, the protectors, the patrons, of their brother's son, and promise for him their help in the difficulties of the present time, their aid and encouragement in the hopes of the future. Surely there must be a blessing on the institution which thus brings forth, in the spirit of its charity, protectors and guardians for the child, who cannot yet ask for protection or guardianship.—*American Mirror and Keystone.*

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Annals of Windsor, being a History of the Castle and Town, with some account of Eton and Places adjacent. By R. R. TIGHE and J. E. DAVIS Esqrs. Longman. 1858.—Reclining on the banks of the "silver Thames," for centuries the residence of the kings and queens of England, Windsor has many and great attractions for the antiquarian; its history is intimately connected with that of Great Britain itself, and it is a matter of considerable wonder that this ancient borough should not have been the subject of many a goodly tome; but, strange as it may seem, its historians are few in number, and not many of that few are worthy either of much attention or credit. We hail, therefore, with gladness a work so carefully compiled, and so well stored with useful and entertaining matter as the one now before us. From these "annals" we learn that this seat of royalty well nigh passed into the hands of the church, for the pious Edward the Confessor bestowed the town and its appurtenances on the monastery of St. Peter, at Westminster. On the accession, however, of William the Conqueror to the throne, the monks were deprived of this valuable legacy, as that monarch thought the spot was "well suited for a royal retirement, on account of

the river and the nearness of the forest." Here he built a castle; but of its dimensions and form we know nothing whatever, and in all probability no remnant of it now exists. This castle Henry I. began, at the commencement of his reign, to rebuild; and in those days it was considered a place of great strength. From it the perfidious John went to Runnymede,—a spot regarded with veneration by every true lover of liberty—to sign the Magna Charta, by which he secured to the church her liberties; stipulated that, except to ransom the king, to marry his eldest daughter, or make his eldest son a knight, no money should be levied from his vassals, without the consent of the great council of all the tenants in chief of the crown; that "right or justice" should not be "sold, denied or delayed," to any one; and, most important of all, guaranteed that "no freeman should be apprehended, imprisoned, disseized, outlawed, banished, or in any way destroyed; nor will we go upon him, nor will we send upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." "These concessions," observes an acute writer of the present century, "show, in a very strong light, the iniquitous practices and violent sway of the Anglo-Norman princes." Henry III. made extensive alterations and additions to the castle, and so did Edward III., at the suggestion, it is said, of the kings of France and Scotland, whom he brought as his prisoners to Windsor; where in 1369 his beloved wife, Queen Phillipa, breathed her last. We find many references to other sovereigns, to the unfortunate Henry VI., to his successor Edward IV., to Henry VIII., to Elizabeth, to Charles "the Martyr," whose mortal remains were deposited in the vaults of the castle, and to others, which are both interesting and curious. William of Orange greatly neglected this abode of sovereignty; but it was the favourite residence of George III., who restored the chapel, and employed West to paint the windows. Messrs. Tighe and Davis deserve great praise for the perseverance with which they have collected such a curious medley of facts, extending over nearly 1,500 pages, and we recommend the work to our readers as one from which both instruction and amusement may be derived.

Rita: an Autobiography. In two vols. London: Bentley.—We cannot commend the author of "Rita" upon having discovered a very original subject. Indeed, we scarcely remember having come upon any novel lately, so devoid of new features and new characters. In "Rita" we have the old incidents put to the old uses. We have a dissipated father and a lazy—or as the author desires us to imagine—weak mother, very fond of themselves and appearances; and sacrificing their children accordingly. We have, moreover, a daughter, the heroine Marguerite, who has a taste for painting, and who, by means of her artistic talent, contrives to pay some of the debts which her extravagant and reckless father has contracted with livery stable keepers and horse jockeys. Her genius in the painting art brings her into the company of queer characters, from whose society she manages somehow or other to escape scatheless. This is all very pretty and very filial, and so forth; but unfortunately in real life young ladies cannot turn their talents so readily to account; and very rarely, if ever, earn so much by their earnings as to enable them to pay off the large debts of their parents. However, we will pass over those parts which are simply not in accordance with nature, and turn to those which, while they are natural, are exhibitions of gross bad taste. Probably when married men have lost all shame, and openly flirt about town with other women than their wives, they are not sufficiently decent to keep their daughters from contamination. But certainly, in a novel which is intended for the perusal of young ladies—for they are the great novel consumers—it is not very

edifying to discover descriptions of the feelings of the heroine upon being introduced to women whom her father has seduced, and countesses with whom he has equivocal connections. Nor is it necessary, we should imagine—in order to bring about a *denouement*—to introduce Marguerite to a house of ill fame, such, however, is one incident in this story. She drives out on one occasion in Lady Gregbrook's carriage to call upon a lady who has exhibited great kindness towards her. Her ladyship drops her and drives on. "Rita" finds herself alone in the strange place; is ushered obsequiously into the drawing-room, and discovers men and women lying indiscriminately about on sofas and ottomans, some playing cards, others playing dice; while one lady especially, who was well known on the Boulevards, was lying languishingly over the head of a couch, talking to a young man who was toying with her curls; "a handsome, greasy-looking woman" (such is the author's expression) being engaged in smoking a cigarette near the fire. To run down stairs—to rush into the street and stand—how romantic!—with bare head and arms in the streets of Paris, are of course but natural consequences; and very opportunely, her lover picks her up in his carriage, while his rival, strange to say, is in sight also. This same lover, Lord Rawdon, fights a duel with a man who follows Marguerite and insults her; but after his heart and body have both been wounded, the heroine marries his rival, and is applauded by the author therefor. "Rita" is a novel of improbabilities and inconsistencies, but it is not a superficial novel. There are exhibitions of talent here and there which plainly demonstrate that the writer is not a person of ordinary ability. He has merely in this instance committed mistakes which experience will enable him to correct. Far be it from us to inculcate ideas of prudery into anyone's head; but seductions are not necessary in a tale; and if they are, daughters need not be brought into such close intimacy with profligate women—there are so many subjects infinitely more entertaining and infinitely less revolting. We admire the author's talent, while we regret his errors, and we shall be the first to welcome the appearance of a more healthy production from his pen.

My Escape from the Mutinies in Oudh. By a wounded Officer. In two vols. London: Bentley.—Among the various works which have been presented to us this season about India, "My Escape from the Mutinies in Oudh" is perhaps the most curious. Upon a perusal of the first portion, the reader will naturally conclude that he is perusing a romance—cleverly and naturally written—and having for its basis the crisis in our eastern empire. But though the supposition would be, as we have said, natural enough, he will be mistaken. The work, though bearing a very close resemblance to fiction, is in truth a narrative of events which passed under the eye of the author during some of the most stirring periods of the rebellion; and which he presents to us in pleasing and glowing language. The idea of working the incidents of a real life into the form of a tale is certainly novel, but it is a mistake; because the work, though perhaps rendered more amusing to the generality of readers, loses, to a great extent, its authority as a book of reference. The narrative is in the form of an autobiography, and opens with a description of the hero's childhood, and a great deal which has nothing to do with the subject. Indeed, the name of the work is no index to its contents. It seems to have been selected by the author at random; or because narratives of recent adventures in India are the only palatable objects of study nowadays; for we do not come upon "the escape of the mutinies from Oudh," until the latter part of the second volume. However, the work is very entertaining, and is replete with pleasing pictures of native and Anglo-Indian life. The hero was at

Cawnpore when discontent first began to exhibit itself; and in accordance with the many writers who have lately written upon the causes of the rebellion, he rejects the notion that the annexation of Oudh was the original cause of the mutiny. The province, as is now well known, was in a state of the utmost misery and poverty when under the control of the native government; and any severities which might have been exercised by our administration, could scarcely have provoked any indignation on the part of the people when compared with the extortion and the cruelty of the king's officials and the taloogdars. Though the amount of good will and good feeling exhibited towards them by the Europeans is very little, still our rule has been to the native a golden age. From their own government they could not expect, and never received, protection; and finding that under our rule their lives and their property were, to a certain extent, secure, they regarded our accession to power as the advent of better times. Had we left them to the enjoyment of their own rights and privileges—and had we been contented with gradual measures of educational reform, we should have had nothing to fear from them. But impolitic and hasty measures were the order of the day; and a succession of calamities has been the natural and inevitable result. When disaffection had once spread, there were plenty to fan the flame. The ex-king of Oudh, the taloogdars who had been ejected for their ill treatment of the people and their extortions, besides yogis and fakeers—wandered about the Indian continent, circulating absurd reports, which were eagerly swallowed by the ignorant and superstitious people. Everything that could tell against the English was welcomed, no matter how extravagant or absurd; and the threatened introduction of the greased cartridge confirmed their fears. The account of the escape of the hero and his friends from Oudh is most graphic and exciting; but the narrative is too lengthy to repeat here even in brief. To break the story would be to spoil it. The companions, wandering day and night without a home, certainly endured fatigues and privations which are almost incredible. Living upon frogs, lizards, and chameleons—hiding in caves or beneath bowers formed of green leaves—boiling water in hollow stones to make frog soup—they contrived to sustain a miserable existence for some months, until at length, meeting with a fakir, they in the depth of their despair trusted to him, and were conducted in safety to Nynee Tal. Here they met with an Irish gentleman, who feasted them well on beer and roast beef, delicacies which they had not set eyes on for many a day. The home of the fakir was a curious and picturesque spot. Perched on the top of a mountain, it consisted of a small hut; a few gourds, an earthen pot, in which to boil water, and some firewood, constituting his "household furniture." From this place he would descend the hilly slope, and buy his bread in the neighbouring town. This man not only behaved honourably towards them as we have said, but endeavoured as far as lay in his power, to render them comfortable while they remained with him. He made them cakes, he bought them good food, and even went so far as to procure blankets, which he obtained by begging one of one person, another of another person, hiding in each instance the one first procured. His continual and large demands at length excited the suspicion of the natives. They hooted him, called him a friend of the Europeans, and declared that he was collecting supplies for the Sahibs. The position of the English friends, therefore, with him was no longer safe, and they departed at his request; he on his part could not be prevailed upon to receive any token of their gratitude, but finding them a guide, dismissed them with his blessing. The story is on the whole extremely entertaining, and will afford its readers an excellent picture of Anglo-Indian life.

Selections

FROM POETRY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

THE GARDEN.

BY ANDREW MARVELL.

I.

How vainly men themselves amaze
To win the palm, the oak, or bays;
And their incessant labours see
Crown'd with some single herb or tree,
Whose short and narrow verged shade
Does prudently their toils upbraid;
While flowers and all trees do close
To weave the garlands of repose.

II.

Fair quiet, have I found thee here—
And innocence, thy sister dear!
Mistaken long, I sought you then
In busy companies of men.
Your sacred plants if here below,
Only among the plants will grow.
Society is all but rude
To this delicious solitude.

III.

No white, nor red, was ever seen
So am'rous as this lovely green.
Fond lovers, cruel as their flame,
Cut in these trees their mistress' name.
Little, alas! they know or heed,
How far these beauties hers exceed.
Fair trees, wheresoe'er your barks I wound,
No name shall but your own be found.

IV.

What wondrous life is this I lead!
Ripe apples drop about my head;
The luscious clusters of the vine
Upon my mouth do crush their wine;
The nectarel and curious peach
Into my hands themselves do reach;
Stumbling on melons as I pass,
Insnared with flowers I fall on grass.

V.

Here, at the fountain's sliding foot,
Or at some fruit-tree's mossy root,
Casting the body's vest aside,
My soul into the boughs does glide :
There like a bird it sits and sings,
Then whets and claps its silver wings :
And, till prepared for longer flight,
Waves in its plumes the various light.

VI.

Such was that happy garden state,
When man walked there without a mate :
After a place so pure and sweet,
What other help could yet he meet !
But 'twas beyond a mortal's share
To wander solitary there.
Two Paradises 'twere in one
To live in Paradise alone.

VII.

How well the skilful gardener drew,
Of flowers and herbs this dial new !
Where from above the milder sun
Does through a fragrant zodiac run ;
And, as it works, the industrious bee
Computes its time as well as we.
How could such sweet and wholesome hours
Be reckoned but with herbs and flowers.

STILLNESS.

BY GEORGE HERBERT.

As then no wind at all there blew,
No swelling cloud accloyed the air ;
The sky, like grass of watchet hue,
Reflected Phœbus' golden hair ;
The garnished trees no pendant stirr'd,
Nor voice was heard of any bird.

SWEET day so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky ;
The dew shall weep thy fall to-night,
For thou must die.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BROS. BINCKES AND HAVERS.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—I trust that you will favour me by inserting these few lines, which I address to you with a view to doing a simple act of justice to a Brother who at the Grand Lodge on Wednesday last was most unjustly accused of inconsistency as regards the Canadian question.

It will be within your recollection that, in addressing Grand Lodge on that occasion, Brother Binckes feigned astonishment at the support given by Brother Havers to the Grand Master's proposal for the recognition of the Canadas, and stated that it was inconsistent on the part of Brother Havers to have uniformly opposed the Canadas during the past two or three years, and then suddenly, at the last moment, to turn round and support the recognition.

This accusation sounded very strange, coming as it did from one of the party who endeavoured to prevent the immediate recognition. I will not seek to occupy your space by recounting the history of the Canadian question, but I will only state that, having felt it my duty to make myself thoroughly acquainted with all the facts, I am able to state that the charge of inconsistency brought by Brother Binckes is totally devoid of foundation. Not only has Brother Havers never opposed the Canadas, but he has from the beginning been a warm, though not a noisy advocate of their just claims, and no one is better aware of this than the Brethren with whom it is Brother Binckes's privilege to act.

I am, &c.,

Dec. 6th, 1858.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

THE GRAND SECRETARY AND BRO. STEBBING.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Being desirous that justice should be rendered where it is due, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with a short communication. Having perused in your number of the 24th instant, under the head of "Grand Secretary's Office," a letter from Bro. Stebbing, implying a doubt of that prompt attention to communications, asserted in an earlier number of yours—I cannot refrain from addressing you—having, within the last few days, in my capacity of Secretary to my Lodge, No. 48,

had occasion to apply to the Grand Secretary for a certificate for a Brother proceeding abroad, and, to my surprise, receiving it by return of post. I say surprise, because I did not expect such prompt attention where there must necessarily be a large amount of business to be attended to; and, moreover, the letter accompanying it being written by himself, shows that the Grand Secretary does not leave his work to be done by deputy. With apologies for troubling you,

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
Bath, 4th December, 1858. J. B. MOUTRIE, Sec., No. 48.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—As you have commented on my correspondence with the Grand Secretary, and my letter to you thereon, in the *Magazine* of the 24th, I am sure you will, with your usual impartiality, allow me to remind you that neither the age nor profession of the Brother was required in his certificate, (residence he had none), and as I promised to call on the Tuesday and sign the necessary return, these details would have been furnished. I may also remark, that if the Grand Secretary intended to withhold the certificate, he ought to have replied by the first post, and not have allowed a second day to pass without sending a refusal; and under no circumstance was his abrupt, uncourteous note an instance of "urbanity and attention" or calculated to win the "regard of the Brethren;" indeed, in this province, it has had a very contrary effect.

I am, Sir, yours fraternally,
 J. RANKIN STEBBING, W.M., No. 555,
Southampton, Nov. 30th, 1858.

[The above is the last letter which we can insert on this subject. As regards the Grand Secretary not answering on the day the letter was received, we can only suppose that the day being Saturday, and the office closing at two, may have caused that, and perhaps other letters, being left unanswered until the Monday.—ED.]

SCOTTISH PRACTICE AND ENGLISH LAWS.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—A gentleman resident in the vicinity of London, a short time since was initiated, and in the following month passed to the second degree in a London Lodge, but ere he could take the third, business called him to Glasgow. He solicited from the W.M. a note certifying the initiation and passing, which was given him, under the idea that it might enable the Brother to obtain any civilities one Mason would offer to another. On his return to London, after a very brief period, he exhibited a regular certificate of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which affirmed that Brother— had been duly initiated, passed, and raised in the— Lodge, the fact being, that on the warrant of this simple note of introduction the Glasgow Lodge had given him the third degree. The London Lodge of course ignores this

raising, and ere he can obtain an English Grand Lodge certificate to that extent, he must go through the ordeal here.

But the Scotch Lodge went further; he was advanced to the Mark Master's degree, and exalted to the Royal Arch. Now our regulations require a period of twelve months between the third degree and the Royal Arch; but, let me ask, provided he has a good introduction, what is there to prevent this Brother becoming a joining member of an English Royal Arch Chapter.

Perhaps my Lord Panmure, who, besides his high rank as Deputy Grand Master, still holds the office of Representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, will notice the matter, and tell us how it comes to pass that on the production of a note from an individual of whom they could have had no knowledge, and of whose handwriting they must have been ignorant, any Lodge can venture to obtain a certificate from the Grand Lodge, asserting a falsehood. As we have recently had similar instances of the loose and careless modes in which certificates are issued in Scotland, it behoves us to repudiate all certificates from that portion of the empire until better order is obtained.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
P. Z.

THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—The general tenour of your reply to your correspondent "E. A.," in your last number, is correct. A Mason, in any Lodge under the Grand Orient of France, wears the insignia of the degree he holds, and is received with the honours belonging to his rank, provided it is not higher than that of Rose Croix. The Grand Orient provides by its own Constitutions for the practice of the higher degrees as far as that of Rose Croix, and acting in harmony with the Supreme Tribunal of the 33°, reciprocally acknowledges the degrees conferred by the latter. Although, for the convenience of its members, the Grand Orient provides for the administration of four only of the high degrees, it is from no want of appreciation of them and from no want of honour for them; but, on the contrary, the Grand Orient expresses its veneration for the higher Masonry, and co-operates in its establishment and propagation. The same is to be observed of the Grand Orients throughout western Europe and of their Lodges in our colonies; and in this country alone does the Mason, whose zeal has led him to the highest studies, find himself denied all acknowledgment, and is called to divest himself of attributes which are honoured throughout the world! This is an anomaly which strikes the Mason on entering England, and he finds it difficult to reconcile it with the admission of the Royal Arch degree (which is one of the lowest), and with the profession of a devout regard for Masonry.

Yours fraternally,
OBSERVANCE.

THE PEDESTALS.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—In reply to Bro. Warriner, it is necessary first to mention that formerly Wardens had no pedestals—how they came into use

does not appear, but as we are now universally accustomed to them, I am of opinion their form should be dissimilar to that of the Master's. The latter must be an oblong square, and of sufficient size to bear its valued accompaniments; whilst those of the Wardens I would suggest should be of triangular form, which, requiring less space will be found more convenient for conducting the ceremonies, as well as showing they are of less importance. I also venture to suggest that, instead of oak or mahogany, all should be painted in imitation of marble, for if they have meaning, they represent altars, for which wood is clearly improper. I am pleased to learn Bro. Warriner is about to examine all that can be said on the subject, and hope he will ventilate other matters upon which there is some ignorance.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

December 13th, 1858.

H. W.

THE FATHER'S PROMISE,

BY CHARLES SLOMAN.

I.

"My darling boy," my father said,
As I stood by his knee,
"When old enough by time thou'rt made,
A Mason thou shalt be.
Then thou shalt in the Temple walk,
And know our secrets rare,
Shalt learn to curb all idle talk,
And work upon the square.

II.

"First thou shalt an apprentice be,
Clad in a badge most pure;
When thou accepted art and free,
Advancement comes full sure;
For next as Craftsman thou wilt find
A prospect brightly fair;
And this thou'lt have to bear in mind—
The work is on the square.

III.

Raised to the Master's grade sublime,
Thy track thou'dst not retrace,
Though thou should'st live till end of time
This nether world to grace—
Reflect on this" my Father said,
And smooth'd my shining hair,
"Where'er Freemasonry's display'd
The work is on the square."

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE Brethren of Leicester having determined to build themselves a hall, a subscription has been opened, which already amounts to a goodly sum, the R.W. Prov. G.M., the Right Hon. Earl Howe, having headed it with the liberal donation of £100.

WE are requested to state that the fifteen sections will be worked at the Joppa Lodge of Instruction, at Bro. Leach's, Duke's-place, Aldgate, on Sunday next, the 17th instant.

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, December 15th.—Lodges, Grand Stewards (Public Night), Freemasons' Tavern; Royal York (No. 7), ditto; United Mariners (33), Three Tuns, Southwark; St. George's (164), Globe Tavern, Greenwich; Sincerity (203), Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; Oak (225), Radley's Hotel; Nelson (1002), Red Lion, Woolwich.

Thursday, 16th.—Lodges, Globe (23), Freemasons' Tavern; Gihon (57), Bridge House Hotel; St. Mary's (76), Freemasons' Tavern; Temperance (198), Plough Tavern, Rotherhithe; Manchester (209), Anderton's Hotel; Westbourne (1035), Manor House, Westbourne Terrace North. *Chapter.*—Yarborough (812), George Tavern, Commercial Road East.

Friday, 17th.—Lodge, Jordan (237), Freemasons' Tavern.

Saturday, 18th.—Lodge, Honour and Generosity (194), London Tavern.

Monday, 20th.—Lodges, Grand Master's (No. 1), Freemasons' Tavern; British (8), ditto; Emulation (21), Albion; Felicity (66), London Tavern; Tranquillity (218), Bridge House Hotel; Panmure (1022), Swan Tavern, Stockwell. *Chapter.*—Joppa (223), Seyd's Hotel, Finsbury Square.

Tuesday, 21st.—Lodges, Old Union (54), Radley's Hotel; Mount Lebanon (87), Green Man, Tooley Street; Cadogan (188), Freemasons' Tavern; Camden (1006), Assembly House, Kentish Town. *Chapters.*—Enoch (11), Freemasons' Tavern; Mount Sinai (49), Anderton's Hotel. Board of General Purposes, at 3.

Wednesday, 22nd.—Lodges, Mount Moriah (40), Freemasons' Tavern; United Pilgrims (745), Manor House, Walworth. Lodge of Benevolence, at 7.

Thursday, 23rd.—Lodge, Grenadiers (79), Freemasons' Tavern. House Committee, Girls' School.

Friday, 24th.—Lodges, Universal (212), Freemasons' Tavern; Fitzroy (830), Head Quarters of the Honourable Artillery Company.

Saturday, 25th.—Lodge, Unity (215), London Tavern.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

LODGE OF FIDELITY (No. 3).—The members of this Lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, Bro. Wotton, W.M., presiding. Mr. Bubb, M.R.C.S., was balloted for and approved, and Bro. Williams, M.D., was raised.

Bro. Sargent was presented with the charity jewel by the Lodge, he having served as steward at the festivals of the Girls and Boys Schools. Bro. Sargent returned thanks. Bro. Wenham, S.W., was then unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year; Bro. Williams, P.M., Treasurer; and Bro. Longstaff, Tyler. Thirty-two members and three visitors sat down to an excellent banquet, and the pleasures of the evening were greatly enhanced by the vocal talent of Bros. Lawler, D. King, Taylor, Servanté, H. M. Phillips, and Fraser, who sang some excellent glees.

WESTMINSTER AND KEYSTONE LODGE (No. 10).—The first regular meeting was held at Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., and a Lodge of Emergency on the following day; the latter was presided over by Bro. W. W. Beach, M.P., P.M., Treas., in the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon. A Brother was elected a joining member, and one gentleman proposed for initiation. It was announced that the Lodge would be duly represented at the ensuing festivals in aid of the funds of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and of the Boys School; Bro. J. R. D. Tyssen, Manor House, Hackney, having undertaken the stewardship of the former, and Bro. G. B. Bruce, 1st Life Guards, that of the latter. The Lodge will subscribe £10 10s. to each. As there is a standing resolution that this shall always be the case whenever the Lodge is represented by a steward—and as from the number and position of its members it is little likely that it will ever be without one—it will ere long be able to challenge comparison as a supporter of the charitable institutions of the Order of which it forms so important a part. The manner in which the banquet was supplied, obtained for Bros. Elkington and Co. the well merited encomiums of all present. The only visitor was Bro. Kidd, No. 317.

ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).—Bro. J. Austin, W.M., presided at the meeting held at Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., and with his known ability and correctness, performed the various ceremonies. The initiates were Messrs. Brutton and Rowland, both of whom gave promise of becoming useful members of the Order. Bro. James Pain, S.W., was elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. W. Williams, P.M., as Treas., and Bro. Crawley, as Tyler, were re-elected; the suffrages of the Brethren in each case being unanimous. The festive portion of the evening passed off very agreeably, to which the musical abilities of Bros. Donald King and Lawler not a little contributed.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, Dec. 6th, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Bro. Bennett, W.M., presided. Two gentlemen were initiated into Freemasonry, and one to the degree of M.M. Bro. D. Farmer, P.M., No. 745, was elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and the Lodge adjourned to a banquet, of which nearly a hundred Brethren partook.

ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE (No. 85).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday evening, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street. Bro. Lawson, W.M., presided, supported by Bro. Clint, S.W., and Bro. Stroud, J.W. Bro. T. Evans was raised to the degree of M.M. Bro. Clemow was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. Rhodes re-elected Treasurer. Bro. Clemow returned thanks for his unanimous election to the chair, and said that he would do his best to make every Brother comfortable and happy. The business of the Lodge being disposed of, the Brethren adjourned for refreshment. After the usual loyal toasts, the W.M. gave "The P.Ms., Bros. Howard, Nunn, Corfield, Stroud, and Parr." Bro. Howard said they had a debt of gratitude to pay the Brethren for the manner in which they had drunk the health of the P.Ms. He trusted they had seen enough of the P.Ms. to know that they were at all times willing to do their duty in the Lodge; and, therefore, they received their vote as a compliment, and were very grateful for it. He might say for the whole of the P.Ms., that they were at all times willing—indeed, it was only their duty—to render assistance to their younger Brethren, or in all cases of emergency. He was exceedingly pleased that night to find their S.W. had been elected to the chair, and especially as that vote was unanimous. Bro. Parr, P.M., proposed the health of their W.M. in the chair, who had discharged his duty in a manner that every Brother must be satisfied with, and entitled him to their respect and esteem. He would have the satisfaction of leaving the Lodge

in a state it had never previously been in, for all its liabilities were discharged, and he would also hand over to his successor a considerable balance. The toast was drunk with great unanimity. The W.M. said he could hardly find words to return thanks for that kind expression of their feelings towards him. He acknowledged the assistance he had received from the officers of the Lodge, and he had another proud feeling, that, in leaving the chair, although they might find those who could use more eloquence, yet there was no one who had more heart in the prosperity of the Lodge. "The Officers of the Royal Jubilee Lodge" was then given, for which Bro. Clemow returned thanks, and after the other usual toasts had been drunk, the proceedings terminated.

LODGE OF JUSTICE (No. 172).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, December 8th, at the Royal Albert, New Cross. Bro. Houghton, W.M., presided. Amongst the visitors present were:—Bros. H. T. Thompson, No. 1,044; Oliver, No. 1,044; Barrett, W.M., No. 198; Tibbels, No. 198; Bayley, W.M., No. 805; Summers, P.M., No. 205; Hay, P.M., No. 805; Arnold, W.M., No. 165; Burch, No. 228; H. Thompson, No. 206, &c. The Lodge having been opened in the three degrees, Bro. Bolton, the W.M. elect, in a very able manner, performed the ceremony of the third degree, entrusting Bro. George Roe with the sublime degree of M.M. Bro. Ireland, P.M., of Lodge No. 805, then took the chair, and in a most solemn and impressive manner, installed Bro. Bolton as W.M. of the Lodge. The W.M. elected his officers as follows:—Bros. Durrant, S.W.; Whittaker, J.W.; Wynn, S.D.; Dummer, J.D.; Canthorne, I.G.; and Crouch, Tyler. The Lodge being closed, a large number of the Brethren sat down to a bountiful supper. The cloth having been drawn, the W.M. gave the loyal toasts, and afterwards "The Visitors," for which Bro. Hay returned thanks, hoping the Lodge of Justice would long maintain its present high position. Bro. Houghton, immediate P.M., in appropriate terms, proposed "The Health of the W.M., who briefly returned thanks, and said he would endeavour to perform the duties of the Lodge so as to give them satisfaction; and for the very handsome manner in which he had received his health, he returned them his most cordial thanks. Several other toasts were given, and the Brethren separated delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, and was most numerously attended. Bro. J. Jackson, the W.M., presided, supported by his officers, Bro. Maney, S.W.; Bro. Underwood, J.W.; and the following P.Ms.:—Bros. Emmens, Kennedy (Treasurer), Nicholson, and Jeffries, besides several visiting Brethren. The first business of the evening was the passing of Bro. Elliott to the second degree of Freemasonry. After this, Bro. Woollams was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being most ably performed. Mr. Daniel Dunham was then introduced, and initiated into the Order. Bro. Maney, S.W., was then chosen to fill the chair for the next twelve months. Bro. Maney returned thanks to the Brethren for the honour conferred upon him, and promised punctual attendance, and that he would, to the best of his ability, go through his duties—he trusted to the satisfaction of the Brethren. The W.M. rose, and said that he had now a most pleasing duty to perform. As the Brethren would remember, at the last Lodge it was proposed by Bro. Maney that a committee should be formed to consider the presentation of a testimonial to Bro. Emmens, the Hon. Sec. of the Lodge, which should be worthy of his long and faithful services, and which should do credit to the Old Concord Lodge. It was but just and right that they should recognize the services of Bro. Emmens, for he had been long before them. Independently of his having served them for eighteen years, as their Honorary Secretary, he had assisted them in every charitable undertaking, and he thought, in the proposition he was about to make, that they had not gone beyond what had been done in other Lodges. Bro. Emmens ought to have a testimonial something more than one to look at, and one that should, to some extent, remunerate him for his long and valuable services. Many Lodges paid their Secretaries ten guineas per annum, and had the Old Concord Lodge acted on that principle, he would now have received 180 guineas; but even that sum would have been an inadequate

compensation for his services, and, therefore, he hoped that the Brethren would unanimously support him in the proposition that he was then about to make. Bro. Emmens was initiated in that Lodge in 1836, and during that year he filled two important offices. He filled the office of W.M. for two years in succession, and after becoming P.M., he had for eighteen years filled the office of Secretary, never being absent during twenty-two years, but on one occasion, when death had visited those dearest to him. To these services, were added, a most courteous manner, strict integrity, zeal, and assiduity in the cause of charity, and in every way in which his services would be useful, and yet he had never received any acknowledgment beyond a Brother's friendly shake of the hand. Therefore, let them do something now, although they did not put it in the shape of a reward. It could not be so, as his heart and soul were in Masonry, for after the duties of the Lodge were over, they found him actively engaged at the Board of Benevolence, supporting the interests of the Annuity Funds, and the Boys and Girls Schools; and, therefore, under all circumstances, he was entitled to the strongest marks of their friendship and esteem, and earnestly did he hope that the proposition he was about to make would meet with the unanimous consent of the Lodge. He proposed that, as a mark of respect to Bro. Emmens, their Honorary Secretary, that he be presented with a purse of 100 guineas, and a Secretary's jewel of the value of 10 guineas, for his long and valuable services as Secretary of the Old Concord Lodge. Bro. Jeffries, P.M., seconded the motion. Bro. Kennedy, Treasurer, said, as he had been alluded to by their Worshipful Master, he might say that their funds were in a satisfactory state, and was happy to find that the committee had determined upon doing the thing handsomely, for Bro. Emmens was fully entitled to all they had recommended. The motion was carried by acclamation. Bro. Emmens, who had been absent from the Lodge during the conversation above recorded, having re-entered, was informed by the W.M. of the vote which had been come to by the Brethren, upon which he, speaking with some emotion, said he did not know how to thank the Brethren on the present occasion, and, although he was not going to say that he did not deserve some mark of their favour, this proposition exceeded his merits, and went far beyond his expectations. He felt so overpowered by their kindness, that he could not say what he wished, but on some future occasion he would say more. Having alluded to the necessities of an old P.M., who was now a candidate for one of their charities, and enforced his claims upon them, he concluded by thanking the W.M. and the Brethren for the honour they had conferred upon him. Bro. Kennedy said he had a motion to submit to them, which was that five guineas be given from the funds of the Lodge towards the Aged Freemasons' Asylum, and that it should be placed in the hands of P.M. Bro. George Gurton, who would be their steward on that occasion, and he hoped that every member would become annual subscribers to the charity, which would give great assistance to the old men and women. Bro. Maney seconded the motion, which was carried, and every member of the Lodge present gave in their names as annual subscribers. Bro. Jeffries said he had great pleasure in moving that the usual P.M.'s jewel be presented, on the night of installation, to Bro. Jackson, W.M., for his able and efficient services in the chair during the past year. Bro. Nicholson, P.M., seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. The W.M. said, while acknowledging the favour, he felt scarcely entitled to wear that mark of their distinction, but he trusted to their kind disposition to look over his inefficiency, and to forgive him for any past neglect. The Lodge business having been concluded, the Brethren adjourned to the banqueting-room, where a splendid dinner was served in Bros. Shrewsbury and Elkington's best style. The usual toasts having been drunk, the W.M. next gave "The W.M. Elect," and enlarged on the good qualities of Bro. Maney. In introducing him that evening, he should only say that he was justly entitled to their confidence, and he felt satisfied, from the progress he had made, and from his examination before the board of installed Masters, that he would ably and efficiently discharge his duties in the chair. The W.M. elect returned thanks for their unanimous vote that evening, and said that nothing should be wanting on his part, during his year of office, to maintain the respectability of the Lodge, by carrying out his duties in a manner which should give satisfaction to the Brethren,

and confer honour on the Craft. Bro. Emmens proposed "The Health of the W.M." The W.M. thanked the Brethren for the very cordial manner in which his health had been received, and Bro. Emmens for the way in which he had brought it before them. He thanked him for the honour he had done him in placing before them his desire to serve their charities, upon which he prided himself above anything else. It had been his ambition to aspire to the chair of the Old Concord Lodge, and having been called to it, as the Brethren had conferred that honour upon him, he endeavoured to deserve it, and to merit the confidence they had placed in him. When there was a vacancy for the office of steward for the Girls School he offered himself, as he did also when a second vacancy occurred for the festival for the Boys School, the jewel of which was on his breast, and which he considered it the proudest honour to wear; for his greatest desire was to assist by his abilities and his purse, the welfare of the children of their poorer Brethren. Of all the charitable institutions, there were none in existence like those of the Masonic Craft—they were the institutions of the day—for he knew of no other charities which were supported by the voluntary contributions of one body of men. He had the greatest interest in the Old Concord Lodge, for he looked upon every individual member of it as one of his own family, and was pleased to see them wherever he might go. He was friendly with the Brethren in general, but his own Lodge was his first consideration. He concluded by proposing "The health of the officers of the Old Concord Lodge, present and absent." Bro. Maney returned thanks on the part of the officers. The W.M. next gave "The P.Ms. of the Lodge," for which Bro. Emmens responded. The proceedings were then brought to a close, and the Brethren separated.

PHOENIX LODGE (No. 202).—The second meeting of the season was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday last, the 11th instant, under the presidency of Bro. H. R. Sharman, the W.M., supported by a goodly muster of the Brethren. Bro. Weeks (professionally Percy) and Theodore Distin were raised to the third degree, the ceremony being performed by Bro. P.M. Watson. A gentleman having been proposed for initiation, and some other business transacted, the Brethren adjourned to a very elegant dinner, which was succeeded by the usual toasts and some most excellent glees and solos from Bros. Lawler, Donald King, Weeks, Distin, and Chas. Sloman, whose *improvisatore* songs afforded great amusement. The Brethren separated at an early hour.

UNITED PILGRIMS LODGE (No. 745).—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on Friday, Dec. 3rd, at the Manor House, Walworth. Bro. Neats, W.M., opened the Lodge, supported by Bro. Webb, as S.W., and Bro. Battley, J.W. Bro. Smithers was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by Bro. Farmer, P.M. Mr. Thomas Henry Fortune, who is about immediately to proceed to India, was afterwards duly initiated into the mysteries of the Order. There being no other business, the Lodge was closed, and the Brethren, about twenty in number, sat down to a bountiful repast, provided by Bro. Wale. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the evening was spent in the most complete harmony and good will.

INSTRUCTION.

CARNARVON LODGE (No. 1010).—The inauguration of this Lodge of Instruction took place on Saturday, December 11th, at Bro. Luce's, the King's Arms Hotel, at Hampton Court. Bro. John Hervey, P.G.D., presided as W.M., assisted by Bro. Geo. Barrett, as S.W., Bro. J. How, as J.W., and Bro. Dr. Harcourt, D. Prov. G.M. of Surrey, as P.M. The Lodge was opened in the first degree, and the ceremonial of consecration was gone through, but shorn of its embellishments. Bro. Hervey explained the omissions, which were caused by the non-fulfilment of the promised attendance of the organist and vocalists; the Chaplain, another essential, was also absent, consequently this imposing ceremony lost its proper effect. Bro. F. Binckes then took the chair, and Bro. Dr. Harcourt presented, as the W.M. elect, Bro. John Archer, P.M., of No. 166, for installation, which was most efficiently

performed by Bro. Binckes, whose delivery of the several addresses gave the greatest satisfaction. The several officers were appointed, and many joining members added to the strength of the Lodge, which, as announced in our last number, is to meet weekly. Bro. Warriner, who, we believe, has undertaken the office of Preceptor, announced his intention of delivering a lecture, at an early date, on the proper form of the pedestals. At half-past six the Brethren present, in number twenty-four, assembled at dinner, Bro. Hervey presiding, and after duly honouring the loyal and Masonic toasts to the Queen and the M.W. Grand Master, Bro. Dr. Harcourt proposed the R.W.D. Grand Master and the rest of the grand officers, past and present, which included the excellent Mason who presided. The speaker complimented Bro. Hervey on his manner of conducting the consecration, and thus refreshing his memory of a ceremonial he had only witnessed on one previous occasion. Bro. Hervey briefly replied, and claimed a bumper from the Brethren for the toast of the evening—"Success to the Carnarvon Lodge of Instruction." He much regretted, for the sake of those Brethren who had never witnessed a consecration, that the beauty of its ceremonial had been marred by the absence of music. He urged the attendance of young Masons at Lodges of Instruction, as, without attentive and constant practice, they would find upon arriving at the chair of their Lodge, that they were deficient in that knowledge and experience which alone would enable them to impart a favourable impression of the institution to any candidates brought to them for initiation. He hailed the establishment of this Lodge of Instruction, in a district which was surrounded by many resident Masons; and referred to the great advantage this Lodge possessed in having the aid of Bro. Warriner, an accomplished Mason, who was most efficient in all Masonic duties, and of long standing in the Order, having been Principal of a Chapter when, many years ago, he (Bro. Hervey) was exalted. With the toast he united the parent Lodge which had sanctioned this meeting, and with Bro. Warriner's name he joined Bro. Wellen, the Secretary. Bro. Warriner, in responding, said, that independently of the ceremonies which belonged to it, there was much more to be learned in Masonry, which, when understood, would materially assist in elevating our institution in the opinion of thinking men; we shall find, on examining its principles, that we are diving into theosophy. He referred to a conversation he once had with the late Duke of Sussex, when his Royal Highness alluded to the great work of Godfrey Higgins, which contained many references to points of interest to Masons. It was the duty of every one to diffuse information, and, for his part, it was his intention, from time to time, to communicate what knowledge he possessed, in the form of lectures, to the Lodge. Bro. Hervey, next proposed "The Visitors," to which Bro. Binckes responded, who said that he had seen (as every attentive Mason must), on his entrance into Masonry, that not only was there much to be studied, but that there was something beyond the veil. He was much gratified to find that Bro. Warriner had broached those genuine principles which should be their guide in imparting instruction. He most sincerely believed that Freemasonry was the noblest institution ever formed, and that it was designed to promote the happiness of mankind. The health of Bro. Harcourt, D.G.M. of Surrey, with thanks for his attendance, was heartily greeted; and with the charities was joined the name of Bro. Barratt. The toast, "To all poor and distressed Masons," was next given by Bro. Holt, and a pleasant evening was brought to a close.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 22nd, Royal Sussex (221), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Friday, 24th. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7½.

CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, December 23rd, Industry (465), Norfolk Arms, Hyde, at 7.

CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 20th, Phoenix of Honour and Prudence (415), Masonic Rooms, Truro, at 7; Wednesday, 22nd, Cornubian (659), Crotch's Hotel, Hayle, at 7; Peace and Harmony (728), Dunn's Hotel, St. Austell, at 6.

DERBYSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, December 20th, Devonshire (908), Norfolk Arms, Glossop at 7.

DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, December 21st, Charity (270), King's Arms Hotel, Plymouth, at 7.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, December 23rd, Science (640), Private Room, Bourton, at 7.

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, December 20th, Borough (614), Grey Horse, Gateshead, at 7.

SUNDERLAND.—*Palatine Lodge* (No. 114).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, 9th December, at the Bridge Hotel, when the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. John Fawcett, honoured the Lodge with his presence, together with a numerous attendance of visitors from other Lodges. After the W.M., Bro. B. Levy, had gone through the ceremony of initiation in his usual masterly style, the R.W. Prov. Grand Master took the chair, and installed Bro. Hedworth Williamson as W.M. of the Lodge for the ensuing year. The W.M. then invested the following Brethren at his officers:—Bros. F. H. Rahn, S.W.; E. Evans, J.W.; J. Crossby, P.M., Treasurer; J. H. Hart, Secretary; T. Hanson, S.D.; J. Hamilton, J.D.; H. Crowe, I.G.; J. Doxford and T. H. Campbell, Stewards; W. Hill and W. H. Fairclough, auditors; and W. Laws, Tyler. In the course of the evening Bro. J. Crossby, P.M., in the name of the Brethren of the Lodge, presented Bro. B. Levy, P.M., with a handsome gold Past Master's jewel, on which the following inscription was engraved:—"Presented to Bro. Benjamin Levy, P.M., on his retiring from the office of W.M., Dec. 9th, 1858, by the Brethren of the Palatine Lodge, No. 114, Sunderland, as a mark of esteem and fraternal regard for his valuable services to this Lodge and the Craft in general." Bro. Levy replied in suitable terms. The whole evening passed off with that good feeling which usually characterizes the meetings of this Lodge.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 22nd, Foundation (97), Freemasons' Hall Cirencester, at 5.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 22nd, Phoenix (319), High Street, Portsmouth, at 7; Thursday, 23rd, Royal Gloucester (152), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7.

ALDERSHOT.—*Panmure Lodge* (No. 1025).—On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., the usual monthly meeting took place, at Tilbury's Royal Hotel, Aldershot; when as many as thirty-three of the members of the Lodge were present. The principal business of the day was the election of W.M., and the appointment of officers for the ensuing year. The W. Bro. Wentworth Dawes (Lieutenant Military Train) then occupying the chair, was re-elected to that honourable position; and as Bro. Treasurer Storry resigns his office at the close of this year, Bro. Allen was elected to replace him; and Bro. Randall was elected Tyler. A committee was next formed to audit the Treasurer's accounts; and also a committee of management.

for St. John's day. Bro. Simpson, S.W., then initiated into the mysteries of the Craft two candidates, belonging to the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, and the 10th (Prince of Wales's) Hussars. The labours of the evening being thus completed, the W.M. closed the Lodge in due form; and the Brethren adjourned to an elegant supper, prepared by Bro. Tilbury; after which the usual toasts were given, and received with Masonic honours, and the Brethren separated.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, December 21st, Hertford (578), Shire Hall, Hertford, at 4.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 20th, Tudor (688), Red Lion, Oldham, at 6½; Wednesday, 22nd, St. John's (434), Three Tuns, Bolton, at 6½; Lime Stone Rock (481), Brownlow Arms, Bolton, at 7.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 22nd, St. George's (35), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 4; Derby (1026), Derby Arms, Bootle, at 5; Thursday, 23rd, Downshire (864), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6. *Chapter*.—Wednesday, 22nd, Unity (845), Wheatsheaf, Ormskirk, at 5. *Mark*.—Thursday, 23rd, Keystone Lodge, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 5.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 22nd, Lindsey (1014), Public Buildings, Louth, at 6.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, December 20th, Fidelity (652), Talbot Inn, Towcester, at 6.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Mark*.—Wednesday, December 22nd, Newcastle and Berwick, Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 1. *Chapter*.—Thursday, 23rd, De Ogle (624), Freemasons' Hall, North Shields, at 6.

OXFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 20th, Cherwell (873), Red Lion, Banbury, at 7; Tuesday, 21st, Alfred (425), Masonic Hall, Oxford, at 7.

SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 22nd, Salopian of Charity (135), Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 7.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 22nd, Sincerity (327), Clarke's Hotel, Taunton, at 7. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 21st, Royal Cumberland (48), Masonic Hall, Bath at 8. *Encampment*.—Monday, 20th, Bladud, Milsom Street, Bath, at 8.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 22nd, Sutherland (660), Town Hall, Burslem, at 6. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 21st, St. Peter's (607), Star and Garter, Wolverhampton, at 6.

SUFFOLK.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 20th, Providence (544), King's Arms, Halesworth, at 7; Tuesday, 21st, Apollo (383), White Lion, Bocking, at 7.

SUSSEX.

CHICHESTER.—*Lodge of Union* (No. 45).—The members of this Lodge assembled in great force on Thursday, December 2nd, being the annual meeting, to receive the report of the audit committee, and to elect a Master for the ensuing year. Bro. George Smith, W.M. presided; and the minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Messrs. F. St. Quintin Bond, J. Dawtrey, and W. Smetham, as candidates for initiation, which, being affirma-

tive, those gentlemen were severally admitted to the first degree. Bro. George Riding, of Huntingdon, was admitted as a joining member. The Brethren then proceeded to elect a Master; the W.M. called on the Secretary to read over the names of the Brethren eligible for the chair, and on receiving the votes of the Brethren declared Bro. George Molesworth, S.W., unanimously elected the Master for the ensuing year. The Treasurer's accounts were very satisfactory, showing a considerable surplus and no outstanding liabilities. Bro. Charles Sturges Jones was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Banford, Tyler. Two gentlemen were proposed as candidates for initiation. It was resolved that the festival of St. John should be celebrated on the 30th instant, on which day the W.M. elect will be installed; after which ceremony a banquet will be provided by Bro. Purchase. A very cordial and well deserved vote of thanks to the W.M., Bro. G. Smith, for the firmness and impartiality displayed by him in discharging the duties of the chair during the past year, was proposed by the W.M. elect, and seconded by Bro. W. A. Cottell, Secretary, and carried by acclamation. A grant of money to a brother in need, and to the widow of an old esteemed brother, formerly members of No. 45, and some Christmas gifts to a few poor brethren in the city, concluded the business of the evening.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 7th instant, the W.M. Bro. Woollven, presiding, supported by the whole of his officers, and several visiting Brethren. The minutes of the previous Lodge having been confirmed, the ballot was taken for Messrs. Christopher Parker Smith and Samuel Russell, both of whom were unanimously elected. The Lodge then proceeded to the election of Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, when the choice fell upon Bro. Reuben Cherriman, a member of long standing, and a good working Mason. The election of Treasurer followed, when Bro. Hugh Saunders, who formerly held the office, was unanimously elected as successor to Bro. Sprake, to whom the thanks of the Lodge was voted, on his resigning the office, the duties of which he had efficiently discharged for several years. The ballot was then taken for Tyler, when Bro. G. Ancock (Tyler to Lodges, Nos. 338 and 1034) was unanimously elected. Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, P.D.G.M. of England, and a joining member of Lodge, No. 394, then entered the Lodge, and was received with the customary salutation. The respected Brother acknowledged the same, and expressed his pleasure in being again enabled to visit the Royal York Lodge, and to extend his acquaintance with the Brethren. An application from numerous Brethren, for the sanction of the Lodge to hold under its warrant, a "Royal York Lodge of Instruction," was granted. Prior to the Lodge being closed, Bro. W. R. Wood, Grand Steward, requested to be allowed to state that he had been appointed by the Castle Lodge of Harmony, No. 27, to represent that Lodge as steward at the festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, on Wednesday, January 26th, 1859, and solicited the co-operation of the York Lodge Brethren. A subscription was immediately entered into, and the sum of twenty-five guineas collected, Bro. the Earl of Yarborough, with his usual generosity, heading the list with ten guineas. The Lodge was then closed, after excellent working, and the most friendly feeling.

WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 22nd, Abbey (625), Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton, at 7.

COVENTRY.—*Trinity Lodge* (No. 316).—At the last regular meeting of this Lodge, at the Lodge-room, Castle Inn, the following officers for the ensuing year were duly elected:—Bro. H. Matterson, W.M., Bros. Webster, Pile, Glover, and Pollard, being re-elected for the several offices of Treasurer, Secretary, and Tyler. It was decided that the festival of St. John should be celebrated on Tuesday, January 4th, 1859, when the W.M. and officers for the ensuing year will be regularly installed and invested, upon which occasion a goodly assemblage of Brethren is expected.

WILTSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, December 21st, Concord (915), Court Hall, Trowbridge at 7.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

DUDLEY.—*Harmonic Lodge* (No. 313).—At a meeting held at this Lodge on December 7th, it was resolved, “that the members of the Harmonic Lodge, No. 313, having read with deep regret a series of editorial articles in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, reflecting in a very injudicious, unmasonic, and unwarrantable manner, charges against the R.W. Prov. Grand Master for Worcestershire (Bro. H. C. Vernon), in the appointment of his Prov. Grand Officers, and an uncalled-for indignity upon P.M. Bro. Morris, a member of this Lodge; it hereby repudiates the right and propriety of any literary organ to animadvert upon the legitimate authority exercised by the R.W. Prov. Grand Master for Worcestershire, and begs to testify its unabated esteem for his private virtues and continued confidence in his Masonic qualifications.” Resolved, “that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the editor of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, and also to the R.W. Prov. Grand Master Bro. H. C. Vernon.—“C. F. G. Clark, W.M., Prov. G.S.D., Worcestershire.”

[As regards the appointments made by the Prov. Grand Master we have a legitimate right to remark upon them. As respects the personalities which were bandied about, and which we regret having published so fully as we did, they emanated from the Worcestershire Brethren themselves.—ED.]

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Lodge of Peace* (No. 462).—At the last regular meeting of this Lodge, at Shirley, near Southampton, the Brethren were agreeably surprised by a handsome present from the immediate P.M., Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, W.M., No. 555, and P.M., No. 152, and P. Prov. G. Sec., consisting of four dozen glasses, beautifully engraved. The value of the gift was enhanced by the recollection that the resuscitation of the Lodge a few years since was effected entirely by the energy and ability of Bro. Stebbing, and that this was only one of the many Masonic actions which has caused the worthy Brother's name to be loved and respected throughout the province.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, December 21st, Camolodunum (958), Freemasons' Hall, New Malton, at 7; Wednesday, 22nd, Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 7.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Thursday, December 23rd, Harmony (342), Masonic Hall, Huddersfield, at 7; Fidelity (364), Freemasons' Hall, Leeds, at 7; Friday, 24th, Zetland (877), Royal Hotel, Cleckheaton, at 7; Alfred (384). *Instruction*.—Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 7.

ROYAL ARCH.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

OPENSHAW.—*Chapter of Rectitude* (No. 847).—This Chapter held its quarterly convocation, at the New Inn, Openshaw, on the 8th instant, when it was opened in due form, and the Principals installed in their respective offices for the ensuing year, by M.E. Comps. John Lord and William Roberts, of Rochdale, assisted by Comp. Thomas Swindells, P.Z. The ceremonies were performed very impressively, and great credit is due to Comps. Lord, Roberts, and Swindells, for the perfect and dignified manner in which they conducted them. Comps. Brierly,

Cox, and Merrill, performed the musical part of the ceremony in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. The following Companions were installed and appointed for the ensuing year:—John Merrill, Z.; O. E. Bayldon, H.; John Nield, J.; George Bradbury, E.; George Whyatt, N.; George Saxon, P.S.; Thomas Swindells, Janitor. The business being ended, the Chapter was closed in form with solemn prayer. The Companions then adjourned to the banquet. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the pleasures of the evening were greatly enhanced by the good singing of Comps. Brierly, Cox, Merrill, and others.

INDIA.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF BENGAL.

A quarterly communication of this Prov. Grand Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 22nd September, 1858. Present: the R.W. Bros. John J. L. Hoff, D. Prov. G.M. as Prov. G.M.; William J. Judge, P. Prov. J.G.W. as D. Prov. G.M.; John B. Roberts, Prov. J.G.W. as Prov. S.G.W.; George T. Price, as Prov. J.G.W., and other Prov. Grand Officers.

Representatives were present from the following Lodges: No. 80, Star in the East; No. 126, Industry and Perseverance; No. 282, Marine; No. 551, Courage with Humanity; No. 715, Saint John's; and No. 740, Kilwinning in the East.

The Prov. Grand Lodge having been opened in form, the minutes of the quarterly communication held on the 24th June, 1858, were read and confirmed.

The Deputy Prov. Grand Master then expressed the regret felt by the Prov. Grand Master at his inability to attend the District Grand Lodge this evening, owing to indisposition.

R.W. Bro. Roberts withdrew the motion respecting contributions to the Fund of Benevolence, of which he had given notice at the last quarterly communication, as he did not consider the present time propitious for its consideration.

The Deputy Prov. Grand Master announced that, since the last quarterly communication, the Prov. Grand Master had conferred the rank of Past Prov. Junior Grand Warden on the under-mentioned Brethren, on account of their past eminent services, and the high estimation in which they are held both by himself and the craft in this Province, viz., V. W. Bro. Rev. T. C. Smyth (Prov. G. Chap.) P.M. 922; W. Bro. Major E. K. Money, W.M. 823; W. Bro. Captain H. G. Colvill, P.M. 794; W. Bro. Lieut.-Col. E. Knollys, P.M. 973.

The report of the finance committee, on the audit of the Prov. Grand Treasurer's account was then read, and the accounts, as audited, passed.

R. W. Bro. Roberts (W.M. of Lodge 265) and R. W. Bro. Clark (P.M. of Lodge 279) apologized for the non-representation of their respective Lodges this evening, owing to various causes which prevented the Officers of those Lodges from being present.

There being no further business, the District Grand Lodge was closed in form.

COLONIAL.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE TOWN.—*British Lodge* (No. 419).—The members of this Lodge did justice to their feelings on the 20th September, by inviting their Brother R. Widdows, to a dinner given to celebrate his return to the colony after an absence of

eight months. There were about forty Brethren present; Bro. D. M. Huckins in the chair, with Bro. J. S. Rowe and Bro. John King, as vice-chairmen. The chairman, after the usual routine toasts, in a very neat and appropriate speech, proposed the health of their guest, during which he remarked that he felt perfectly satisfied in his own mind, that every Brother would join with him in drinking his health, and wishing him a hearty welcome back to this his adopted place of residence. We need scarcely add that the toast was most enthusiastically received. Bro. Widdows said, he rose with heartfelt pleasure to return his sincere thanks to the Brethren for the honour they had done him, and likewise for their repeated acts of kindness to him. He certainly did not anticipate being welcomed in such a manner by the Brethren, upon his return to the colony; more especially as the day previous to his departure for England they had given him a farewell dinner, and he could not find words sufficient to thank them, but they might rest assured, it would never be erased from his memory. Before he sat down, he said that he was exceedingly glad to find the British Lodge, No. 419, still flourishing; a great deal of credit being justly due to their W.M., J. S. Rowe, whose indefatigable exertions in the cause of Masonry were too well known to require any comment from him, and would conclude his remarks by proposing his health. The health of the chairman and vice-chairman having been proposed, and appropriately responded to, several Brethren kept up the harmony of the evening until about eleven o'clock, after which they separated, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

CAPE TOWN.—*British Chapter* (No. 419).—The annual meeting of this Chapter was held on Monday, the 4th October, at three o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of installing their Principals and officers for the ensuing year, and for the exaltation of five candidates to the sublime degree of R.A. Masonry. The M.E.Z., Comp. Widdows, having taken his chair, was warmly welcomed by the Companions, upon his return from England. He then addressed the Companions, and said, before leaving the chair, he wished to thank them for their kind assistance during the two years he had the honour of filling the chair of M.E.Z., and more especially to Comp. John King, P.Z., who had so kindly officiated for him during his unavoidable absence from the colony; he then installed the newly elected Principals, E. Comps. William Whitta, H., as Z.; John S. Rowe, J., as H.; Thos. F. Russell, P.S., as J. The new first Principal then invested the following Companions:—John King, P.Z., as Treasurer; Wilhelm Brandt, Organist; Johan Frederik Von Pollnitz, E.; Francis Dodds, N.; Michael Thomas King, P.S.; George Smithers, and Thomas Pearce, Assistants; Christian Gangel, Janitor. The five candidates were then balloted for and unanimously elected, and afterwards exalted to the degree of R. A. Masonry, by the newly installed officers, in a very able and efficient manner. The Companions afterwards adjourned to the Masonic Hotel, to have their annual dinner, the M.E.Z. in the chair, which passed off with the usual *éclat*, about thirty of the Companions joining in the festivities of the evening.

THE WEEK.

THE Queen has been enjoying the privacy of Osborne all the week. The royal family are in perfect health; the Prince of Wales has not yet returned from Berlin. —The emperor and empress of the French have left Compiègne, and returned to the Tuileries. The papers relative to the Montalembert affair have been lodged with the registrar of the imperial court. The appeal will be heard on the twenty-first. The emperor's pardon will be pleaded in answer to the appeal. The commissioners appointed to report on the subject of the engagement of free negroes in the French colonies have declared in favour of the system of immigration as at

present conducted. A fresh difficulty has arisen out of the question of the importation of free negroes into the French colonies, a vessel so engaged having been overhauled by the English cruisers, and forced to reland the immigrants. Nothing has occurred to throw light upon the relations of France and Austria; but every scrap of news from Italy bears witness to the growing disquiet. A report is current that Count Persigny is about to visit Italy, and the conclusion most natural is that the present state of affairs must have something to do with his journey. The *Presse* announces that the *corps législatif* will be opened on the 4th or 5th of February in the new gallery of the Louvre.—The Spanish expedition against Mexico will be on a larger scale than was supposed. "The policy of O'Donnell about Mexico," says a private letter, "is to put forth all our available strength, which he thinks will make us more respected there, by enemies and friends." Marshal O'Donnell has declared that the government has resolved to preserve the constitutional system. It is thought that the Spanish ministers will be called upon for explanations on the expedition to Cochin China. Much dissatisfaction is felt that Spanish troops should form the advanced guard, and that France should take possession of the conquered territory, on which hers is the only flag that floats. Spanish interests cannot be otherwise than injured by the vicinity of the French to the Philippine Islands.—Letters from Lisbon state that the debates about to commence in the Portuguese cortes on the subject of the incident of the *Charles-et-Georges* are expected to be of an extremely animated character. Subscriptions have been set on foot for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake.—A despatch from Constantinople, dated the 1st of December, says that the ambassadors of the Great Powers have met in conference, to deliberate on the critical state of the Principalities. There is extraordinary activity among the members of the diplomatic corps. The reserve of the army in Asia has been called out. Notwithstanding the arrival of a part of the loan contracted in England, the Turkish troops have not yet received their arrears of pay; there is also a delay in paying the salaries of the public functionaries.—The Empress Dowager of Russia, sister of the King of Prussia, has fallen seriously ill. There is a report at St. Petersburg that the Circassians have been defeated at a place called Bagnado. During September and October, 4,600 Circassians, with the Naib Schago and his brothers, have gone over to the Russians. The emperor and empress left the palace at Tsarskoe Selo, on Sunday, December 5th, and have arrived at St. Petersburg.—A Stockholm telegram says that the regent intends to propose the abolition of the edicts against converts to the Roman Catholic faith, in consequence of the harsh manner in which these laws have lately been put in force.—At the meetings of the council of the new Prussian ministers, the Prince Frederick William is almost constantly present, and his judgment and aptitude for business are spoken of in high terms. The King and Queen of Prussia arrived at Florence in the evening of the 23rd Nov. It is said that the king is about to renounce the Protestant religion at Rome, and be received there into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Should this be true, his wife will be responsible for it.—A letter from Turin of the 6th says, that the Sardinian government has sent to its agents abroad a circular relative to the rumours of a war with Austria. Count de Cavour declares in it that hitherto nothing whatever has arisen of a nature to confirm such assertions. At the same time he insists on the urgent necessity which exists of effecting considerable modifications in the present government of other parts of Italy, as otherwise it would be impossible to look for tranquillity.—The Austrian government is taking precautions on the Gallician frontier, as if foreseeing some outbreak in Moldo-Wallachia. Count Buol and Prince Kallimaki, the Turkish ambassador, hold frequent conferences. The irritation in Milan has been considerably increased by the appointment as censor of the press of one Signor Rossi, a man who was formerly commissary of police, and made himself obnoxious by his excessive zeal in the prosecution of political offences after 1851. A letter from Milan expresses an opinion that there is no foundation for the serious alarm which recent articles in the French and Piedmontese journals have been calculated to excite.—The news from Corfu represents Mr. Gladstone as hard at work, communicating with the authorities. On the 26th of November he delivered a speech in Italian to a

full meeting of the senate, and frankly stated the object of his mission, which he said, is "to examine in what way Great Britain may most honourably and amply discharge the obligations which, for purposes European and Ionian rather than British, she had contracted." In furtherance of these ends he invites "all such information and counsel on the state of the islands and of their laws as ought to influence the conduct of the protecting power." The address was well received. —The Marquis Turgot, accompanied by all the persons connected with the French embassy, has been received by the federal council of Switzerland. His excellency made a speech, in which he declared that the emperor attached a high importance to the maintenance of friendly relations with that republic. —The Hanoverian ministry has just been defeated in the chamber of representatives on a proposition to increase the direct taxes. Very lately it was defeated in the upper chamber on a question relating to the administration of justice. —An Indian telegram was received on Saturday. Lord Clyde marched to attack Amethée on the 9th of November. The rajah submitted and entered the British camp. On the 10th the fort surrendered. On the 11th the sepoys fled from the Gwarree, which was captured by the English. General Michel reached Hosungabad on November 8th; Kerr occupied Kopoor Karia on the 4th. They cannot pursue Tantia Topee with cavalry on account of the impracticable nature of the ground. Tantia, when last heard of, was near Sindwarra; and it was supposed he will make westward. —From China, we learn that Lord Elgin's negotiations at Shanghai, had proved satisfactory. The emperor of Japan is reported at Shanghai to have died. The American minister had not yet returned. —The New York news to the 24th ult., informs us that, clearance having been refused to the vessel in which the Walker emigrants were to leave Mobile for Nicaragua, had created much excitement, and the intending emigrants, about four hundred in number, had demanded their passage-money back. It is positively denied by Senor Yrissari that he had furnished these men with passports. It was believed at Washington that Walker was already on his way to Nicaragua; and that while the discussion had been proceeding at Mobile he had left a smaller southern port with five hundred of his emigrants. A mass meeting of Jews was to be held in New York with regard to the seizure of the boy Mortara by the inquisition at Rome. —The fog, last week, in the north-eastern suburbs, added to want of prudence, led to a collision on the North London Railway. The fog delayed the passenger trains, and the traffic got into confusion, for the goods trains still continued to run. The consequence was, that at the Hackney station a goods engine ran into a stationary passenger train, smashing the hindmost carriage, and seriously injuring more than thirty of the passengers, several of whom are lying in great danger. —The Eastern Counties Railway was the scene of an accident which happened about the same time as that on the North London. Several persons were severely injured. There appears to have been negligence or misunderstanding on the part of the officials, which it is to be hoped the inquiry instituted by the directors will detect, and that the offenders will be punished. —Another terrible explosion has taken place, by which twenty-four lives have been sacrificed. The scene of the calamity was Tyldesley Colliery, near Manchester, the time Saturday, and the occasion an accumulation of fire-damp. Many of the victims were literally blown to pieces. No one is left to tell the tale of how the fire-damp got ignited. —Two cases of forgery were investigated before the city magistrates on Thursday. William Cory was charged with having uttered two forged cheques upon the London and County Bank. Mr. Mullens prosecuted for the committee of bankers. Prisoner was remanded. The second case was that of Thomas Singfield, lately carrying on business as a wine merchant, who was charged with uttering false bills of exchange to the amount of 1,000*l.*, with intent to defraud Mr. Ford, a publican. The prisoner had also sold him 200*l.* worth of what he called first-class sherry, but which was nothing but coloured water; the sample was good. He was committed for trial. —Elizabeth Martha White, wife of a master mariner, was charged at Greenwich police court, with cruelty to her stepdaughter, six years of age. The poor child was found to be in a shocking state from bruises, excoriations, and cuts. These were proved to be the work of the stepmother, who, the father, notwithstanding, gravely affirmed was "a kind-hearted and feeling woman!" The

magistrate sentenced the wife to one month's hard labour ; and the women assembled outside the court knocked the husband's hat over his eyes when he came out. — Higgins and Davis, charged with swindling the nurseryman at Chelsea, have been again remanded. — The cabman, Field, who attempted suicide, has had paid over to him the whole amount of the donations received on his behalf. The sum is 84*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* — The litigation, involving a large sum of money, between the London and County Bank and the official manager of the unfortunate Tipperary Bank, has advanced a step by the judge of the Encumbered Estates Court in Dublin, giving judgment in favour of the bank. The judgment exonerates the bank directors from the imputation of having been aware of the late John Sadleir's frauds, restores to the bank the advances it had made to Sadleir, and deprives the creditors of the Tipperary Bank of a fund which they relied on. An appeal, will, no doubt, be entered. — A case has been tried this week in the Court of Divorce, which, in one shape or another, has been before the public for four years. This is the old suit of Evans *v.* Evans and Robinson, which came before Mr. Justice Cresswell at Liverpool. The shape it now assumes is a suit by Mr. Evans for the dissolution of the marriage. The case was brought to a close on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict, that Mrs. Evans had committed adultery with Mr. Robinson, and that Mr. Evans did not desert his wife without sufficient justification. The plaintiff, therefore, has secured a divorce. — The Eastern Counties Railway Company have discovered a system of fraud by which their servants have been robbing them to a great extent. Henry Newman was charged at Worship-street with having obtained from a Mr. Sproul, a cheque for the payment of 20*l.* 2*s.*, with intent to cheat the railway company, his masters. The lawyer said, that although the company had thirteen cases against the prisoner, they would proceed on three only. The accused was committed for trial. — From the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Vincent Scully *v.* Ingram, *M.P.*, it would appear as if the public were never to hear the last of John Sadleir or his rascalities. Mr. Ingram, who appears to have had business relations with Mr. Sadleir, is charged with having made grave misrepresentations in the matter of a certain Irish estate, called Castle Hyde, by which Mr. Scully sustained a severe pecuniary loss. Ultimately the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 300*l.* — In the Court of Queen's Bench two cross actions have been heard ; one was Mr. Weatherly against the Duke of Beaufort, the other the Duke against Mr. Weatherly. Mr. Weatherly was present at the last Brighton races, on horseback, and his horse pushed his grace of Beaufort, who was engaged in playing at the aristocratic game of "Aunt Sally." The duke struck at the horse and his rider, and eventually unhorsed him. The matter resulted in the trial which took place on Saturday. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs in both cases ; they gave Mr. Weatherly one hundred pounds damages and the duke one farthing. — On Saturday, two young men charged two constables with having improperly interfered with them in the streets, and with having locked them up on a trumped-up charge. The case was investigated with great care by Mr. Corrie, who sharply reproved the policemen for their conduct, and fined the one who was chiefly responsible for the outrage. — Robert Johnston, the individual charged with inhumanity towards his daughter, Frances, made a public appearance in the city on Saturday afternoon, and stated the case from his own point of view, and in a way which impressed the audience in his favour. From his statement, it appeared evident that the magistrate who condemned him had done so hurriedly, and, by refusing the application for an adjournment of the investigation, had prevented the defendant from calling evidence in his favour. The defence which Johnston made imputes bad conduct to his children. Before the meeting closed, he replied to a number of questions put to him by the audience ; and the proceedings terminated with the adoption of a resolution expressing the conviction of the meeting that he had not recommended his sons and daughters to lead a life of infamy. — Several circumstances combine to show that government are in possession of some important facts as to disaffection in Ireland. Fifteen young men were arrested in the neighbourhood of Cork last week, charged with belonging to an illegal society ; and from the north of Ireland news has been received of the capture of another ribbon lodge near Belfast, consisting also of fifteen persons. The

particulars of the charges have not transpired as yet. Further arrests have been made at Kenmare and Killarney. The prisoners are said to belong to the Phoenix Association, and are of the class of clerks and shopmen. It appears that several clubs exist throughout Ireland, under the title of Phoenix Societies, and they are understood to be of a secret character. There is a talk of those who are under arrest being engaged in promoting a filibustering invasion of Ireland.—At the dinner of the Romsey Agricultural Society, last week, Lord Palmerston presided, but while talking freely about himself and his administration, had not a word to say upon the subject of the coming session.—Mr. Bright, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Robert Lowe have been addressing their constituents, this week, upon the all-absorbing topic of reform. An opinion is gaining ground that Mr. Bright and some of his followers are likely very soon to disagree upon some important points, while Mr. Lowe is of the opinion, which many others hold, that the bulk of the people care little about the projected reform.—The evening services at St. Paul's are continued. A very large congregation assembled, last Sunday, to hear a sermon from the Bishop of Ripon; the bishop having, as Dr. Bickersteth, attained some reputation as a pulpit orator.—An undertaking is spoken of, called the London District Telegraph Company, for the purpose of providing the metropolis with the means of telegraphic communication. The required capital is £60,000, and it is proposed to divide the city and suburbs into eleven districts, each containing 100 stations, so as to ensure that a despatch may be delivered in any part in the course of a few minutes. Messages of ten words will be sent for fourpence to any place within four miles of Charing-cross.—No less than four of the most able weekly journals have this week put forth leaders denouncing crinoline as unsightly, disfiguring, enormously expensive, and, and to crown all, involving great danger from fire, the deaths from which cause have been very numerous lately.—Dr. Walker, who has been sent to the Andaman islands to superintend the establishment of convict sepoys, is determined to create a new colony. He has had Chatham Island and Ross Island cleared of jungle, and he intends to form his free settlement on Mouatt Island, which is separated from the penal settlement by an isthmus. He invites immigrants from the Madras coast, the people of which emigrate to the Mauritius, Ceylon, and the West Indies.—At the meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the dividend recommended in the director's report, viz., $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the half year, with an additional payment of 1 per cent., was agreed to.—The Railway Companies' Association met last week at the Railway Clearing House. The railway directors present, who represented a capital of £136,873,000, set forth in strong terms the many serious grievances under which the railway interests of the country labour. It was stated that the report issued by the association has met with the almost unanimous support of the railway shareholders of the kingdom, and that the association intend to bring into Parliament during the next session a measure for legalising decisions of arbitration on all questions which railway companies may fairly submit to arbitration; and also for legalising agreements between companies for the division of traffic. The chairman gave notice that at the next meeting of the association he should propose that the government be requested to appoint a select committee on railways, with full power to inquire into all grievances complained of by railway companies, and to suggest such remedies as in their opinion might appear desirable.—The directors of the Great Western Railway have changed their chairman. Lord Shelburne, eldest son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, has succeeded the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE Drury Lane season of the Pyne and Harrison company was brought to a close on Saturday evening, by the benefit of the fair manageress, Miss Louisa Pyne, who added fresh laurels to her store by her delicious singing in the "Daughter of the Regiment," which had been selected for the occasion. The house was crowded, but the audience expressed some dissatisfaction at the absence

of Mr. Harrison, whom a violent hoarseness prevented singing. At a later period of the evening, however, that gentleman addressed the public, thanking them for their support, and asking for a continuance of their favours at Covent Garden. At the last named theatre preparations are making to bring out Mr. Balfe's "Satanella," in true opera style. We are gratified to learn that the book of this opera has been written by Mr. Edmund Falconer; there is hope, therefore, that in this instance hearers of taste may not be disgusted with such a mass of balderdash and twaddle as has on former occasions been attached to the sweet strains of the composer of the "Bohemian Girl."—The Drury Lane management have announced Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams as part of the attractions for the winter season. These artists will appear on the 26th.—At the Haymarket Theatre on Monday, a comedy in three acts, by Mr. Bayle Bernard, entitled "The Tide of Time," and announced as "never acted, new, and original," was produced, and thanks to the strenuous efforts made by Messrs. Compton and Buckstone, was tolerably successful. As is but too often the case nowadays, this "original" drama has a very suspicious French appearance about it. Though it contains some clever writing, the best portions of the dialogue are conveyed in a series of rotund sentences which sound like homilies, and are in fact such, on every possible variety of subject. There are some vivacious sallies, and some odd reflections, but notwithstanding the excellent acting, the comic element is somewhat of the heaviest. It was announced for repetition, though by means rapturously applauded.—A rumour, we believe well founded, is in circulation that Mr. Phelps, with the principal members of his company, are about to enter into an engagement with a well known foreign director, to give a series of performances in the principal cities of Germany.—Miss Amy Sedgwick has been spoken of as likely to succeed Mr. Kean as the lessee of the Princess's Theatre.

NOTICES.

All communications for the Editor, to ensure insertion in the next week's number, should be forwarded to the office, 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E. C. not later than Saturday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"JOPPA."—We do not see any evidence of the carrying out a uniformity of working, so much talked of a year ago. What have the committee appointed for the purpose of bringing about so desirable an arrangement been about?

"A FRENCH MASON."—The Masonic Almanac for 1859 is published, and may be had at Bro. Spencer's, Great Queen Street. The price of the Book of Constitutions is 3s.

"E. A."—The Lodge being held under an English charter, though in a French colony, the Brethren are not justified in wearing the insignia of the higher degree, or anything beyond the clothing sanctioned by the English Book of Constitutions for Craft Lodges.

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A FEW WORDS TO THE CRAFT.

It is now four years since the present managers of the *Freemasons' Magazine* first entered the lists with the view of endeavouring to raise the character of periodical Masonic literature—giving the Brethren a reliable knowledge of the proceedings alike in Grand Lodge and in private Lodges, so far as they might be made public with a due regard to the strict maintenance of our Masonic secrets—promoting the interests of our noble charities—and as far as possible endeavouring to raise the status and improve the practices of Freemasonry, not only in this country, but throughout the world.

How far we have succeeded in our mission it is not for us to determine; but we think we may be allowed to go so far as to claim credit to ourselves for having given to Masonic periodicals a character which they never before possessed. At the time when we first came before the Brethren, the *Freemasons' QUARTERLY* had considerably declined in reputation; its reports of Grand Lodge were meagre in the extreme—all attempts at reporting the exact proceedings being systematically ignored; and there were but few notices (and these mostly borrowed from the provincial press) of the doings in the country. It was to reform this that the prospectus of the *Masonic MIRROR* was first issued—offering to the Brethren a monthly publication which should contain full and impartial reports of the Grand Lodge proceedings, and a medium of rapid communication throughout the kingdom and the colonies. No sooner was our little venture launched, however, than the *Freemasons' QUARTERLY* was altered to a monthly *MAGAZINE*; through competition, greater energy was imported into its management, and a race for the favour of the Brethren commenced. Which would ultimately have succeeded is not now worth inquiry, as, ere twelve months had passed, it had become evident to both that one must give way; and though greater interest was being taken in the affairs and government of the Craft than for many previous years, there was not sufficient support extended to the publications to justify the continuance of the contest. The result was an amalgamation of interests on equal terms, it being agreed that the then editor of the



*Freemasons' MAGAZINE* should undertake the political management—if we may be allowed to use the term—of the united publications, and the editor of the *Masonic MIRROR* confine himself to the news department, in which it was admitted the *MIRROR* had excelled the *MAGAZINE*.

This arrangement came in force at the commencement of January, 1856, and continued in operation for sixteen or seventeen months, when, from frequent differences of opinion arising between the editors, and the unwillingness of the gentleman who had the management of the political department to incur further pecuniary liabilities for a publication which, though gradually increasing in influence and in circulation, was yet incurring considerable monthly loss—that brother retired from the *Magazine*, in May, 1857, and the sole management of the publication became vested in those who now hold it.

During the period to which we have alluded, of the joint management, one Brother, notoriously connected with the *Freemasons' Magazine*—though leaving the politics to others—took an active part in the discussions of Grand Lodge, and led, we fear, many of the Brethren to identify the proceedings of that Brother with the opinions of the *Magazine*; thus giving it in some measure the appearance of its being a party organ—a position which of all others it should carefully abstain from filling, and which it is our earnest desire never to occupy. On assuming, therefore, the responsible management of the *Magazine*, that Brother recognizing the increased obligation which he had incurred not to do anything which might savour of partisanship, determined to withdraw from taking an active part in the discussions of Grand Lodge, feeling the proper position of himself and of those who are associated with him, to be rather that of historians of the proceedings, and advisers of the Craft on such prominent questions as may come before them, than of partisans—though they will never give up their right freely but courteously to criticize these proceedings, whenever they feel that they are called upon by the interests of the Craft to do so.

We have been thus particular in calling attention to our past history, because we are approaching an important period of our existence, on which our future, as an organ of the Craft, must to a great extent depend; and if we now claim for ourselves a more extended support than we have hitherto received, it is to our pages for the past eighteen months that we refer as a proof that we deserve it.

At the conclusion of 1857, we found that with increasing support came more extended demands on our pages; our *Magazine*, nominally of four sheets, was more often extended to six, and even then the pruning knife had to be applied to many communications to a degree which was not altogether desirable, and very often proved anything but satisfactory to our friends. We therefore resolved to issue our *Magazine* in weekly numbers and monthly parts, an ar-

range-ment by which we gave our subscribers twelve sheets per month for two shillings, being one sixth more matter than the quarterly used to supply for half a crown. In making this alteration we calculated that we should meet with a temporary loss in our circulation, and that we should have various difficulties to surmount, such as an entire re-organization of our establishment, the re-construction of our advertising connection, and other minor arrangements which we need not enumerate. As regarded our circulation we were agreeably deceived, for so far did the change meet with the approbation of the Brethren that it scarcely faltered for a week, and has since considerably increased. But our other difficulties were not overrated, and almost before we had time to meet them, a circumstance occurred which threatened to overwhelm us (just as we had made important literary arrangements and gathered around us a staff of efficient contributors, such as we are proud to believe the *Magazine* never before possessed)—the retirement into private life of a Brother by whose aid we had hoped to put the *Magazine* in a position to command such a support as would give a fair return for the outlay of our capital and the time we have devoted to the endeavour to forward the best interests of Freemasonry.

Thus suddenly deprived of material support at a time when it was most required, it became a grave question whether, looking at our already heavy responsibilities and future prospects, we should be justified in longer carrying on the *Magazine*. Indeed, we had gone so far as, in closing the last volume, to write our farewell address; but, upon consultation with two or three Brethren, it was advised that the *Magazine* was gradually attaining a character for honesty and independence which must in time secure its success—and we resolved to persevere. From June last, therefore, the *Magazine* has been conducted solely on the responsibility of the present management, and the weekly recurring losses (which, however, have been most materially reduced) have come from one pocket—a responsibility which we feel we should not much longer be justified in incurring, having a due regard to our own interests.

During the last six months we have endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to find amongst the members of the Craft and private friends, some who would be willing to share that responsibility. Looking to the marked improvement which has taken place in the affairs of the *Magazine* since it has been under our management, and seeing our way clearly, as we believe, to a large success hereafter, we are not unwilling to continue our labours, and to bear our responsibilities, provided that we may rely upon an increased support from the Brethren generally.

Under these circumstances, we appeal directly to our Brethren; we respectfully ask those who believe that we are carrying out a great public good in Masonry, to save us from positive loss, and to endeavour, by increasing our list of subscribers, to make the *Magazine*, which, if well conducted, is undoubtedly a great benefit to the Craft, remunerative in some degree to those who labour in its production.

Brethren, we have fairly laid our position before you, and, founding

our claims for support upon the manner in which the *Freemasons Magazine* has been conducted during the last eighteen months, we confidently leave it with you to determine whether you will enable us to maintain it as an organ for the whole Craft—not the mouth-piece of a party. We shall endeavour to conduct it fairly, honestly, and independently, pledging ourselves that, whilst we shall ever calmly and consistently give expression to the opinions we entertain, our pages shall never be closed against the communications of any Brother who may differ with us, so long as they are couched in courteous and befitting terms—so that each side of a question may be placed fairly before the Brethren.

With our next number our present volume will close, and in a few days more that of 1859 will commence. For that volume we appeal to you earnestly for continued and increased assistance, and though we cannot as yet lay before you the whole of our programme for the coming year, we may mention that arrangements have been entered into for the publication of a series of papers by gentlemen of high literary standing (illustrated by competent artists), of the greatest interest to the Masonic fraternity, and which we believe will add to the character which the *Freemasons' Magazine* has already attained.

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### OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

WE are glad to see that the Brethren at Leicester have taken in hand to build a Masonic Hall. The subscription has already reached a considerable amount, and there can be no doubt they will succeed in their object. We would recommend each Lodge in Leicestershire to lend something towards the beginning of this undertaking; we say lend—not give; because all that will be wanted will be an advance until the Leicester Brethren can, out of their yearly subscriptions, supply the whole amount. These loans will become the nest eggs of building funds, and being repaid by the Leicester Brethren, will become disposable as a loan to the next Masonic hall proposed in the province. Thus, by loans from each Lodge, in time each town in the province will be provided with its hall, which the local Brethren will redeem by yearly payments. If throughout the province an optional subscription of ten shillings for each member were raised towards a building fund, by the employment of it in the way we have stated the wants of the province would be soon supplied; and the same system is applicable to every province.

Among colonial Masonic halls we have to register Winder's Masonic Hall, at D'Urban, the seaport of the flourishing colony of Natal, in South Africa. It is within a short distance of Winder's Hotel, and can be connected with the hotel by a covered way, when



the large dining-room of the hôtel is used as a banqueting room. This Masonic Hall is considered a great improvement in that infant city, and it is spoken of with great pride, although on a very slight scale, and requiring only six weeks for its completion. It is, however, of some size, being sixty feet long, by thirty feet wide. The internal fittings are not of gorgeous character, as the hall is papered with an oak pattern, but on occasion the walls are ornamented with large pier glasses, and decorated with the rich flowers of South Africa. At night the hall is lighted by three large chandeliers.

The hall was inaugurated on the 1st of October, not with a Masonic ceremonial, but with a grand ball given to the officers of the 45th regiment by the inhabitants of Durban. More than eighty ladies and gentlemen were present, which was esteemed a wonderful assemblage, and the display of beauty and of fashion affected the local editors with reminiscences of the celebrations of their mother country, and led them to chronicle the occasion in highly laudatory terms. The floor was ornamented with a large star drawn in chalk, and the band of the 45th regiment was placed on a side platform. In the upper rooms, the resources of the thriving colony were freely made available. At D'Urban is a newly founded Lodge, the pioneer of Masonry in what will hereafter be the important country of Natal.

We are not sure whether in our list we have recorded that the city of Calcutta also possesses a Freemasons' Hall.

We perceive, by a paper laid before the Liverpool Architectural Society, that in that large and flourishing city, most of the public buildings have been constructed without proper foundation stones, inscriptions, and ceremonial; indeed the existence of a foundation stone in the old buildings is exceptional, the buildings being left to be carried on by the bricklayers according to their fancy. This is a state of affairs very discreditable to the Masons and architects of Liverpool, and we call attention to it in the hope that more zeal will be displayed. It seems indeed to be no one's business to attend to a matter of this kind, and in too many towns the practice has fallen into disuse. We have made some remarks on the subject before, and this practical proof of the results comes very opportunely to support us in the course we have adopted.

It may be interesting to know the present condition of the Temple in Paris. For the purpose of providing the funds, and holding the property in legal form, a company or society was formed, called the "Civil Society for the Preservation of the French Temple of Freemasonry." As Freemasonry is not under the sanction of the law in France, as it is in England, but only under the sanction occasionally of the administration, it is necessary to provide for the preservation of the property in times of disfavour or persecution, which is effected in the manner stated. By the last balance-sheet of this company, the capital was £24,720, and the expenditure £22,088. The property of the Grand Orient has considerably increased of late years. A portion of the buildings, being those in the Rue Cadet in front, are

let on a lease of twenty-four years, the rent being £400 a year for the first half of the term, and then to be increased to £520. The valuation of this property is very low, as it has been long since acquired, and rents in Paris have of late years much increased. Some of the fittings, particularly those used for receptions in the high degrees, are of a very splendid description, and would do honour to any Masonic community. It is most creditable to the Grand Orient of France, that in periods of great difficulty, exposed to schism from within and to persecution from without, this Temple has been constructed and preserved.

The Royal Gloucester Lodge, at Southampton, are said to have a Masonic Hall, in Bugle Street, but we believe it is a room in one of the hotels.

The Portsea Lodge style their place of meeting, "The Masonic Hall," St. George's Square.

A somewhat amusing case, illustrative of the costly and tedious process of "referring" a case to arbitration is just now presented in *Myers v. Sarl*, an action brought by a contractor to recover his bill, the items of which have been admitted to be correct by the defendant's own architect and surveyor. It seems that there have been several meetings in this notable case, and that the cost of each meeting is calculated at six shillings and sixpence per minute! This may be very pleasant for the lawyers, but the unfortunate plaintiff and defendant are not likely to get even the shell each. The oyster itself has of course been swallowed long ago.

#### ARCHITECTURAL MEETINGS.

THE Royal Institute of British Architects met on Monday, Mr. J. J. Scoles in the chair, when Mr. John Bell, the eminent sculptor, read a paper on the "Geometrical Treatment of Sculpture." A long debate ensued, in which Mr. Parris, Mr. Bonomi, Professor Donaldson, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Charles Barry, and others took part. Mr. Kerr requested some information as to the cost of a statue, remarking that architects, however willing they might be to call in sculpture to their assistance, were practically debarred by the costly nature of such embellishments. Mr. Kerr added, that when he was at Edinburgh some years ago, he had been informed that a statue the size of life might be produced out of the stone of the district for fifty pounds. This announcement excited a good deal of merriment, and Mr. C. H. Smith said that it reminded him of the cheap portraits, marked up "This style for five shillings!" It was quite clear, from the observations of Mr. Kerr that his was a Scottish mode of dealing with the question. Perhaps that gentleman was not aware that the journeyman's wages to be paid to the "carver" of a life size statue, for chipping away the superfluous stone alone would cost seventy pounds. Mr. Bell expressed his willingness to afford the meeting all the information in his power with reference to the prime cost of a statue. He had executed

two of those in St. Stephen's Hall in the new Palace of Westminster, for which he had been paid by government one thousand pounds each, or precisely twenty times the sum for which Mr. Kerr's enterprising Scottish friend might have executed the commission. He calculated that, including the price and risk of the marble, rent of studio, gaslight, and workmen's wages, each statue cost him five hundred pounds, without taking into consideration his own services in the matter, which of course were all pleasure! In his opinion, a sculptor ought to have cent per cent for his labour; but if Mr. Kerr's theory were to be accepted, the greatest sculptor would be the man who had the strongest arm, and not the finest intellect.

A discussion then ensued with reference to the desirability of establishing a better understanding between architects, sculptors, painters, and decorators. It was agreed upon all hands that there had hitherto been a want of cordiality among the professors of those arts which had operated to the prejudice of each. Mr. Bell reminded the meeting how Michael Angelo had declared that he knew of but "one art." If their British architects, sculptors, and painters, would take that wide and comprehensive view of the subject, the result would be a wonderful stimulus to the art of the nineteenth century.

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## THE TEACHINGS OF FREEMASONRY.

FREEMASONRY is a speculative science, issuing from that important practical science, geometry, the laws of which were observed in the creation, and still are manifest in the regulation of the world. And, as the Grand Lodge of the universe, this stupendous globe, excels in magnificence of design, so, contemplating this mighty scale of perfection and wonder, with a view to useful application, does our Society proceed—conceiving the importance of order and harmony, and catching the spirit of beneficence from what is observed of wisdom, regularity, and mercy in the world of nature.

Nature indeed surpasses art in the boldness, sublimity, and immensity of her works. Man can only contemplate in awful amazement her mightier operations, but in her lesser designs the ingenuity of man advances with admirable success from study to imitation, as is demonstrated in the wonderful variety and beauty of the works of art—the imitative arts particularly, and chiefly in those of painting and sculpture.

But of all the works of human art Masonry is certainly the first—as most useful, and therefore approaching nearest in effect to the beneficent purposes of Providence.



Architecture has justly been deemed the favourite child of civilization. It is the science which has ever discriminated, by its progress, refinement from rudeness, by its presence or absence, savage from social life. In countries where operative masonry never laid the line nor spread the compass, where architecture never planned the dome nor projected the column, all other evidences of elegant improvement are sought for in vain—all is darkness and barbarism.

If we trace our Order by the science which gave it birth, without recurring to the creation, we shall find it of great antiquity ; but without contending for a higher origin, we refer it with confidence to the building of Solomon's Temple.

The general history of this memorable building is well known. Consummate wisdom delineated the plan, and the craftsmen achieved the design of the Great Architect of the Universe. Knowing this, we cannot be surprised that science and morality went hand in hand. We are taught that the workmen were divided into classes under competent directors ; that the implements of operative masonry were made symbols of moral duties ; and, from the nature and interpretation of those symbols handed by tradition down to us, we learn that the purport of them was to form good men ; to inspire a love of fidelity, truth, and justice ; to promote friendship and social morality ; to associate men under the banners of voluntary order and virtue.

It is from this high origin that we derive our existence as a society ; from this source we derive our line, our rule, and our compass. It is hence that we adopt the measure of space, used as such by the operative mason, and apply it to ourselves as a measure of time, giving us an orderly routine of duties.

The square, which enables the artist to form and fashion his work, teaches us symbolically to form and fashion our lives. It is an emblem of morality, and instructs us in that most important moral obligation, to do as we would be done unto—to live upon the square with all mankind.

The level, used in art to make the building plain and even, morally teaches us the equality of our nature ; it serves as a memorial that we are equally born to act our parts on this great theatre of life ; that we are equally subject to diseases, to accidents, to sorrows ; that we are equally under the care and protection of the Great Parent of all ; that we are equally doomed to die, to be levelled with the earth, and to be forgotten. Art and accident vary our chances and situations ; but, taking life altogether, we shall find a more equal participation of good and evil than is commonly imagined.

In the edifice of Freemasonry, equality is the great corner stone. Without it we know that friendships are ill cemented amongst men ; the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, cannot form an intimate bond of union of any considerable duration. Every Brother, therefore, at his initiation, enters the Lodge, not in splendour of dress nor pride of heart, but in a garb of

humility, in a mind of lowliness ; and he finds when admitted that the laws of the society have abolished, as far as order will permit, all adventitious distinctions.

So again the plumb rule, an instrument of art by whose application the building is raised in a perpendicular direction, is another of our symbols. It is figurative of a fair and honourable plan of life, and typically cautions us against any deviation from an upright conduct in all our intercourses and transactions, whether private or public.

The compass we adopt as an emblem of prudence. It instructs us to put moral restraints on our appetites ; to circumscribe within rational bounds our wants, our pleasures, our expenses—warning us that by an opposite course we shall endanger our quiet, our health our reputation, and our liberty.

Freemasonry deals in hieroglyphics, symbols, and allegories, and, to be qualified to reveal their meaning, a man must know more than a mere nominal Mason : the full interpretation of them, like that of the mysteries of old, is in select hands—it has been committed only to those of tried fidelity, who conceal it with suitable care. Others, if not deficient in intellect, yet wanting industry or inclination to explore the penetralia of the Temple, are not qualified, if willing, to betray it. Hence the secrecy which has so long distinguished the fraternity. This secrecy, however, has been urged against our institution as a crime ; but the wise know that secrecy properly maintained is one of the best securities of social happiness.

Other objections have been invented against our society, such as we do not condescend to combat—deeming it altogether a waste of time to wage war with surmises, and trusting to our conduct to repel the coarser shafts of malice.

The doctrines of Freemasonry embrace all the natural, moral, and political obligations of society. It directs us to fulfil our duty to our God, our king, our neighbour, and ourselves ; it inculcates reverence, resignation, and gratitude to Him who made and preserved us—obedience and loyalty to the sovereign, who in justice and clemency, rules over us—courtesy and amity to our neighbour—equity and compassion to all mankind. It teaches us to pity and forgive our enemies, to love and reward our friends, to relieve the distressed, and cherish the neglected. Masonry is confined to no form of faith nor sect of religion ; and her charity, like her creed, is universal. So, too, as she rejects all bigotry in matters of faith, she nourishes no blind zeal on the subject of politics, nor affords any support to civil discord or popular commotion. Private benevolence, in its extended operation becomes patriotism, which is, in fact, public benevolence. From liberality of thinking and acting towards individuals, Masonry is propitious to general liberty—but it is liberty void of licentiousness. The grand principles of our Order are those of peace, patience, and good will ; they hold out no encouragement to faction, no extenuation of private defamation and slander. As concerns the welfare of the state, our wishes, like those of all good members of the community, are for

its improvement—but under the guidance of order and wisdom ; in the hands of the vulgar and the violent, attempts at national reforms lead to anarchy and confusion—to every violation of property, liberty, and life.

Under the auspices of Freemasonry, therefore, we are taught to improve the public tranquillity, by following a life of virtue and obedience ; and in union with the wise and the good, to seek peace, and ensue it. G.

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## AN OLD MASON'S ADVICE TO HIS NEPHEW.

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### LETTER II.

MY DEAR TIMOTHY,—Your next cause of complaint is that the Brethren who constitute the new school assume, as a fixed principle or landmark of the Order, that no system of Masonry is genuine or ought to be tolerated in the nineteenth century which dates an existence prior to the union in 1813, at which period, as they confidently affirm, a rearrangement and alteration of certain landmarks which the Craft had venerated from the earliest times was officially effected, and peremptorily enjoined on the English Craft. In proof of this you quote, as an authority, a public writer who asserts that “the Masonic principle now prevailing is for all sects of religionists to meet in common on neutral ground, where theological discussions or differences of opinion on points of faith are never allowed to intrude.”—*Freemasons' Magazine*, 1857, p. 1041.

But, my dear nephew, this is no new principle, nor have I any fault to find with it, because it is perfectly congenial with ancient practice, where all religious and political disputes were formerly prohibited under a prescribed penalty during the primitive ceremony of opening the Lodge.

Your next authority, however, contends that, “prior to the union in 1813, the Lodges in this country had to a great extent assumed an almost entirely Christian character, and were dedicated to St. John. When the union took place, in order to prevent the charge of sectarianism being brought against the Craft, that practice was discontinued, and the Lodge dedicated to King Solomon. As we claim for our institution a high antiquity, we ought not to allow a limit to the present era ; and to preserve its universality with all who acknowledge the true and living God Most High, we must adhere to King Solomon ; it having been the great object at the union to preserve the universality. The principles of Masonry can be held irrespective of any sect of religion, and any attempt to expand them into Christianity more than



our established rites allow, must be destructive of the principle of universality, which is our great claim on the goodwill of all mankind."—*Freemasons' Magazine*, 1858, pp. 70–72.

This opinion is rather loosely worded, and contains scarcely a fair representation of the point in dispute; but as I shall have much to say on it hereafter I pass it over, and proceed to your third authority, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "An Universalist," and he is still more explicit. His words are: "During the Roman Catholic period of English history, and whilst the church of Rome fostered the Craft, it was natural to expect that Masonry should be formally Christian, and therefore Roman Catholic; not that Roman Catholicism was the only form of Christianity, but the only form then recognized and tolerated. We might expect to find therefore, during that period in the history of English Masonry, Catholic symbols interwoven with the older signs, and older symbols interpreted according to the prevailing form of Christianity—wrongly, no doubt, but naturally. . . . When it was found that Christianity included some pious and good men, who accepted Christ as the Redeemer and the Saviour, but as man merely, or as a superhuman being, not God—when it was seen to be manifestly unjust to exclude them, any more than other professing Christians, from the bounds of the Craft, the Lodge of 1813 well and wisely left out from the lectures and ceremonies all phrases which such Christians might conscientiously object to."—*Freemasons' Magazine*, 1858, pp. 659, 660.

The same writer, according to your representation, asks, "Pray where does Masonry teach that the Redeemer is the G.A.O.T.U? To those who think so, well; but Masonry does not teach it. I, for instance, do not at all understand that I invoke the Redeemer under the name of the G.A.O.T.U."

From these authorities you rather hastily conclude that although it is freely admitted in the new school that Masonry was originally a Christian institution, and retained that character for many centuries, down to the year 1813—yet the time honoured barriers were then removed, and the institution divested of all its former Christian attributes for this extraordinary reason—"because it was found that Freemasonry included some pious and good men who accepted Christ as the Redeemer and the Saviour, but as a man merely, or as a superhuman being, and not God."

Heavens, what a mighty discovery for the nineteenth century! Is it recorded as an honour to Freemasonry that its Grand Lodge decided in 1813 that Christ is not God? Are the sacred scriptures then untrue; for they tell us that none but God can forgive sins? Yet Christ forgave sins (See Matt. i. 2; Luke vii. 48). Therefore our ancient Brethren piously concluded that Christ is God. It was reserved for the new school of Masonry to make this most miraculous discovery that the divinity of Christ was an error and delusion from beginning to end! But the writer of the above pithy sentence, you tell me, subsequently drew in his horns, like the sensitive helix, and narrowed

the question at issue considerably, when his adversary had proved beyond dispute that ancient Masonry did teach the vital truth that the G.A.O.T.U. meant Jesus Christ, by replying with all the tenacity of error (for with such excited controversialists as deliver their opponents to the mercies of the secular arm, by calling down "storms of indignation" \* on the devoted heads of all who presume to think differently from themselves—what is the divinity of Christ to the establishment of an hypothesis ?)—"What I said was, that Masonry does not teach that the Redeemer is the G.A.O.T.U. ; not that Masonry never did teach it. If "Sit Lux" can show me any such teaching since the meeting of the Lodge of Reconciliation, which, I presume, is, in all Masonic matters, our present guide, I shall gladly receive the information, and be obliged to him for it ; but I protest against passing over the lectures as regulated by the Lodge of Reconciliation, and of going back to Desagulier's, and the revival of 1717."—*Freemasons' Magazine*, 1858, vol. ii., p. 128.

This new objection might also have been conclusively dealt with by producing the following extract from the revised lectures promulgated by the Lodge of Reconciliation. "The Lord of Life will enable us to trample the king of terrors beneath our feet, and lift up our eyes to the bright Morning Star, whose rising brings peace and salvation to the faithful and obedient of the human race." Now the question is, who can be here meant by the "Lord of Life" and the "Morning Star, whose rising brings peace and salvation," &c., but the Sun of Righteousness—He who was the source of our existence, who gave his own life on the cross as a ransom for sin, and rose from the dead that we might attain life everlasting—even Jesus Christ, the Son of God. This exposition is endorsed by all the bishops of our church, and by Matthew Henry, Doddridge, Adam Clark, Stanley, Faber, and indeed all Christian writers.

But confining yourself to the letter of the above reply, you naturally ask me why our views of Masonry are to be limited to so brief a period as the last fifty years ? It is a fair question, my dear Timothy, for modern interpretations are decidedly no safe criterion of the truth of Masonic doctrines ; and you are quite right in carrying your researches beyond that point, for Freemasonry is either an ancient institution or it is not. If it be, why are all our venerated landmarks thrown overboard at the dictation of the Socinian and the Jew ? If otherwise, why is not the appellation of "Antient" formally rescinded from our Grand Lodge books, and the institution promulgated under a new phasis avowedly disconnected with the principles and practice of religion ? Then the candidate would be under no misapprehension respecting its real object and tendency. But, as you justly observe, it is an unworthy fiction to assure him, at his initiation, that "the Order contains nothing contrary to his religion," and afterwards to repudiate the assertion by prohibiting all reference to it in the Lodge. This constitutes your third stumbling block.

\* See *Freemasons' Magazine*, 1858, p. 661.

The abnegation of Christianity, you continue, was once more publicly asserted under circumstances of a very painful nature. In the addresses of Bro. Tucker, Prov. Grand Master for Dorset, the following language occurs :—"The formation of a Lodge, the appointment of the various officers, must always put us in mind of the duties and requirements of our most sacred Christian religion. Our Lodge is holy, sacred, and universal, for reasons which have been often explained and impressed on you. Our officers are appointed by threes, which must constantly imprint on our minds the sublime doctrine of the Triune Jehovah. Our eyes are as continually directed to the point which is placed in the centre in the third degree, the initial letter in the second, and the blazing star in the first ; these as forcibly point out to us the divine doctrine of the Unity ; and these two combined teach us the truth which, as Christians, we hold most sacred that 'the Trinity in Unity, and Unity in Trinity is to be worshipped.' But we still have remaining another and a most important point ; and this is the light which illumines the Master's chair, where our blessed Saviour is alluded to in plain and direct terms such as cannot be mistaken or invaded."—*Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, 1846, p. 157.

These, in the opinion of our late worthy Brother, are the true and ancient principles of the Order. But, unfortunately, as you further inform me, in his zeal for Masonry, and with the purpose of identifying himself with it in an unmistakable manner, he inconsiderately committed a breach of Masonic law by appearing before the Brethren of his province in the clothing of an acknowledged Christian order.

Such a public demonstration was considered by the authorities to be so unmasonic, that in order to save and defend the Order from the suspicion of sectarianism, he was promptly removed from his office. The sentence was communicated to him in an official letter signed by the Grand Secretary, who, while condemning his clothing, pronounced his doctrine to be destructive of universality, and historically incorrect, in the following express terms :—"The doctrines you have promulgated are so opposed to the universality of the Craft—which admits within its pale all who believe in the glorious Architect of heaven and earth, and practice the sacred duties of morality, and that without inquiry into their particular mode of worship—that the Craft cannot be permitted while in the Lodge, to introduce subjects of controversy and thereby risk the breaking asunder those ties by which the virtuous of every persuasion may be united in the firm and pleasing bond of fraternal love. You say that with your robe, and in addition to it, you wore your full clothing as Prov. G.M. That it is which makes it obnoxious to the law ; out of the Lodge, every one may wear whatever decorations he chooses, and express whatever opinions may please him ; it is only within the Lodge walls that the laws forbid the introduction of aught which might excite differences of feeling, and be a prelude to personal discord and contention. It is not here necessary to enter upon an examination of the statements made in your address,



many of which are historically incorrect, &c., &c."—*Freemasons' Magazine*, May, 1853, p. 684.

The literal interpretation of the above sentence, you tell me—and I am not disposed to cavil at your conclusion—appears to be, according to the canon of logical and grammatical criticism, that out of the Lodge we are Freemasons, and at liberty to practise what religion, and to utter what sentiments we please, but in the Lodge our freedom is restricted, we are bound hand and foot, and not even allowed the privilege of wearing a crucial breast pin, for fear of giving offence to the Jews! But, my worthy Timothy, do you really think it would offend them? That is the question for you to consider. The members of the new school, in their hot-headed zeal, do not appear to have ever reflected on the improbability of a conscientious Jew taking offence because a Christian shows a sincere affection for a system of worship which he implicitly believes to be true. Will he not rather be offended and disgusted when he beholds a Lodge of Christian Masons blushing for their religion?

Then you will ask—how does it happen that, while we are permitted to draw our illustrations freely and without impediment, from Judaism, or any of the various systems of pagan idolatry (as is clear from the references to the Jewish tabernacle and temple, and the Pythagorean triangle in Craft Masonry; and the Platonic soul of nature and the perfectability of man in the Royal Arch), we are strictly prohibited from indulging in the slightest allusion to Christianity, on the ground that all reference to the religion of Jesus in Freemasonry is historically incorrect?

But you speak hopefully, my dear nephew, of a large and increasing party existing amongst the Craft, who demur to this interpretation of the principles of Freemasonry on the ground that it does not give Christianity fair play; because, not content with placing our holy faith on a level with other systems of religion, it absolutely degrades it beneath them all; as if we were ashamed of the cross of Christ, which is the power of God unto salvation. The prejudices of the Moslem and the Jew, you contend, are studiously respected in open Lodge under the new system, while the piety of the Christian is systematically insulted. And you add, as a solemn protest against such offensive proceedings, that how considerably soever it may be deemed expedient to treat the opinion of an adverse religionist (and you quarrel with no man's religious belief), yet you cannot tolerate a principle which crucifies the Lord afresh and puts him to an open shame for the delectation of those who are still suffering under the fearful denunciation of their ancestors—"His blood be on us and on our children!" Better, far better, you conclude, would it be to renounce the institution altogether; for it is a compromise to which no faithful Christian brother can conscientiously subscribe; and if we suffer our holy religion to be thus swamped in Freemasonry, what security have we that the next move will not be—open and avowed infidelity?

But keep up your spirits, Timothy—keep up your spirits—the Ma-

sonic world is not yet lunatic. *Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.* The *laissez faire* argument will never be allowed to prevail, for the Order is in too healthy a state, and possesses too many right good and worthy Christian Brethren to permit such a result to be accomplished; although, unfortunately, the advocates of the new school renounce Christ as the G.A.O.T.U., as Jehovah, and consequently, God.

I think, my dear nephew, I have stated your case fairly, and if you will wait patiently a few days longer, you shall have my candid opinion on the entire question.

Yours, &c.,

W. H.

### BRO. THE EARL OF CARNARVON AND BRO. HAVERS.

WE have been requested to publish the following correspondence:—

10, Bedford-place, Russell-square, Dec. 7th, 1858.

MY LORD AND BROTHER,—It will doubtless be in your recollection that at the Grand Lodge, on Wednesday last, in reply to a remark made by Bro. Whitmore, I stated that in an expression I had just used, “I in no way referred to your lordship, for whom” I added, “I had a high respect.”

After you had quitted Grand Lodge, Bro. Portal, in the course of some observations upon the report of the Board of General Purposes, stated that “one noble Brother had been already driven from the hall by my impertinences.” Being called to order by the Grand Master, Bro. Portal withdrew that expression, and stated that the noble Brother (referring to your lordship) “had told him that he would not remain longer to be subject to my insults.” Disavowing anything which could be offensive to your lordship or could be construed into an insult, I now beg that you will be so good as to inform me whether what Bro. Portal said is to be taken as the correct expression of your feelings, and if so, that you will give me an opportunity of explaining anything upon which you may have placed a wrong construction.

I am, my Lord and Brother, yours fraternally,

JOHN HAVERS.

Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon.

3, Park-street, Westminster, Dec. 10, 1858.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 7th inst., to which I should have replied before this, but for a considerable pressure of other business. As regards the particular words which you seem to think that I used in private conversation with Mr. Portal, they certainly are no those which I employed, nor do they express with accuracy what I then thought or said. Therefore, either your recollection deceives you in what Mr. Portal said in my absence or Mr. Portal, as is common to all men, in the course of discussion, repeated imperfectly and inaccurately an observation which I had made to him. At the same time, as you have opened a subject which I should have preferred to leave untouched, I must be excused for saying, that your own words—and still more the manner of saying them—

are the first and only occasion throughout the various discussions which I have attended in Grand Lodge, when personally, had I thought fit, I had some right to complain.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CARNARVON.

10, Bedford-place, Russell-square, Dec. 11th, 1858.

MY LORD AND BROTHER,—I beg to acknowledge your lordship's letter of yesterday, in which you tell me, that the words which I stated Bro. Portal to have used in Grand Lodge on Wednesday last, "are certainly not those which you employed, nor do they express with accuracy what you then thought or said;" and I thank your lordship for such disavowal. I have, however, to assure you, that I did not think you had used them; on the contrary, I gave no credit to Bro. Portal's statement.

It is apparent, however, from your concluding sentence, that there is something of which you consider you have a right to complain; but what that something is, I have no means of ascertaining.

I submit to your lordship, that your statement that "my own words, and still more the manner of saying them, are the first and only occasion," "when personally had you thought fit, you had some right to complain," is too vague and indefinite to render it possible for me to reply to it.

Unconscious of having said or done anything which could give you just or reasonable cause of complaint, I again beg your lordship to refer me to any specific act or expression of mine, which in your judgment would render me amenable to such a charge.

I am, my Lord and Brother, yours fraternally,

JOHN HAVERS.

Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon.

3, Park-street, Dec. 14, 1858.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 11th instant. With regard to the last sentence in my former letter, which you say "is too vague and indefinite to render it possible for you to reply to it," I can only say that I neither wished nor expected any answer, nor do I see that any object can be gained by protracting a correspondence upon a subject of this nature.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CARNARVON.

J. Havers, Esq.

10, Bedford-place, Russell-square, Dec. 17, 1858.

MY LORD AND BROTHER,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, I must express my surprise and regret that after answering my question about Bro. Portal, you should still state that you had some right to complain of my conduct, and yet be unwilling to specify in what manner I had given offence, notwithstanding that I had not only disavowed any such intention, but further expressed an anxious desire to explain anything upon which you must have placed a wrong construction.

In taking leave of this subject, I have now therefore only to add that, the charge having been made publicly in Grand Lodge by Bro. Portal, I shall feel it right to publish this correspondence in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, in order that those who heard the charge may know your disavowal of it, and



my desire to give an explanation of anything which might have been deemed offensive, or have been misconstrued.

I am, my Lord and Brother, yours fraternally,

JOHN HAVERS.

*Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon.*

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## FREEMASONS' HALL.

[From the *Building News*.]

The Grand Lodge of England have approved the principle of devoting their large property in Great Queen-street to Masonic purposes solely, but the measure must wait three months for confirmation; and as there are yet many advocates of the tavern system, it may still be resisted and delayed. There is, however, every appearance, from the strong feeling on the subject of leading Masons in town and country, that the measure of improvement will be carried. The feeling is, perhaps, stronger in the country than in London, because in London there is no building belonging to the body, except Freemasons' Tavern, and the Lodges are obliged to be held in taverns; but in the country there are numerous buildings belonging to the Masonic fraternity, and the desire is to construct more, and consequently the repugnance to meeting in taverns is more decided. In the metropolis the conscientious objection to such places of assembly is impaired by the constant practice, from necessity, of employing them, and by the fact that in Freemasons' Tavern, the London Tavern, the London Coffee House, and all the larger taverns, there are rooms professed to be set apart for Lodge rooms, although they have not been properly constructed, and are, in fact, used at other times as common tavern rooms. Although the London Tavern has a large suite of rooms on one floor, when applied to Masonic uses they are nothing but a makeshift. The want of experience of anything better reconciles the great mass to what is, at the best, an inconvenience, and in the eyes of conscientious men is looked upon as profanation, and therefore the measure proposed by the Board of General Purposes to the Grand Lodge, although strongly supported against its opponents, is not adequately appreciated.

Except so far as the traditional connexion of Masonry with architecture is concerned, and the interest that we feel in consequence of the considerable number of architects who are Masons, we are little disposed to go into the general questions of morality concerned, and shall devote ourselves to the architectural considerations; but we cannot refrain from observing that the Report of the Board of General Purposes not only deals with the whole matter in a thoroughly practical manner, but shows a high appreciation of the moral tendency of the proposed reform. It is impossible not to feel sympathy with men actuated by the most praiseworthy motives, and whose exertions must result in the intellectual advancement of the great institution with which they are connected. The buildings which are proposed in Great Queen-street, and those rising throughout the country, besides their special Masonic uses, will provide lecture-rooms and libraries for the instruction of the members.

The principle laid down by the Board of General Purposes is that, on the termination of the lease—which will be in less than four years—the tavern

shall be abolished, and the whole of the buildings, except the hotel, which must be retained for a time, devoted to the use of the members to whom they belong. The Masons have, strangely enough, worked themselves into a most anomalous position. When, a century ago, they first possessed themselves of a portion of the property in Great Queen-street, the system of supplying the members with refreshment by their own co-operation was not understood, White's, Brookes's, the Cocoa Tree, and other west-end clubs being under the management of landlords,—a system which lingered on to our own days. The Masonic body had, therefore, a tenderness of engaging in trade, and under the notion that they should be more secure, and obtain a return from their investments for the funds of their charities by rental, they let out the building as a tavern. In the meantime the modern club system has been established, and works perfectly well; and the Masonic fraternity find themselves, in their own building, the customers of their own tenants in company with strangers; they have their hall and rooms knocked about, and they are under the reproach of tavern keeping, when, as we have said, they are the chief customers of their own tavern.

The consequences of such a state of affairs are not pleasant. The community receive a rental of about £800 a year, and have the taxes and some of the repairs paid; but they have to make remissions from time to time to unsuccessful tenants, and to decorate the hall, while in fact they pay the rent out of their own banquets and refreshments, which bring in £5,000 a year, and leave the tenants to get their own maintenance and a profit, where they are prudent, out of the chance customers. Some nights the grand hall is the scene of operations of a common hop, or of the half-crown supper of an operative benefit society, with a number of cheap dirty waiters about; and the owners of the premises have to make their way to their own rooms through this rabble, and at all times they are expected to give the tenants the convenience of using the hall for a public dinner or celebration. Just according to circumstances, and the good management of the tenants, or their ill management, the tavern is the crack west end tavern of the day, with good culinary resources; and at other times it is under the shade of the London Tavern, and with little better pretensions than the White Conduit or Highbury Barn, whose customers are abstracted.

It is for no real profit and for small comfort that the Masonic body encounters the reproach of keeping a tavern or public house, when the exercise of common sense would enfranchise them. It requires no great inspiration to see that there is all the difference between going through a tavern lobby among second-hand waiters, and the comfort and luxury of the approaches of the Reform or Conservative Clubs, and having all the resources of such establishments at command. The members have one of the most valuable freeholds in London, in an admirable situation; and they can not only have the room they want for their own purposes, but they can set by the rent, if they like, for the General Purposes Fund, by levying it as table money on the refreshments supplied to their own members, besides receiving rents for Lodge and Chapter rooms. To suppose that such a body as the Grand Lodge, including among its officials and members many of the Houses of Peers and Commons—and for that matter the leading contributors to most of the clubs of London—cannot provide for the management of refreshments as they do at the Conservative or Army and Navy, is quite absurd. To club men the thing speaks for itself; but some of the lower members have set up the bugbear that such arrangements cannot be made by a committee, because, according to their own notions, a committee must job, and thereby the funds would be subjected to loss. They also imagine there is no analogy between the arrangements of Freemasons' Hall

and those of the clubs, Lloyd's, and the Stock Exchange. Hence, from want of personal experience, and want of class confidence, and it may be from jealousy of the higher classes, there is a degree of passive resistance manifested among some of the Masons.

The plea for objection is, however, the financial one, as it is alleged the Order ought not to sacrifice the rent of the tavern, although it has ample funds; while, on the other hand, there are many who would sacrifice the whole income in consideration of the greater convenience and the riddance of the nuisance. The principle is affirmed for the present, and it is to be hoped that the Grand Lodge will persevere. The Board of General Purposes propose that the building shall be gradually brought to a uniform arrangement. They do not wish any large outlay to be incurred, but to apply the funds as opportunity allows, so that in time the structure may be complete. The first thing the Board asked of the Grand Lodge was, that the principle of the devotion of the buildings to Masonic uses should be adopted. The next proposition is, that a plan shall be made of the existing buildings as a preparation for a competition. The plan for the arrangements they propose to put up to competition among the whole Masonic body, and to offer a sum not exceeding 150 guineas in premiums for the best design. If they restrict the competition to the Masonic body, then the amount of premiums is not a matter of importance, as it will be a labour of love and an effort of duty on the part of the architectural members generally to contribute for such a purpose, without reference to the value of the premiums. If, however, the competition should be thrown open, it will become a matter of consideration what the amount of premiums should be; and the Grand Lodge will be exposed to hostile criticism, if, as administering to a body so closely connected with architecture, an illiberal scheme of dealing is put forward, when it will be said it is the duty of Freemasons to give munificent encouragement and remuneration to architects.

In making the proposal, the Board of General Purposes have been, it appears, assisted by Mr. Hardwicke and Mr. Cubitt, and they propose to avail themselves of the professional assistance of these and other members. There is some difference of opinion on two points: First, whether the competition shall be restricted to members, or thrown open to strangers; and second, what shall be the constitution of the body charged with the selection of the designs and the execution of the works. The Board of General Purposes, in consultation with the architects connected with the Grand Lodge, have proposed that designs shall be asked from members only; and this seems reasonable on many grounds, for strangers cannot know what are the requirements for the purposes of the Order, and there is no call to cultivate the adhesion of men who have been too careless to enrol themselves in the Masonic fraternity, or—as is the case with some of them—bitter haters and opponents of it as an impious institution. Why such men should be admitted to furnish designs it is very difficult to say, because the occasion is not one requiring a large architectural structure, but arrangements, fittings, and details of an existing building, to adapt it for Masonic ceremonies chiefly, and to which the formation of a library and refreshment-room is only subsidiary. To go out of the Order, which has architectural relations, to seek an architect, would be as undignified as for the Royal Institute of British Architects to go out of its own body for any architectural arrangements of its own buildings, or for the Architectural Union to do so now. We learn, however, that a clerical member actually proposed to throw the plans open to general competition, with the especial purpose of allowing Mr. G. G. Scott to compete, quite forgetful that there is a very sufficient mode of allowing Mr. Scott, or any one else, to participate, by



obtaining for him, if found eligible, admission into the Order. There are reasons, which it is not necessary here to enter into, which would render it particularly painful to Masons to have any stranger employed on the new temple. The proposition did not meet with any support.

The question of the management of the competition, though at present passed in favour of the Board of General Purposes, cannot be looked upon as settled. There is an objection on the part of some to leave to a body not chosen for architectural considerations the administration of architectural arrangements; but this the Board propose to meet by calling in the assistance of eminent architects, such as Mr. Hardwicke, who have held office in the Order. As yet the dissidents have not followed up their principles by proposing a tribunal of architects, or other competent members, but simply a joint committee of six of the Board of General Purposes and of six other members. At present the proposition of the Board of General Purposes is the more reasonable, and on the next assembly of the Grand Lodge of England—which will not be for three months—it appears likely it will be carried, unless something more advantageous to the Order can be proposed.

As a proposition has been made from time to time for a Masonic Club, a misrepresentation has got afloat that this is a proposition of the same character, but the two have no connexion. True it is that, with reference to the refreshment arrangements, some of the parties, for the sake of illustration, as we have just done, have referred to the clubs, but not as suggesting a club organization; simply as showing that what a club can do in dealing with arrangements for several thousand pounds' worth of provisions, can be done by any other large body of men jointly interested. In this case not any limited number of subscribers would be concerned, but the thousands of the Masonic fraternity throughout the country. Still there is a joint interest, more particularly of the Lodges having banquets on the premises, each of which would require to be specially represented on the House Committee. Another class of arrangements relates to the library and reading-room. The library will belong to the whole Masonic brotherhood; but the reading-room, unless its expense be provided from the General Purposes Fund, must be supported by subscription, and open only to subscribers; and, as it will be chiefly used by metropolitan members, there would be an objection to its being maintained from the general funds. The coffee-room may be open to members generally; but the dining-room, as it will entail expenses in the nature of club expenses, will require a special subscription. The country members, however, require dormitories and lodging accommodation when attending the Grand Lodge or charitable festivals, and for that they must pay. The Lodges and Chapters using the hall and lodge rooms must likewise pay a rent or fee. Thus there will be something of the constitution of a club in the arrangements, but something very different from any existing club; and it is apparent that, if properly managed, not only must the advantage to the members—metropolitan and provincial—be very great, but there must be a considerable income for the General Purposes Fund; at least as much as the present rent and taxes, and, if required, more.

While the general advantages are so considerable, it is easy to see that the arrangements will give particular advantages to individuals. The situation in Great Queen-street is one particularly valuable. It is central, and not out of the way, and because it is not at the west end has privileges of its own. The connexion of Great Queen-street with Leicester-square and Piccadilly gives it a main entrance to the west end, to all the places of evening scientific resort and of amusement. It is just the place for a country member while in town, and it will give the best library and dining-

room for the wealthy regions of Bloomsbury, ranging round, as its district does, to the inns of court and the Temple, and taking recruits from the districts of the Strand. All these regions afford a large supply of professional and wealthy men, whose attendance would be of benefit to the funds, and give additional strength to the fraternity. At present they are either deterred by the tavern defects, or they think if they are to go into a tavern any other tavern will do as well. Thus there can be little doubt the Lodges would be concentrated in Freemasons' Hall, and thereby a greater connexion be established in that centre, adding still further to the resources of the establishment.

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**"HIS LEAF ALSO SHALL NOT WITHER."**

A RABBINICAL writer of great repute understands by these words, the declaration that not an idle, or rather casual, word of a good man shall fall from him without producing a beneficial effect. As he walks by the wayside, or indulges in cheerful amusement, he is still a teacher of the truth. His example never fails of effect; his conversation is never a mere empty sound. Such are the deductions of the learned Rabbi from these few words, and they are neither lightly conceived nor vainly urged. The word of God contains, beyond all doubt, an interior and spiritual meaning, as well as an exterior and natural one. We speak of the power of the scriptures. Where does that power rest? Certainly not in the mere diction or style. It is often sublime, and always beautiful; but this sublimity and beauty will neither soften the heart nor touch the conscience. We gaze upon the perfect human form, each limb in proportion, harmony uniting all; yet, what is all this perfection, unless the eye is brightened, and the features illumined by the soul within? It has been claimed that each letter of the Holy Book veiled an important truth, yet we may read paragraph and chapter to but little purpose if the interior sight be not opened, so that we may read with the spirit and understanding. This, indeed, is a wisdom which comes from above, it is the conjunction of man with God—the lifting up of the soul, to meet, as in mid heavens, the very spirit of God; and so we commune with the Almighty through his word, and learn from Him the things which concern our eternal welfare. Imbued with this wisdom, the learned commentator passes from the natural to the spiritual world, and from the continued verdure of the leaf gathers a lesson of instruction, "His leaf also shall not wither." The leaf is the precursor of the tender bud, and when the necessity for its office ceases, it droops and is resolved again into dust. But the words of the virtuous man, though they may fall carelessly by the way, are precious in the sight of God, and should be heeded by men. "The most superfluous things, he saith, are always of some value." With the leaf, too, there is life out of death. Touched by the autumn's breath, it withers and dies, only to add strength and vigour to the tender shoot of the opening spring. So what may appear to some the "superfluous thing," coming from the good man at an unexpected season, may find the soil of the heart prepared for its reception, and enable it to bring forth rich fruit.

We should learn a lesson from the symbol of the verdant leaf. How imperative it is upon the man who claims to live by the principles of Masonry to walk warily with the bridle on his tongue, lest a hasty word escape his lips, winged with death instead of life.—*American Mirror and Keystone.*

## Selections

FROM POETRY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

### A LADY'S CHOICE.

BY BEN JONSON.

Of your trouble, Ben, to ease ye—  
 I will tell what man would please me,  
 I would have him if I could  
 Noble, or of gentle blood.  
 Titles, I confess, do take me  
 And a woman God did make me.  
 French to boot, at least, in fashion,  
 And his manners of that nation.

Young I'd have him too, and fair,  
 Yet a man ; with crispèd hair  
 Cast in thousand snares and rings  
 For Love's fingers and his wings :  
 Chesnut colour, or more slack  
 Gold upon a ground of black.  
 Venus and Minerva's eyes,  
 For he must look wanton-wise.

Eyebrows bent like Cupid's bow ;  
 Front an ample field of snow ;  
 Even nose ; and cheek withal  
 Smooth as is the billiard ball ;  
 Chin as woolly as the peach ;  
 And his lips should kissing teach  
 Till he cherished too much beard,  
 And made Love or me afeard.  
 He should have a hand as soft  
 As the down, and show it oft ;  
 Skin as smooth as any rush,  
 And so thin to see a blush  
 Rising through it, ere it came.  
 All his blood should be aflame,  
 Quickly fired, as in beginners  
 In Love's school—and yet no sinners.



'Twere too long to speak of all;  
 What we harmony do call,  
 In a body should be there.  
 Well he should his cloaths so wear;  
 Yet no tailor help to make him;  
 Drest, you still for man should take him.

Valiant he should be as fire,  
 Showing danger more than ire,  
 Bounteous as the clouds to earth,  
 And as honest as his birth.  
 All his actions should be such  
 As to nothing do too much.  
 Nor o'er praise, nor yet condemn,  
 Nor out-value, nor contemn;  
 Nor do wrongs, nor wrongs receive;  
 Nor tie knots, nor knots unweave;  
 And from baseness to be free,  
 As he durst love truth and me.

Such a man, with every part,  
 I could give my very heart;  
 But of one if short he came  
 I could rest me where I am.

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ANTHONY A WOOD.—Oxford was very fortunate in its antiquary, Anthony A Wood, an Oxford man, if ever there was one: for he was born in Oxford, "in a house opposite to the forefront of Merton College," one of the oldest of the foundations. He was educated in that college; he passed his life there; he died there, and was buried "in St. John's Church, adjoining Merton College." He was all his life so earnest a labourer that he was little known, even in the university in which he was to be the great historian. He died in 1695, aged sixty-four. His sayings and doings are preserved by Hearne, his brother antiquary. When one told him he had found two or three mistakes in his book, "Have you so?" said Mr. Wood: "I thank you; but I have found three or four score to them." He was passionate, and in his passion, would "swear very much." He pretended to be deaf, though he could hear very well. He always carried his stick under his arm,—“a thing much taken notice of by those who knew him.” He was deeply prejudiced against all Puritans, and he shows it in the most straightforward way. We can hardly suppose he ever had time to reconsider an opinion about current men and things. Accordingly, when we find him saying of a university officer that he acted according to his usual perfidy, which he frequently used in his office, for he was born and bred a Presbyterian, we read with an allowance which we hold no less than due to the worthy whose whole head was in the collection of past facts. His two great works, the "Historia et Antiquitates" and the "Athenæ"—have long caused Oxford to be considered as one of the best written corporations in the world.—*Athenæum*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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### GRAND LODGE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Having an engagement in town on the 1st instant, I was induced to remain for the night in order to attend Grand Lodge. In accordance with the notification in the circular from the Grand Secretary I attended at the time specified, viz., seven o'clock, expecting, as is usually the case with country Lodges, that business would commence punctually or about the time stated. Judge of my surprise, however, to find that Grand Lodge did not assemble till about a quarter past eight. Now, with all due deference to the powers that be, I think that it should be intimated to those Brethren whose opportunities for attending Grand Lodge may not have made them practically acquainted with the fact that seven means eight, or later; or what would be far better, that business should commence punctually at the time appointed, and not then be protracted till midnight.

As a country Mason, and one who has never before been present in Grand Lodge, I could not also but be struck with what appeared to me a want of that Masonic courtesy and decorum in the general proceedings to which I had always been accustomed in Provincial Lodges, and which certainly fell far short of my ideas of that perfect submission and respect to the will of the Grand Master and his Wardens, while in the discharge of their respective offices, for which I should have looked, and to which they were entitled in Grand Lodge.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
A COUNTRY P.M.

[Eight o'clock is the time for holding Grand Lodge, as expressed in the Calendar.—ED.]

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### THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—By your number of the 15th December, I observe that all Brothers wishing to subscribe towards the festival for the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows are to appear in Masonic clothing. I therefore wish to know, if Brothers be-

longing to foreign Lodges, and holding the higher degrees, may be permitted to clothe themselves in the insignia of their order.

Not having attended a festival in this country, and wishing to subscribe, I should find it very disagreeable to be rejected in consequence of the clothing, as we are accustomed to be received in the Temple from the first degree up to the order we hold, with all honours.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

S. P. R. C. 18°.

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

SIR AND BROTHER.—The Annuity Fund dinner for the Old and Decayed Freemasons and their Widows takes place on the 26th January next.

I am given to understand that some of the applicants have been upwards of ten years waiting to be admitted, and why? Because the funds are short. Now this appears to me one of the greatest disgraces to us as a body—a body professedly based upon charity, a body inculcating the highest, holiest, and most self-denying precepts: and yet, in spite of all this, we allow so foul a blot to rest upon our escutcheon as that above mentioned. Well indeed do we merit the censure and obloquy of the world; well indeed do we lay ourselves open to the taunt, that we put on our aprons and sashes, to *play* at Masonry, and to guzzle that money which ought to be dedicated to a higher purpose—the ameliorating the distress of the aged, and the careful culture of the young. Can we, as we meet in our Lodges, noting the sublimity of our ritual and its enforcement of the noblest principles which can be conceived by man,—can we, I repeat, feel that we are otherwise than *lip* worshippers and *lip* Masons, when we merely view those meetings as so many preludes to the banquets to follow, where, amidst the good things of this life, the wants of our poorer Brethren are neglected and forgotten? I am afraid it would be too much to ask that charity should supersede the banquets altogether, but I would suggest that each Lodge should abstain from one banquet in each year, and that the money which would have been spent, be dedicated to the purposes of the charities connected with Freemasonry. This would really be advancement of Masonry, and be the means of casting a halo around its doctrines; and incontestably prove that it can carry out in practice what it advocates so beautifully in theory.

I am, Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

H. GARROD, No. 11.

London, 18th December, 1858.

COMETS AND WOMEN.—Comets doubtless answer some wise and good purpose in the creation; so do women. Comets are beautiful, eccentric, and incomprehensible; so are women. Comets shine with peculiar splendour, but at night appear most brilliant; so do women. Comets confound the most learned, when they attempt to explain their nature; so do women. Comets equally excite the admiration of the philosopher and the clod of the valley; so do women. Comets and women, then, are closely analogous; but the nature of each being inscrutable, all that remains for us to do is to view with admiration the one, and almost to adoration love the other.



# THE MASONIC MIRROR.

## MASONIC MEMS.

THE M.W. Grand Master has been pleased to grant a warrant for a new Lodge to be called the Preston Lodge, No. 1068, to be held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Putney; Bro. Owen Bowen, No. 32, is to be the first W.M.; Bro. W. H. Cole, No. 32 and W.M. 996, the first S.W., and Bro. R. H. Whiteman, J.W. No. 318, the first J.W. We have no doubt from the extreme respectability of the locality, that this will ultimately prove a very influential Lodge. We hear it is to be a summer Lodge. When the arrangements are complete for the consecration, we shall inform the Brethren in due course.

THE fraternity are cautioned against a man calling himself Saunders, and who says he has been a captain in the navy, representing himself a Mason, but who, when asked for his certificate, says he was made before the union in 1813, when no certificates were issued; he has endeavoured to impose on several Brethren in the Arsenal and neighbourhood of Woolwich, asking for relief. He is about sixty years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, is rather stout, stoops a little, and wears a beard gray and sandy. Had on a light coloured tweed coat and trowsers. It is scarcely necessary for us to point out the fellow's falsehoods about the certificate, such having been always issued.

## LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

THE following is the full return of the numbers polled for the respective candidates, at the election at Grand Lodge, on the 1st inst. We publish it, considering that the numbers for the unsuccessful as well as the successful candidates should always be declared:—

### ELECTED.

|                     | NO. | VOTES. |
|---------------------|-----|--------|
| Sheen, Jas. R. .... | 237 | 186    |
| Gale, Saml. ....    | 19  | 166    |
| Lambert, Geo. ....  | 234 | 159    |
| Young, Wm. ....     | 11  | 154    |
| Binckes, Fred. .... | 11  | 150    |
| Barrett, Geo. ....  | 188 | 148    |
| Adams, T. A. ....   | 196 | 146    |
| Barnes, John. ....  | 30  | 146    |
| Howard, Geo. ....   | 85  | 144    |
| Collard, Robt. .... | 168 | 140    |
| Paas, Wm. ....      | 30  | 138    |
| Gurton, John ....   | 211 | 124    |

## NOT ELECTED.

|                     |     |       |     |
|---------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| Nicholson, Jer..... | 70  | ..... | 118 |
| Odell, Henry.....   | 165 | ..... | 117 |
| Warren, H. G. ....  | 202 | ..... | 116 |
| Garrod, Hen.....    | 206 | ..... | 107 |
| Clements, Jno. .... | 25  | ..... | 99  |
| Lee, Chas. ....     | 9   | ..... | 90  |
| Lewis, Thos. R..... | 53  | ..... | 81  |

## METROPOLITAN.

## APPOINTMENTS.

*Wednesday, December 22nd.*—Lodges, Mount Moriah (40), Freemasons' Tavern; United Pilgrims (745), Manor House, Walworth. Lodge of Benevolence, at 7.

*Thursday, 23rd.*—Lodge, Grenadiers (79), Freemasons' Tavern; House Committee, Girls' School, at 2½.

*Friday, 24th.*—Lodges, Universal (212), Freemasons' Tavern; Jerusalem (233), ditto; Fitzroy (830), Head Quarters Honourable Artillery Company, Finsbury; High Cross (1056), Railway Hotel, Northumberland Park, Tottenham.

*Saturday, 25th.*—Lodge, Unity (215), London Tavern.

*Monday, 27th.*—Lodges, Old King's Arms (30), Freemasons' Tavern; Pythagorean, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich; Salisbury (630), Dean Street, Soho.

*Tuesday, 28th.*—Lodges, United of Prudence, (98), Albion Tavern; Moira (109), London Tavern; Faith (165), Freemasons' Tavern; Industry (219), Dick's Coffee House. *Chapter.*—Royal York (7), Freemasons' Tavern.

*Thursday, 30th.*—Lodge, Neptune (22), Radley's Hotel. General Committee Girls' School, at 12.

*Friday, 31st.*—House Committee Boys' School, at 3.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

**FORTITUDE AND OLD CUMBERLAND LODGE (No. 12).**—The annual meeting of this ancient Lodge was held on Monday, December 13th, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Bro. J. W. Ward presided as W.M., supported by his officers. Amongst the visitors were Bros. Bennett, W.M. of the Robert Burns Lodge, No. 25; and Bro. Braham, of Lodges Nos. 25, 118, 745, and 1,023. Bro. Storr was installed as W.M. for the ensuing year by Bro. Marriott, P.M., in a very impressive manner. The Lodge business being concluded, the Brethren adjourned for refreshment, when the usual Masonic toasts were given and duly responded to. The W.M. gave "The health of the Visitors," for which Bro. Bennett returned thanks, and after spending a very pleasant evening, the Brethren adjourned.

**UNITED MARINER'S LODGE (No. 33).**—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, Dec. 15th, at Bro. Harris's, Three Tuns, High-street, Borough. Bro. Diplock, W.M., presided, supported by Bro. Allison, S.W., and Bro. Cogden, J.W. Bro. Rowe was passed to the second degree of Freemasonry. The next business was the election of a W.M. for the ensuing year; Bro. Allison the S.W., was the next in rotation, but in consequence of his filling at the present time, the office of W.M. of the Eastern Star Lodge Bro. Cogden was elected in his stead. Bro. Cogden returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and said that although called upon to fill the chair at an earlier period than he had anticipated, he would do his best to qualify himself for the position, so as to give the Brethren satisfaction. Bro. Baines was re-elected Treasurer, and returned thanks for the continued confidence reposed in him, and hoped to give the same satisfaction as he had hitherto. The Brethren afterwards sat down to a banquet, which brought the evening to a happy close.

LODGE OF SINCERITY (No. 203).—This numerous and excellent working Lodge held a meeting on Wednesday last, at the Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars, the occasion being that of election of W.M. for the ensuing year, beside a multiplicity of other business. At the hour named in the summons, Bro. Fentiman, W.M., took the chair, and the assistant officers being present, Lodge was opened in due form; after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read by Bro. Potts, P.M. and Sec., and received confirmation. Bro. Ferguson was then introduced in the first degree, and questioned upon the mode of initiation. The answers being deemed satisfactory, the Brother received the degree of Fellow Craft. Three candidates—Messrs. Bergon, Robins, and Stamp, were then balloted for; the result being unanimous for their admission, they were introduced in proper form, and received the initiating step into Freemasonry. This was followed by the election of Master, which was unanimously in favour of the S.W., Bro. Knibbs, who, by attention and courtesy during the routine of offices which he had successively filled, had endeared himself to every member of the Lodge. The next election was that of Treasurer; Bro. Oman was re-elected, having satisfactorily filled the important office for several years. Bro. Johnson was also re-elected Tyler. Before the closing of the Lodge, it was announced that the present J.W., Bro. Thompson, had kindly undertaken to serve the office of Steward for this Lodge at the approaching festival of the Benevolent Institution for Aged and Decayed Freemasons. Bro. Terry, P.M., said he felt much pleasure in being able to hand Bro. Thompson the sum of eight pounds, already received from members of the Lodge, on behalf of this excellent and deserving charity; but he wished it understood, that was only a portion of the sum he intended for the occasion referred to. He (Bro. Terry) had no hesitation in saying, with the names he had upon his list, coupled with the assistance of the Lodge, that the subscription from No. 203 would be more than twenty pounds, without the spontaneous donations of Brethren at the festival. Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren retired to an excellent banquet. The P.Ms. present were Bros. Hicks, Rawley, Oman, Terry, and Potts; the visitors being Bros. Solomon and Laws; the last named Brother returning thanks for their reception, saying that, being in the naval service, his duties led him frequently far from his native land, and he had found in nearly every port it was his lot to visit, the true value of Freemasonry. It was not in one's own immediate circle that the tenets of the Order were fully developed, but more particularly in foreign lands among strangers, who ceased to be strangers under the benign influence of Masonry. Bro. Laws further dilated upon the beauties of the institution, and concluded by again thanking the Brethren for their hospitality. The Brethren soon after separated.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—The anniversary meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, Dec. 13th, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane, there being about ninety Brethren present. Bro. Brett, W.M., presided, supported by his officers—Bro. Baker, S.W. (W.M. elect); Bro. Haydon, J.W.; Bro. Moore, S.D.; and Bro. Russen, J.D. Amongst the visitors were Bros. White, P.G.D.; Adlard, P. Prov. G.D.C.; Young, G. Steward; Watson, P.G. Steward; Rackstraw, P.M.; Barrett, P.M.; I. Isaacs, P.M.; Potter, P.M.; Somers, P.M.; Lee, P.M.; Farmer, P.M.; Arliss, P.M.; Rogers, W.M., No. 15; Odell, No. 165; Blundell and Blackburn, No. 432; Jones, No. 735; Welsby, No. 23; S. Jacon, No. 112; H. W. Smith, Manchester; Woodward, Lexington (New York); G. Browne, No. 318; Hart, No. 165; Boyd, No. 169; Greenwood, No. 185; Braham, No. 25. The P.M.'s of the Lodge present were Bros. Elmes, Carpenter, Marshall, and Smith. The first business of the evening was the raising of Bros. Aide, Walker, M'Nally, Silvester, and Keene, that imposing ceremony being performed by the W.M. in his usual impressive manner. Afterwards Bro. Beckett was introduced, and entrusted with the second degree. The installation of Bro. Baker as W.M. then took place, Bro. Brett, the retiring W.M., performing the ceremony with an ability which commanded the admiration of every one who witnessed it. The new W.M. appointed as his officers Bro. Haydon, S.W.; Bro. Moore, J.W.; Bro. Russen, S.D.; Bro. Wilson, J.D.; Bro. Forge, I.G.; and Bro. Bradley as Tyler. Messrs. E. S. Boord, Edward Lowther, and Alfred Wm. Davis were then initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in a very able manner by the new Master. Bro. Brett, P.M., moved that £5 should



be voted from the funds of the Lodge, to be placed in the hands of Bro. Wake, the steward appointed to represent the Lodge at the festival on behalf of the Asylum for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, on the 26th of January next; Bro. Haydon seconded the motion, which was put, and unanimously agreed to. This concluded the Lodge business, which was then closed in due form, and the Brethren retired to the banquet. Upwards of eighty Brethren sat down, and after the dinner had been disposed of, and grace said, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. "The Right Hon. Lord Panmure, D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers," having been given, for which Bro. White, P.G.D., returned thanks, and bore testimony to the very able manner in which Bro. Brett had gone through the business of passing and raising that evening. Bro. Smith, G. Purs., felt highly gratified at seeing so large an assemblage on the present occasion, and it was with great pride that he saw the Lodge advancing in respectability, and increasing in numbers year by year. The W.M. next gave "The newly initiated Brethren," who returned thanks. The W.M. then gave "The Visitors," and Bro. Rogers, W.M. of Kent Lodge, No. 15, returned thanks on behalf of the visitors, for the very cordial and enthusiastic manner in which their healths had been received, and, after dwelling on the necessity of Brethren qualifying themselves for their Masonic duties, he concluded by giving a cordial invitation to those present to visit the Kent Lodge. Bro. Brett, P.M., proposed "The Health of their W.M.," and trusted that every support would be given to him during his year of office, at the expiration of which he was positive the office would have lost none of its lustre. The toast was drunk with great cordiality, and the W.M. acknowledged the compliment; he said that he was about entering on his year of office as W.M. of one of the largest Lodges in London, and he could assure them that nothing should be wanting on his part to maintain its interests. He then gave "The P.Ms. of the Lodge," and said he had now the pleasing duty of presenting their immediate P.M., Bro. Brett, with a jewel of considerable value, as a mark of the high estimation in which he was held by the Brethren, for the honourable and able manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of the W.M. of the Domestic Lodge. The W.M. then placed the jewel on Bro. Brett's breast amidst great applause. Bro. Brett said, the presentation of that jewel to him by the members of the Lodge was most gratifying. He had not been absent from his Masonic labours and duties during his year of office, and he assured them he was at all times ready to give the benefit of his knowledge and assistance to his younger Brethren in Masonry. He should never forget that some of the happiest hours of his life had been spent in the Domestic Lodge. Several other toasts were given, and the proceedings of the evening were enlivened by the singing of Bros. Isaacs, and C. Sloman. The banquet was elegantly served, and gave general satisfaction.

CONFIDENCE LODGE (No. 228).—The annual meeting of this Lodge was held at Anderton's Hotel, on Monday last, Dec. 13th, when Bro. Cummings, W.M., most ably raised Bros. D. B. and C. H. Woodward; passed Bros. Kiddell and Smart; and initiated Messrs. Chambers and Earl. The W.M. elect, Bro. Brewer, was then installed into the chair by Bro. Wm. Watson, P.M., No. 23. The new W.M. appointed the following Brethren as his officers:—Bros. Johnson, S.W.; Warne, J.W.; Rogers, Sec.; Wadson, S.D.; Burch, J.D.; Pigott, I.G. Bro. Dunning was re-invested as Treasurer; and Bro. Riley, Tyler. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren, to the number of thirty-five, adjourned to an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Clemow. The usual toasts having been duly honoured, the W.M. said he had a pleasing duty to perform in connection with proposing the health of the P.Ms., which was to present to Bro. Rogers, sen., a small token in commemoration of his twenty-three years' connection with that Lodge, during the last seven years of which he had filled the office of Secretary in a manner to secure the universal respect of the Brethren by his urbanity and attention to his very onerous duties. He regretted that he was unable to do justice to the worthy Brother, but hoping that he would value it as an exhibition of the goodwill of the friends around him, rather than as an attempted reward for his services, handed to him a very handsomely embellished snuff box, enclosing a purse of gold, which was received by Bro. Rogers with considerable emotion. Bro. Cummings, as the immediate P.M.,

having briefly the Brethren for the valuable assistance he had received from them in conducting the business of the Lodge, took occasion again to bespeak the same brotherly sympathy for his successor in, what he knew from experience, was no easy task, the well ruling and governing of the Lodge. Bro. Rogers said, he rose to thank the Brethren for the valuable and spontaneous mark of their approval which he had just received, and for which he felt himself unable, properly, to thank them. He observed that, notwithstanding he had, for twenty-three years been a Freemason, he was as much wedded to its beauties and sublime truths as when he first entered the Order. He assured the Brethren that he hoped to use their kind present for many years, and never should he do so without feeling its value as a mark of their kind approval, and he hoped the young members would strive to earn such distinctive marks of approval from the Lodge. The esteemed Brother concluded by enthusiastically proposing, "Success to the Lodge of Confidence." Several other toasts followed, and after a most agreeable evening had been spent, enlivened by the singing of Bros. Johnson, Chambers, Webb, Odell, Rogers, sen., and others, the proceedings were brought to a close.

PERCY LODGE (No. 234).—This Lodge met at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 14th. The W.M., Bro. Burrell, presided, assisted by Bro. Tyerman, S.W.; Bro. J. R. Warren, J.W.; Bro. Davis, S.D.; Bro. Charnock, J.D.; and Bro. Kerr, I.G. After passing Bro. Gladman to the second degree, the Brethren proceeded to the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, when the result of the ballot was in favour of the S.W., Bro. Tyerman, without a dissentient voice. Bro. Thorn was re-elected Treasurer; and the veteran Bro. Rice, Tyler. Bro. J.W. Warren then said, he had much pleasure in reporting the success with which the removal of the Percy Lodge of Instruction to Bro. Ireland's, Masonic Hall, Fetter Lane, had met with, and expressed his confidence that it would speedily reach that high position amongst Lodges of Instruction it has hitherto occupied. At the close of the business, the Brethren retired to a sumptuous banquet, and, after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, retired at an early hour.

WELLINGTON LODGE (No. 805).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, Dec. 14th, at the Admiral Duncan, Deptford, under the presidency of Bro. Bailey, W.M.; assisted by Bro. Wadeson, S.W.; Bro. Harden, J.W., &c. Bro. Cole was passed to the second degree. The next business was the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, and the choice unanimously fell upon Bro. Wadeson, who returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him. It was afterwards resolved that every member should subscribe one guinea towards a fund for the four Masonic charities.

FITZROY LODGE (No. 830).—This Lodge met on Friday, Nov. 26th, at the headquarters of the Hon. Artillery Company, Finsbury. Bro. W. Foster Newton, W.M., presiding, supported by Bro. Captain Rough, Senior Warden; Bro. J. W. Long, Junior Warden; Bro. Peter Matthews, P.M. and Treasurer, &c., &c. On this occasion Mr. W. Adlard, the son of our old friend, Bro. Adlard, was initiated into Freemasonry. The Brethren were honoured with the company of Bro. Broughly, No. 22; Bro. Farrar, No. 22; Bro. Breffet, No. 227; Bro. Mobbs, W.M., 215; Bro. Ganz, No. 630; Bro. W. Ganz, No. 639. In the course of the evening, Bros. Ganz Senior and Junior, discoursed most excellent music, the one on the violin, the other on the piano, and altogether the Brethren spent a most agreeable evening.

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### INSTRUCTION.

ROYAL JUBILEE (No. 85).—At the weekly meeting of this Lodge, held at Bro. Ireland's, the Masonic Hall, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, on Sunday, Dec. 12th., Bro. Anslow presiding, as W.M., after the performance of the third ceremony and working of the sections, Bro. Brett, P.M., No. 206, proposed that the sum of £5 should be given from the funds of the Lodge towards the Annuity Fund of the

Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows. The motion was unanimously agreed to. Bro. Brett said he hoped the Lodge would be equally unanimous in the next proposition which he was about to make, and that was, that the sum they had just voted should be placed in the hands of Bro. Wake, the steward nominated to represent the Domatic Lodge at the ensuing festival. As it was well known that the members of the Domatic Lodge were the principal supporters of the Jubilee Lodge of Instruction, there being no night upon which a majority of that Lodge were not present, and of course had subscribed the greater part of the money, he thought it would be only fair that the Domatic Lodge should present this donation. Bro. Haydon seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

JOPPA LODGE (No. 223).—This Lodge held its usual meeting at Bro. Leach's, St. James's Tavern, Duke Street, Aldgate, on Sunday evening, December 19th, when the fifteen sections were very ably worked by the following Brethren, Bro. I. Saqui, occupying the chair as W.M. and putting the questions:—First lecture: Bros. Jonas Solomon, David Marks, De Solla, Henry Solomon, Hon. Sec., S. E. Moss, B. Drukker, Brett. Second lecture: Bros. Ladd, W.M. elect, No. 247, S. E. Moss, De Solla, B. Drukker, Brett. Third lecture: Bros. David Marks, Joel Phillips, Brett.

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## PROVINCIAL.

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### BERKSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

ON the 7th of May, 1852, a Grand Lodge was held at Reading, and, after a lapse of six years and a half, the Brethren were again called together on Monday, December 20th, at the Town Hall, Windsor: and, after all, came to a "stale, flat, and unprofitable conclusion." The time and season were alike inconvenient for Brethren who have to travel long distances. At three o'clock there were assembled about forty Brethren, who, on the arrival of the officials, were marshalled with considerable ceremony to advance in due order. The V.W. Bro. R. Gibson, D. Prov. G.M., occupied the throne, and informed the Brethren that, in consequence of an accident, the Provincial Grand Master was unable to attend; and he had directed that the Prov. Grand Lodge was to be adjourned till the 23rd March, when it would be held at Reading, and that then the appointments to office would be made.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then opened in form—such as it was—being in strength in the west and established in the south; each officer having on his pedestal his responses in writing. A code of by-laws, which had been ordered at a previous meeting, was read.

Bro. How, No. 861, wished to know if these laws had a retrospective effect, or what the laws were that previously governed the province.

The Prov. G. Sec. said there were no by-laws previously, and that consequently those now promulgated would take effect after their confirmation.

Bro. How then asked how it was that no summons had been sent to the Buckingham Lodge, either in 1852 or on the present occasion.

The Prov. G. Sec. said he had sent the summons to Uxbridge, where he thought the Lodge was held.

The by-laws were then adopted, and the Provincial Grand Lodge closed, the whole business not occupying an hour.

There was a banquet at the Castle Hotel, the attendance at which was very small.



We are informed that the accident which the Provincial Grand Master has met with is, that he had cut his hand with a bill-hook while engaged in trimming his hedges.

### BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, December 30th, Royal Sussex (221), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Friday, 31st.—*Instruction.*—Ditto, at 7.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Scientific Lodge* (No. 105).—At the annual meeting of this Lodge, on Monday evening, December 13th, Bro. Westmorland, of Jesus College, was elected W.M. for the year ensuing, and received the congratulations of the Brethren of the Lodge. The new W.M. will be installed on the second Monday in January.

### CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Monday, December 27th, Boscawen (1000), Britannia Hotel, Chace-water, at 7.

### DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Thursday, December 30th, St. Mary's, Bull Inn, Bridport, at 7.

### DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Monday, December 27th, Marquis of Granby (146), Freemasons' Hall, Durham, at 7; Tuesday, 28th, St. Hilda (292), Golden Lion Hotel, South Shields; Thursday, 30th, Restoration (128), Town Hall, Darlington, at 7.

SOUTH SHIELDS—*St. Hilda's Lodge*, (No. 292).—The regular monthly meeting of the Brethren of this Lodge was held in the Lodge Room, at Bro. Carmon's, Golden Lion Hotel, on Monday, Dec. 13th, the W.M., Bro. Forster, presiding, supported by his various officers. Around the chair we noticed the following Brethren:—R. Medcalfe, D. Prov. G.M., and W. Twizell, Prov. J.G.D. for the Province of Northumberland; E. D. Davis, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., and R. Nayler, Prov. J.G.D. for the Province of Durham; P.Ms. Toshach, Barker, and Tulloch, No. 624; and T. Crauford, W.M. elect of St. George's Lodge, No. 624, North Shields. After the minutes had been read and the ballot taken for several candidates, the W.M. elect, Bro. J. J. Oliver, S.W., was introduced to Bro. Davis for installation by Bro. Nayler. Bro. Oliver having been duly charged and obligated, was placed in the chair, and declared W.M. of the Lodge for the ensuing twelve months; the beautiful and impressive ceremony of installation being conducted by Bro. Davis with his accustomed ability, and in a masterly manner, assisted by Bros. Ridley and Nayler. Bro. Davis, on retiring to depart for the train to Newcastle, was cordially saluted with Masonic honours, after having received an enthusiastic vote of thanks for his services during the evening. The following Brethren were appointed and during the evening invested officers for the year:—J. Hinde, S.W.; J. N. Buckland, J.W.; J. L. Barker, and J. Roddam, Treas. and Sec. *pro tem.*; T. Stockdale, S.D.; J. J. Hindmarch, J.D.; J. Watt, Organist; W. Barlow, I.G.; R. Mackay, and J. Hutchinson, Stewards; and J. Deccar, Tyler. The W.M. invested Bro. Forster immediate P.M. for the ensuing year. The Brethren then adjourned to refreshment, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and duly responded to in true Masonic style. The health of the W.M. was proposed by Bro. P.M. Forster, and responded by the Brethren with honours and cheers. After several propositions had been received, also one to contribute to the funds now raising to open the soup kitchen of the town, the Lodge was closed in due form. The installation dinner is fixed for Tuesday, the 28th December.

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge.*—Wednesday, December 29th, Foundation (97), Freemasons' Hall, Cheltenham, at 5.

STROUD.—*Sherborne Lodge* (No. 1004).—The annual festival of the above Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 7th instant. Bro. G. F. Newmarch, W.M., in the chair.

The usual formal business having been concluded, the ceremony of installation was proceeded with, the Hon. James Dutton, Prov. G. M. of Gloucester, officiating as installing Master, when Bro. H. R. Luckes, Prov. G.D., was presented for installation by Bro. G. F. Newmarch, D. Prov. G.M., Gloucester. The ceremony of installation was performed in a most imposing manner, and the W.M. appointed his officers, and invested with their respective insignia the following Brethren—Bros. Joseph Gainer, S.W.; George Smith, J.W.; William Ellis, Dir. Cers.; W. H. Freston, Treas.; Rev. J. Kaye Booker, Chaplain; William Ellison, Secretary; P. P. Miles, S.D.; J. Cowle, J.D.; James Chew, Organist; J. S. Strange, I.G.; J. Holland, Tyler. One member was proposed and seconded to be balloted for next meeting, with a view to his assuming the post of Tyler. A vote of thanks was unanimously carried in favour of Bro. G. F. Newmarch for his unvarying kindness, and his devoted attention to the Sherborne Lodge during the time he filled the office of W.M. The business of the evening having been concluded, and the Lodge closed in perfect harmony, the Brethren adjourned to the banquet.

### HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 29th, Economy (90), Black Swan, Winchester, at 7; Phoenix (319), High Street, Portsmouth, at 7.

### KENT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, December 28th, Emulation (376), Bull Inn, Dartford, at 7.

### LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 29th, Integrity (189), Cross Street Chambers, Manchester, at 6; St. John's (434), Three Tuns, Bolton, at 6½. *Chapter*.—Thursday, 30th, Virtue (177), Masonic Rooms, Manchester, at 5.

OLDHAM.—*Lodge of Friendship* (No. 344).—This Lodge assembled at the Angel Hotel, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, to celebrate the festival of St. John the Evangelist, on which occasion the W. Bro. Wm. Henry Brideoake was installed Master for the ensuing year, by Bro. J. Gaitskell, P. Prov. J.G. Deacon, after which the following officers were appointed and invested, viz.:—Bros. H. Wm. Letter, as P.M.; Rev. James Bumstead, Chaplain; Thos. Mattinson, Treasurer; Isaac Gaitskill, L.M. and Sec.; John Ponsonby, S.W.; William Rye, J.W.; Reuben Cooper, S.D.; James Mannock, J.D. At six o'clock the Brethren were called from labour to refreshment, and sat down to a very excellent banquet, prepared for the occasion. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed,—many of them very appropriately responded to. The proceedings were enlivened by several excellent glees, &c., sung by the Lincolnshire Choral Union. In the course of the evening two handsome P.M.'s jewels were presented to Bros. John Wild and Samuel Brown, as a token of regard by the members, for a long and zealous Masonic career of twenty years devoted to the welfare and prosperity of the Lodge. About eleven o'clock the Lodge was called from refreshment to labour, and closed,—a very pleasant evening having been spent.

### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 29th, St. George's Lodge (35), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 4; Derby (1026), Derby Arms, Bootle, at 5. *Chapter*.—Monday, 27th, Liverpool (368), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 267).—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Wellington Hotel, on Monday, December 6th, it being the regular meeting, and Messrs. John Woods, Robert Morrison, John G. Wrenn, and H. B. Gaskell, being duly elected, were initiated by the W.M., Bro. Holme. Bro. Singlesby was passed to the second degree by Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., and Bros. Bryce, Skirvin, Nixon, and Willmer were raised to the degree of M.M. Bro. C. J. Banister called the attention of the members of the Lodge to a Lodge of Instruction, connected with the Mariners' Lodge, No. 310, and to one about to be formed in connexion with the Merchant's Lodge, as it was by this means only that the true

and proper working was to be carried out. His views were also supported by the W.M. of Lodge No. 35, and the visiting Brethren generally. The business of the Lodge concluded, the Brethren adjourned to the supper-room. Among the visitors were Bro. Bullen, P.M., P.G.D., Cheshire; Bro. Atherton, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.; Allendar, P.M., Prov. G.S.; Bros. Drake, Lewin, and several others. A very harmonious evening was spent, some most excellent Masonic and sentimental songs being sung with great taste.

#### COMING OF AGE OF LORD SKELMERSDALE.

ORMSKIRK.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 845).—The Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, who a few weeks ago was initiated into the mysteries of the Order by dispensation, in the St. George's Lodge, at Liverpool, attained his majority on Wednesday, the 15th instant. His mansion, Lathom House, and its grounds, presented a scene of unusual animation. Congratulatory addresses and replies, festive hospitality, music and dancing, decorative and pyrotechnic display, were the order of the day.

The Brethren of the Ormskirk Lodge presented an address upon the occasion. By dispensation granted by the Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire, the Lodge of Harmony, No. 845, of Ormskirk, was opened at Lathom House by the D. Prov. G.M., Sir Thomas Hesketh, supported by Bro. Lord Skelmersdale, and the Prov. Grand Officers, amongst whom we noticed Bros. J. Walmsley, Prov. G. Treas.; Hess, Prov. G.D.; P. Maddox, Prov. G.R.; James Hamer, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Lambert, P. Prov. G.D.; Atherton, Allender, J. Pepper, and C. J. Banister, Prov. G. Stewards, and about one hundred and twenty of the Brethren from the Ormskirk, Southport, and Liverpool Lodges.

The minutes having been read, it was agreed to permit the presence of ladies in the Lodge, and the Brethren were honoured by a visit from the Countess of Derby, and other distinguished persons stopping at Lathom House. Bro. Fairhurst, Secretary, was called upon to read the following address, which was beautifully engrossed on vellum:—

“Lodge of Harmony, No. 845, Ormskirk.

“To Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale.

“My Lord,—It is with feelings of unmingled satisfaction that we are thus permitted to show our respect to you lordship this day, being the celebration of your lordship attaining your majority.

“It is highly interesting to such of us as may be considered more immediately your lordship's neighbours,—the more so as we are witnesses of the high esteem in which your honoured and much respected father was held amongst us. To have known him was to love and respect him. Such as was the father, may the son be.

“But, my lord, to us as Freemasons—members of the same brotherhood—it is peculiarly interesting to have this opportunity of congratulating your lordship as a brother on attaining your majority, and taking your position as a nobleman of the freest land in the world; and it is our earnest prayer that the great Architect of the universe, whose all-seeing eye is ever upon us, may guide and protect you in all things.

“It is evident to all that we are living in eventful times, and it may be that, from your position as a peer of the realm, you will have arduous duties to perform; nevertheless, my lord, we have a confident hope that the principles of the ancient and honourable Order of which we are members will encourage you in the performance of every duty, sustain you in every trial, and with the blessing of a kind Providence, direct all your labours to a successful issue.

“As a landlord, we trust you will ever be found treading the same paths as your late honourable and much esteemed grandfather, the late Lord Skelmersdale,—a nobleman who ever prided himself in the welfare of his tenantry, and whose name will ever be cherished amongst them.

“In conclusion, my lord, we earnestly pray that your lordship may long be spared to us in the enjoyment of every moral and social virtue.

“We are, my lord, on behalf of the Lodge of Harmony, No. 845, your lordship's most humble and obedient servants,

“James Hamer, W.M.; Benj. Towndrow, S.W. James Bromley, J.W.; A. D.



Goss, P.M.; William Smith, P.M.; John B. Lambert, P.M.; Richard Thomases, Treas.; Enoch Fairhurst, Sec."

Lord Skelmersdale, in reply, expressed a hope that all his actions would be directed by Masonic sentiments, and that he should endeavour to imitate the example of his father and grandfather, and ever have the interest of Masonry at heart.

His lordship then proceeded to another apartment to receive the address of the inhabitants of Ormskirk.

The dining room in which the Lodge was held presented a very interesting appearance, there being more than twenty ladies present. The Masonic anthem being sung, the ladies retired.

Bro. Lord Skelmersdale was proposed as a joining member to the Ormskirk Lodge, and invited the Brethren to partake of refreshment.

The Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren returned to Ormskirk, where the Lodge was opened for the purpose of electing the W.M. for the next year. The unanimous election of the members was in favour of the S.W., and he was saluted by the Brethren with the accustomed honours. The Brethren and visitors then adjourned to the banquet, and after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, they separated.

PRESTON.—*Lodge of Concord* (No. 429).—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Stanley Arms, on Thursday, December 16th, it being the day for installing the W.M. elect, Bro. Wm. Brown, who was introduced by Bro. J. Wilcockson, jun., P.M. and Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., P.G. Sec. for West Lancashire, to the installing W.M. A Board of Installed Masters having been opened, and the new W.M. placed in the chair, he appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Arthur Clemmy, S.W.; Michael Massey, J.W.; Thos. Ord, Sec.; Josh. Goodier, S.D.; Josh. Norwood, J.D.; John Marsh, I.G. The Treasurer, Bro. Wilcockson; and Bro. Samuel Ashton, Tyler, were unanimously elected. Mr. Wm. Henrick was initiated by Bro. J. Wilcockson, P.M.; and Bro. Harrison Veevers raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M. Prov. G. Sec., raised Bro. Williamson, and gave the traditional history, and charge, and explained the working tools with his usual earnestness. The Lodge was then closed to the first degree; and after the business of the Lodge was completed, the Brethren adjourned to refreshment. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly proposed and responded to, the Worshipful Master's health was proposed and drunk with enthusiasm. The Worshipful Master, on returning thanks, expressed a hope, that with the assistance of the Past Masters and his officers, he would be able to direct the Lodge with satisfaction to the Brethren, and trusted that the kind advice given by P.M. Bro. C. J. Banister, would be carried out by all the newly appointed officers. The Worshipful Master having proposed better health to the immediate P.M., which every Brother joined most heartily in, Bro. J. Wilcockson, jun., P.M., returned thanks in a very feeling speech, and hoped that he should be able to assist them in establishing a Lodge of Instruction, which was greatly required for the proper working of the Lodge.

## NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, December 30th, Perseverance (258), Lamb Inn, Norwich, at 8.

NORWICH.—*Social Lodge* (No. 110).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was numerously attended on Tuesday, December 14th, at the large room, Royal Hotel, the W.M., Sir Henry J. Stracey, Bart., in the chair, and the proper officers also were in attendance. The Lodge having been opened, Mr. Scott was initiated into Masonry by the W.M. Bro. Alfred Jno. Collins, S.W., was elected W.M. for the ensuing year; the installation is fixed for Tuesday, January 11th, 1859. The sum of six guineas was voted to the Boys and Girls Schools. The Lodge was then closed, and a joyous evening spent by the Brethren.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 29th, Apollo (460), Masonic Hall, at 4.

## SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, December 29th, Salopian of Charity (135), Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 7.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, December 27th, Tynte (528), Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Prov. G. Lodge of Emergency was held on the 7th inst., at the Lamb Inn, Bridgwater, for the purpose of appointing a Provincial Grand Secretary (caused by the resignation of Bro. A. P. Browne), which was presided over by the R. W. Provincial Grand Master, Col. C. K. K. Tynte, who appeared in excellent health and spirits. The Lodge was opened at high twelve by the W.M. and Brethren of the Lodge of Perpetual Friendship, who received the R.W. Prov. G.M., and his officers with due Masonic honours. The ceremony of installing the Provincial Grand Secretary was performed by the R.W. Prov. G.M., who conferred this distinguished honour upon Bro. Christopher Babbage, of Bridgwater, with the unanimous approbation of the Craft assembled. At the installation, Col. C. J. K. Tynte, R.W. Prov. G.M. for Monmouth, Bro. Randolph, D. Prov. G.M. for Somerset, as well as the officers from the various Lodges, were present. The choice of Prov. G.Sec. has met with the general approval of the province. The business of the Lodge having terminated, it closed in perfect harmony.

BATH.—*Royal Sussex Lodge* (No. 61).—This Lodge held its anniversary meeting on Monday, the 6th December, at the Masonic Hall, Bath. There was a large attendance of Brethren on the occasion, and the W.M., Bro. C. W. Oliver, on vacating the chair, feelingly expressed his thanks to the Brethren, particularly his officers, for the regularity of their attendance, and the zeal and ability they had shown in the efficient and cheerful discharge of the unusually arduous duties they had to perform during the past year. The installation was then proceeded with, and Bro. Oliver in a most able and impressive manner installed Bro. Charles Wilsen into the chair. The W.M. then appointed the following officers:—Bro. Oliver, P.M.; Bro. Wm. Smith, S.W.; Bro. R. D. Conmans, J.W.; Bro. Dr. Tunstall, Treasurer; Bro. C. F. Munshaw, Secretary; Bro. Rd. King, S.D.; Bro. E. T. Payne, J.D.; Bro. C. Lowe, I.G.; and, at the vote of the Lodge, presented Bro. Hopkins with his sword of office as Tyler. The Brethren adjourned to a banquet, at Bro. Amery's Hotel, to which upwards of fifty sat down, including his worship, the Mayor, Bro. Dr. Falconer, and visiting Brethren from the provinces of Wilts, Leicester, Bristol, &c.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*Lodge of Honour* (No. 769).—The usual monthly meeting was held on Friday, December 10th, when about fifty Brethren assembled. The Lodge having been opened by the W.M., Bro. Gough, the R.W. Prov. G.M., Colonel Vernon, was announced; having entered, accompanied by his Prov. Grand Officers, he was saluted with the usual honours. He then took the chair, while the minutes of the last regular Lodge, also of a Lodge of emergency, were read, which he put for confirmation. The W.M. resumed the gavel, and opened the Lodge in the second degree; examined Bros. Rosenthal, Seagrave, and Parkes, as to their proficiency in it; after which they were duly raised, the ceremony being performed by the W.M. in a most impressive manner. The Lodge was then resumed in the first degree. A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws, and other business transacted. The Prov. G.M. said he could not permit the Lodge to be closed without expressing the great gratification he had experienced in being present that evening, and witnessing not only the able manner in which the Lodge was presided over by the W.M.; and also testifying his approval of the admirable manner in which all the other officers performed their duties. He had

shown before the assembled province the estimation in which he held the merits of Bro. Gough, by giving him the purple at the last provincial meeting: he had now the pleasure of handing to him the jewel of his office, that of Prov. G. Deacon. He was unable to do so on the former occasion, as the jewel was missing. Bro. W. Burton, P. Prov. S.G.W., begged to remind the Brethren that the Masonic ball at Walsall would take place in January, and as the proceeds would be applied to Masonic charities; he hoped that it would be well supported. Bro. Rev. W. L. Rosenthal was appointed Chaplain. Several visitors were present from the neighbouring Lodges in Dudley and Walsall.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, December 27th, St. Paul's (51), Union Hotel, Birmingham, at 4.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, December 27th, Hope and Charity (523), Black Horse, Kidderminster, at 7½; Tuesday, 28th, Stability (824), Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, at 6½; Wednesday, 29th, Perseverance (838), Freemasons' Tavern, Dudley, at 6½.

#### YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 29th, Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 7; Friday, 31st, North York (876), Station Hotel, Middlesborough, at 7. *Chapters*.—Friday, 31st, Humber (65), Freemasons' Hall, Hull, at 8; Minerva (311), Masonic Hall, Hull, at 8.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, December 27th, Philanthropic (382), Private Room, Leeds, at 7; Friday, 31st, St. George's (298), Town Hall, Doncaster, at 7; *Instruction*—Alfred (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 7.

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## MARK MASONRY.

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#### METROPOLITAN.

BON ACCORD LODGE (No. 1—*Leigh Constitution*).—At a meeting held on Wednesday, December 15th, present—Bro. George Harcourt, *M.D.*, W.M.; Bro. J. T. Keddell, as S.W.; Bro. Alex. W. Adair, J.W.; Bro. G. B. Cole, P.M.; Bro. Dr. Norton, Treas.; Bro. W. L. Collins, Sec.; Bros. G. Lambert, W. H. Davis, J. H. Hammerton, and others—a ballot was taken for the election of some candidates for advancement, none of whom, however, were present. After the disposal of sundry routine business, the Worshipful Master rose and said, a most pleasing duty fell to his lot, in presenting, in the name of the Bon Accord Lodge, the testimonials voted at its previous meeting, to Bros. Cole and Collins. Masons were told that the hope of reward sweetened labour; the reward they sought was the acknowledgment they had well discharged their duties. To that acknowledgment this Lodge had been pleased to add the elegant presents before him. Bro. Dr. Norton, as one of the co-founders of the Lodge, remarked, that each of its Masters had not only been able, but had thoroughly discharged the duties of his office; and he had no doubt, the Worshipful Master then presiding would, as faithfully as his predecessors, perform the duties of his station. With regard to the Secretary (Bro. Collins), no one knew so well as himself (the Treasurer), the arduous duties he had to discharge; his services were invaluable, and richly deserved the testimonial of the Brethren. Bro. Cole said, he was much gratified in having his services recognized in so marked a manner. It was pleasing to carry, on his retirement from the chair, the approbation of his Brethren. He certainly never contemplated, that in addition to their commendation, he should



receive such elegant testimonials. They would be heirlooms, which his children might with pride exhibit in testimony alike of his fidelity and their generosity. Bro. Collins acknowledged his inability to find words adequate for expression of his feelings on the occasion. The testimonial had with him a double value; it not only was a reward for past services, but was given while he was still in office. The present to Bro. Cole was a silver gilt wine cup, and tea cup and saucer, the former bearing this inscription:—"Presented to Bro. George Beauchamp Cole, by the Bon Accord Lodge of Mark Masters, in acknowledgment of his services as W.M. in the years 1856 and 1857." The testimonial to Bro. Collins, was a silver winecup, bearing this inscription:—"Presented to Brother William Louis Collins, Honorary Secretary, by the Bon Accord Lodge of Mark Masters. December 15, 1858." The Lodge was then closed till February.

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## ROYAL ARCH.

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### PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

TAUNTON—*Chapter of Sincerity* (No. 327).—The members of this Chapter met at Clarke's Hotel, Taunton, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., when there was a goodly number of Companions in attendance. The business was of the ordinary nature, that of propositions for the office of Principals for the ensuing year, &c. The next meeting will be held on the second Wednesday in February, when the new Principals will be installed, and several Brethren eligible for the degree exalted.

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## ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

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### METROPOLITAN CHAPTER.

INVICTA ROSE CROIX CHAPTER.—The consecration took place on Friday last, at Bro. De Grey's, Freemasons' Hotel, Woolwich, by the Ill. Bros. Charles John Vigne, John A. D. Cox, and George B. Cole, of the Supreme Council of the 33°, and there were also present, Bros. Dr. Hinxman, Major Clarke, Capt. T. Phillips, Lieut. Alderson, W. H. Bernhard, and J. How. The Chapter after being duly opened and proclaimed, Bro. Cole acting as M.W. Sov., and Bro. Cox G. Marshal, then proceeded to the installation of the following Brethren: William H. Carter, John Henderson, Peter Laird, Edward Read, Henry Read, James Smyth, Geo. A. Taylor, and John Willinen Figg. Although the space was somewhat circumscribed, the rooms were admirably arranged by Bro. Tesky, the Tyler of the Supreme Council. Bro. Vigne, then, as the senior member of the Council, Bro. Cox acting as Prelate, installed Bro. Hinxman the first Sov. of the Invicta Chapter, and he was saluted in due form. The M.W. Sov. then appointed as his officers, Bros. Clarke, first General; Bro. Alderson, second General; Bro. Carter, Prelate; Bro. Laird, Raphael; Bro. Smyth, Organist. The Chapter may be congratulated on having for a member an accomplished musician in Bro. Smyth, who accompanied the ceremonial on the harmonium. The Chapter having been closed and a meeting announced early in the new year, the Brethren gathered around the social board under the presidency of the M.W. Sov. Bro. Hinxman, after honouring the toast of "Our Queen," next proposed "Bro. Dr. Leeson, Sov. of the Order," whose

extensive learning and indefatigable attention in conducting the affairs of the Order entitled him to the esteem and gratitude of all who knew him. Dr. Hinxman then proposed "The Supreme Council," under whose warrant the Chapter was constituted, but more especially referred to the services rendered by those Brethren who had attended to consecrate it; Bros. Cox and Cole. To this, Bro. Cole, in acknowledgment said, it afforded the Supreme Council much pleasure to find their principles extending in the provinces, especially this, the most beautiful degree in Masonry, it being one which, from its nature could not fail to impress every brother admitted into it, and he sincerely hoped that each who had taken it that day would not forget his O.B. to promulgate its principles. He was gratified in being able to congratulate them on being presided over by so able a Mason as Bro. Hinxman, of whom he had such knowledge as enabled him to predict that the Invicta Chapter would long be an ornament to the Order. It gave himself and Bro. Cox great pleasure to attend on this occasion, and they would be at all times happy to give their assistance whenever it was required. Bro. Cox then proposed the health of Dr. Hinxman, the M.W. Sov., whom they had the pleasure of installing into the chair. The Supreme Council was much gratified to find the Chapter had chosen so excellent a Mason, one so well known in every department of Masonry, and one held in such high esteem by all who were acquainted with him. The M.W. Sov. in reply said, that he hoped by applying himself diligently to his work he should be deserving the commendations bestowed upon him, and he assured them the transactions of that day would stimulate him to exertion, so that the Supreme Council would not regret the inauguration of the Invicta Chapter; knowing that he had those around him who would aid his own efforts, he was most sanguine of its success, and that at some future day he should meet all then present and show by their deeds what had been done by the Chapter. The M.W. Sov. next proposed "The Visitors," Bros. Bernhard and How thanking them for their attendance, which compliment the Brothers acknowledged. The M.W. Sov., in proposing his principal officers, spoke in terms of eulogy of Bros. Clarke and Alderson; to this they in response assured their chief that, knowing the great duties imposed upon them, they would be diligent in discharging them with fidelity, so that the motto of the Chapter might be *nulli secundus*. After the "Newly admitted Brethren" and the other officers had been duly recognized, the closing toast, "To all poor and distressed Masons," was given by Bro. Tesky, and the Brethren separated.

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#### PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Vernon Chapter*.—S.P.R.C., H.R.D.M.—A convocation of this Chapter was holden at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, December 14th, when Comps. Gough, Stanway, Bullock, and Lindsay were exalted to the supreme order. The Chapter was presided over by the M.W.S., Bro. Ward, who conducted the ceremonies in a very efficient manner.

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### SCOTLAND.

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#### GLASGOW.

LODGE ST. MARK.—This numerous and influential Lodge held their regular monthly meeting on Monday, the 6th instant, in their own unique and chaste hall; present, Bros. Donald Campbell, R.W.M.; Thomas Stout, S.W.; Alexander Burrell, J.W.; G. A. Walker Arnott, *L.L.D.*, P.D. Prov. G.M.; the Rev. W. D. Henderson, Prov. G. Chap., and about eighty of the Brethren. The Lodge having been opened, the minute of the former meeting was read and confirmed. The Rev.

Hugh Park, of Cumbernauld, was proposed for initiation, and all the Brethren being unanimous, he was introduced and initiated in a most impressive manner. Thereafter, Bro. the Rev. W. D. Henderson (who is also Chaplain to the Lodge St. Mark), enlightened the Brethren present with a lecture, entitled, "Masonry; its Beauties;" the subject was illustrated with new and striking features, and evidently showed that the reverend brother was thoroughly versed in the principles, the symbols, the tools, and implements of our Order. This being the usual monthly meeting for the nomination of office bearers for the following year, the same accordingly took place, and the election will be proceeded with on St. John's day, the 27th. With the unanimous consent of the Brethren, the Rev. Bros. Falconer of Denny, and Maclean of Calton, were affiliated as honorary members. There were four clergymen present. The Lodge was called from labour, and after spending a happy and harmonious evening, was closed at eleven, each and all uniting most heartily in the toast of "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again."

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## AMERICA.

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We have received the following intelligence from a correspondent in the United States.

*Louisville, Nov. 27, 1858.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—As an item of Masonic intelligence to the Brethren of the Ancient and Accepted Rite throughout the world, I herewith send you—under my own private seal, the accompanying list of officers of the Grand Consistory of the State of Kentucky, United States of America, (under the jurisdiction of supreme council sitting at Charleston, South Carolina), elected at the annual meeting held on 22nd November, 1858, corresponding to 15th day of the month, Kisler, A.M., 5619. I will also send one to every consistory in the world, as instructed by the Grand Consistory. It affords me, Most Excellent Brother, to be thus enabled to open a correspondence with you, most unbounded satisfaction. I have repeatedly been enabled through the kindness of our mutual friend and Bro. W.M. Rob Morris, G.M. of Kentucky, to peruse the pages of that excellent magazine published by you. Every Mason may be well proud of it, and of all the members of our Consistory none more so than myself, from the simple fact that it is published under the flag of old England. Not English myself, I am so near akin to it that it is the same; I claim old Ireland as my native land, and the city of Cork as the home of my birth and boyhood, and feel that although I have spent some years here and expect this to be my home, I feel that I should not die contented did I not once more tread her shores, and once at least partake of that knightly hospitality which my Companions would extend to a poor and weary pilgrim travelling from afar; this I expect to do some day, how soon our G.M. alone can tell, but I think before many years. Now, my dear brother, if you will have no objection, I sometimes get items of Masonic intelligence that may be you would have no objection to receive. If such is the case, I will be enabled often to drop you a line with an item. I am well aware Bro. Morris furnishes articles for the *Magazine*, and I do not for one moment pretend to say anything I could write would have the same style of composition as his; he is a writer by nature. I have never written much on any subject, but what I design to give you would be facts without any embellishment.

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## ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Consistory of Kentucky of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, held in the Masonic Temple, Louisville, on the 15th day of month



Kisler, A.M. 5619, corresponding to 22nd Nov. A.D. 1858, the following Knights were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:—Sirs Rob Morris, G.M. of Kentucky, K.T., Ill. Commander-in-chief; J. J. Hirschwell, K.T., Ill.D. Commander-in-chief; Frank Tryon, K.T., 1st Lieutenant; J. O. Cowling K.T., 2nd Lieutenant; Frederick Webber, K.T., Grand Chancellor, &c., Isaac Cromie, K.T., G. Treas.; E. D. Cook, G. Architect; C. Burwange, K.T., G. Steward; H. Hudson, K.T., G.M. of Cers.; H. W. Gray, K.T.; G. Standard Bearer; L. V. White, K.T., G. Capt. of Guard; R. C. Matthews, K.T., G. Tyler.

### ROYAL ARCH.

THE annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Kentucky, was held at their Masonic Hall, Lexington, on Monday, the 11th day of October, 1858; there being present the M.E. Comp. Rev. W. H. Forsythe, G.H.P.; E. Comps. W. M. Samuel, D.G.H.P.; Thomas Todd, G.K.; T. N. Wise, G.S.; Comps. Philip Swigert, G. Sec.; A. G. Hodges, G. Treas.; Rev. J. A. Merrick, G. Chap.; Theodore Kohlhas, G.C.H., *pro tem.*; Frank Tryon, G.C.G., *pro tem.*; D. D. Richardson, G.S. and T., &c., &c.

A constitutional number of Chapters being represented, the Grand Chapter was opened according to ancient form, when the Throne of Grace was addressed by the Rev. Grand Chaplain.

The Grand High Priest addressed the Grand Chapter as follows:—"Companions: Another year has passed away, with all its privileges, enjoyments, and distinctions. Some that met with us as Companions in this hall have gone hence for ever, to the Great High Priest above, to rest from their labours, and receive their endless and everlasting reward. They have ceased from their labour—their works do follow them. I congratulate you, Brethren and Companions, that we are permitted again to meet in peace and brotherly love to do, as representatives of the subordinate Chapters, whatever may come before us as the Grand Chapter, for the success and prosperity of the Craft. The past year among us has been one of peace, prosperity, and brotherly love. Throughout our entire jurisdiction the Craft have all been regularly at work. Success and prosperity have crowned their labours, for which we have reason to be thankful to God, and be encouraged to press on for more light. The Craft have been doing good work, true work, and square work—just such work as will entitle them to receive good wages. The mandates that have been issued in the Grand Council in the East, have been received through the south, and obeyed in the west. It is not my purpose to enter into a long eulogy of our beloved and time honoured institution. This she does not require from my hands. Still, I must say, it was the first institution 'humane' organized on the earth, and has long stood the wreck of ages, and the waste of time. It is now, and has always stood, pre-eminently above all mere human institutions, as a blessing to the race and a light for the world, being eyes for the blind, feet for the lame, clothing for the naked, bread for the hungry, water for the thirsty, a home for the stranger, a paragon of all good, a brotherhood that has no end. The *ab initio* of this our ancient institution may be somewhat obscure, when we go back to that time when darkness covered the face of the great deep, and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters, and God said, "Let there be light, and there was light," and God declared that it was good. We may safely say that it is the first and best institution of human origin on the earth. That its morality rests upon the great light that God has given to the world, to wit, the Bible. Its ethics rest upon Christianity; it is the source of moral light and moral love; its doctrines are the doctrines of patriotism and brotherly love; its sentiments are those of exalted benevolence; its great work is to purify, elevate and bless; all that is good, kind, and charitable, it encourages; and that which is vicious and cruel, it reprobates. That charity spoken of by the Apostle Paul enters into it in every part. That charity that covers a multitude of faults; that charity that believeth all things, endureth all things, hopeth all things, is kind, without partiality or hypocrisy, full of good fruits—the foundation stone of Masonry, it rests on unity, strength, beauty. Masonry is like

the mighty creation that God has created. Its unity, strength, and beauty is seen in all its parts; the heavens declare his glory, the firmament showeth forth his handy work. This great sisterhood of worlds that God has made, moves on in wisdom, strength and beauty. The sun in his shining glory declares his omnipresence, the fixed rock his unchangeableness, the unmoveable mountain his strength. The heavens, earth and sea obey his decrees. The beauty of God in the natural creation has called up the admiration of all intelligences which God has created, for more than five thousand years. His wisdom and knowledge are unsearchable, past finding out. 'What is man, poor, feeble man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man, that thou dost condescend to visit him?'

"Masonry is orthodox in her doctrines,—our doctrines are—unity, strength, beauty; intelligence, morality, brotherly love; intelligence, wisdom, relief; darkness, light, rights; faith, hope, charity; corruption, life, resurrection; sin, a mediator, eternal life.

"We are taught by the incarnation of the Logos, the Son of God; that He brought light and immortality to light; that he is the light and life of the world; that we are raised from the grave, not by the Shiboleth; not by the Tubal Cain, 'but by the Theos,' by the power of Him that sprang from the tribe of Judah; He is the Shilo, the Messiah of the world; He is the Royal Arch of the world, by which all who will may pass from time to eternity, and be blessed; He is the way, the truth, and the life. Masonry teaches us how to attain the just magnitude of all things; to our inordinate affections the art of moderation. It inspires the soul with true magnanimity; teaches us how to be affable, to love with true affection, to pay to things sacred a just attention; instructs us how to keep silence, to maintain and keep secrecy, to preserve and keep security; to whom is due obedience; to observe good order; how to be noble, how to be natural and neighbourly, and how to show our Masonic character at all times and in all places. We have now living upon the earth more than five hundred millions of the human race, found in more than five hundred nations, speaking more than four thousand dialects, organized into eighty-three human governments, good and bad. More than four hundred churches, all following the true or false Christ, yet it is true to say that Masonry, from the beginning of creation down, through all nations, governments, and people, we have had but one Masonic church, but one dialect, one faith, one Lord, one baptism. It is true, wherever you may go on earth, you may make yourself known to all true Masons. To the Hebrew, Greek, Roman, or Englishman; this you may do without mistake or blunder; it is a passport for all, and unites all throughout this wide world—kings on their thrones, with the beggar by the way side. The order has entered a large portion of the nations of the earth, and wherever it has gone it has mitigated human misery, elevated humanity, given rights, given distinction, given elevation, made men better men, better citizens, better members of the church of God, better husbands, better sons—a blessing to all. Here then is a body of men, composed of all classes and professions, entertaining all kinds of opinions on religion and politics, living in all the States of this our beloved government, and throughout the wide, wide world, who come together and exhibit the utmost harmony and love; not a word of opprobrium escapes from the lips of any one to wound the feelings of another; the fierce anathemas of sects are unheard; no extravagances are indulged in; everything is done in decency and in order; everything is done in a respectful and dignified manner; the bitterest political enemies meet face to face, and you would never know, by their words or actions, that they do not belong to the same party. Religionists of the most opposite belief, embrace each other in the arms of our exalted charity. Fanaticism finds no entrance into this brotherhood; not a wave disturbs the waters of this our inner temple; no hydra comes up from the great deep to break up the peace, unity and prosperity of this our beloved institution. All is unity, all is strength, all is beauty, all is love.

"And now, Companions, may unity, peace, and brotherly love prevail in all matters of business that shall come before this Grand Chapter, and may the blessings of that God that dwelt in the bush, shine upon us and bless us."

Comp. Hodges, Grand Treas., submitted his annual report, and a variety of business, including the granting of charters for five new Chapters, was transacted.

## THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY has left Osborne, and arrived at Windsor on Monday, where the royal family will spend the Christmas holidays. The *Court Circular* merely records the daily walks and rides of the Queen and her children. The Prince Consort shoots occasionally. The Prince of Wales returned on Thursday night from Berlin.—Senor Mon, Spanish ambassador to the court of the Tuileries, has been officially received by the Emperor of the French, who, to the address of the Spanish statesman, has replied with the assurance that France esteems the preservation of amicable relations with Spain beyond everything. It is asserted that M. de Montalembert has received a letter from the Count de Chambord, congratulating him on the independent attitude he has assumed, and expressing the sympathy of the head of the Bourbon dynasty.—From Madrid telegraphic news has arrived to the effect that the senate has commenced the discussion on the address, in reply to the Queen's speech. General Prim has withdrawn his amendment, which declared that Spain had not sufficient cause for entering into hostility with Mexico. The budget has been presented to the chambers. It estimates the expenses at 1,786,000,000 reals, and the receipts at 1,794,000,000 reals. On the 6th inst. General Sanz brought forward his motion in the senate for a vote of censure on the Spanish cabinet, but, after an ineffectual effort to accomplish his object, he withdrew his motion, a circumstance that produced a very depressing effect on the opposition members of all shades.—Queen Victoria, it is asserted in well informed circles, will repair to Berlin in the month of February, or earlier, to act as godmother at the baptism of her prospective grandchild. The costly silver épergne, valued at £5000, presented by the city of Cologne to Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia as a marriage gift, has been stolen; a servant succeeded in abstracting it from the so called "Ancient Throne Room" of the royal *Schloss*. A letter from Florence states that the King of Prussia's health has not improved there, and that the air of Florence does not seem to agree with him. He never goes out, and the queen is seldom seen in public. The finances of Prussia are, generally speaking, in a very healthy condition. This is owing to the rapid development of the material and industrial powers of the country, which in all these respects is in the period of its vigorous youth.—From Austria we learn that an imperial ordinance relative to the colonization of Hungary is about to be published, but there is reason to doubt the correctness of the report. The Austrian government is exceedingly desirous to introduce German colonists into Hungary, but it will be useless to invite German protestants to emigrate unless the privilege of self-government in ecclesiastical matters is accorded to them. At present the air of Austria is not good for protestants, as it is very heavily laden with the miasma which comes from Rome.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived in Paris on Sunday last. It had been reported that his visit would not take place in consequence of the illness of the empress dowager, but her state is not believed to be so dangerous as to necessitate any change in his plans. The Czar of Russia has dismissed M. Mouravieff, the intendant of the crown, because he secretly opposed the emancipation of the serfs.—At Rome, two persons, formerly officers of General Garibaldi's army, have been arrested. The Papal and French Governments have had more than one disagreement during the last few weeks. His Holiness thought of leaving the French Court without a nuncio for a time, but the Emperor Napoleon did not approve the idea, and very unceremoniously communicated his opinion to the head of the church. The request of the Papal government that General Goyon might be recalled met with a positive denial. Cardinal Antonelli has declared war upon foreign correspondents, stops their letters in the post-office, and threatens to turn them out of the Eternal City. An American prelate, the Archbishop of Baltimore,



is to be made a cardinal.—The legislative chambers of Piedmont are convoked by royal decree for the 10th of January next. A disturbance occurred at Genoa on the 10th, the anniversary of the expulsion of the Austrians from that city in 1746. The condition of Italy grows every day more serious and worthy of attention. It is certain that in Piedmont the rumours of a warlike tendency proceed from high sources. The king, Victor Emmanuel, has not, it is true, harangued the troops, as was stated, but it is undeniable that in a private conversation he observed that in the spring the Sardinian army would probably have occasion to again give proofs of their valour. In an authoritative quarter persons have been given to understand that war with Austria was not very remote. The National Italian Society has its centre at Turin, and its ramifications in Lombardy, Venice, Central Italy, and Sicily. The information which comes to us would show that Piedmont is not without encouragement from the Tuileries. There is some intention of establishing a Muratist paper in Paris, and the future editor of it is already named. The paper is to be introduced surreptitiously into the Roman States, Naples, and the Marches. In the Lombardo-Venetian territory and the Pontifical Legations the public mind is excited to such a degree that it will be difficult indeed to prevent a serious movement from breaking out in the spring.—A letter from Athens says that the Greek government is no longer deceived with the idea of annexing the Ionian islands to continental Greece.—In the Belgium representative chamber a discussion arose [on the predominance assigned in Belgium to the French over the Flemish language. Several members complained that the government published its announcements in French where only Flemish was spoken, and that the French theatre was favoured by the local authorities in preference to the national one. The government promised to take the subject into consideration.—A correspondent of the *Times* says that active preparations are going on in Egypt for the construction of a canal from the Nile to Lake Timseh, on the line where an old canal for irrigation is supposed to have existed. These preparations have caused considerable uneasiness at the Porte, and have led to an animated correspondence with the Pasha of Egypt.—We hear of no more battles in Central India. Tantia Topee, who has taken refuge in the Satpoorah hills, is no longer to be regarded as an active leader. The Indian papers report the public and ceremonious reading of the Queen's proclamation at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, and other important stations, accompanied everywhere with loyal enthusiasm. On the 3rd November, a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta was held to adopt an address to Her Majesty. It was crowded by natives as well as Europeans; some Hindoo merchants made loyal speeches. Mr. Halliday, the lieutenant-governor of Bengal has sent in his resignation, and it is reported that Mr. J. P. Grant will be appointed to the vacancy.—From China we learn that the imperial commissioners had arrived at Shanghai, and commenced negotiations for arranging the new tariff. Lord Elgin was actively engaged in securing the most liberal terms. The news of the death of the Emperor of Japan is confirmed; he died of cholera. It is reported that the insurgents have lately issued from Nankin, and have taken several cities from the imperialists.—A letter from Manilla bringing news of the French Cochin Chinese expedition down to Oct. 11th, says it was not thought probable at that date that any movement towards the interior of the country would be attempted for two or three months.—The following summary of the President's message has been telegraphed from New York:—The message is mainly devoted to domestic topics. Regarding its foreign relations, its language was peaceable. Mr. Buchanan congratulates the country on the abandonment of the right of search by England. He announces that the minister of Spain has full power to settle troubles as regards Mexico. He hopes the liberals there will soon regain power, and establish a stable government; otherwise the United States must take possession of a portion of that country to indemnify its citizens for losses. Cuba ought to be American, he says, and he recommends its purchase. The Monroe doctrine is to be adhered to in Central American negotiation. He anticipates a settlement of the Paraguay difficulty without bloodshed. He defends the non co-operation of the American minister with England and France with regard to the Chinese treaty. He proposes to change the present tariff from *ad valorem* to specific duties.—The chief items of news in the accounts from the

Australian gold fields is the failure of the Fitzroy diggings at Port Curtis. A great rush had taken place to that spot, and the disappointment was excessive. The parliament of Victoria was opened by Sir Henry Barkly on the 9th October. The fate of the reform bill in the upper house was looked forward to with much interest. It was understood to be the intention of the ministry, in case this measure is again rejected, to demand a dissolution of Parliament. — At the Central Criminal Court last week Mr. William Hudson Guernsey was arraigned on the charge of stealing a few sheets of printed paper belonging to our Lady the Queen, or to the Secretary for the Colonies. His counsel contended that there was no case to go before the jury, as there was no evidence of felonious intention in the act of taking the papers. This was an admission that the prisoner certainly did take a copy of the despatches from the desk of Mr. Miller in the Colonial Office. In reply, the attorney-general contended that the act was a larceny; but the jury did not think so, and the gentleman was acquitted. — Samuel Asquith, who killed George M'Donald in a prize-fight, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. — The trial of Roper, on the charge of defrauding the insurance company, arising out of the burning of his house at Greenwich, has been again postponed. — Henry Rudledge was charged with a felonious assault upon his own daughter, and his second wife, the girl's stepmother, was charged with aiding and abetting him. The girl's evidence was of the most revolting character, but the jury discredited it, and returned a verdict of not guilty. — George Simpson was charged with stabbing Henry Goodwin, a warder in Coldbath-fields prison. The jury found the prisoner guilty of intending to do grievous bodily harm, and the judge sentenced him to twenty years' penal servitude. — An attempt was made to murder a wife on Tuesday, at Wellington-street, Stepney. The victim, Sarah Goodey, has been separated for some two or three months from her husband, and was in bed when he gained admittance to her room, locked the door, and attacked her with a razor. She made her escape after being severely wounded, and was conveyed to the hospital. The man was apprehended and taken before the magistrate at the Thames police-court, when he was remanded for a week. — The Rev. Alfred Poole lately took proceedings against the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Baring, with a view to obtain a public investigation into the charges brought against him. His solicitors made an application that the writ served upon Mr. Baring should remain in abeyance until it was known whether the rule *nisi* obtained against the archbishop would induce his grace to investigate the case. Were that done, there would be no necessity of another investigation in a court of law. This proposal was declined by Mr. Baring, but upon a hearing at chambers, time was granted upon the plea. — At the Marlborough-street police-court, Mr. Rarey, the horse tamer, attended to complain of the conduct of a firm at the west end, who had used his name in connexion with some new food for cattle. He stated that his name had been improperly used. — At the Guildhall two men, Perry and Browning, were charged with renting a house, and then removing and selling the fixtures and everything in the house that it was possible to make away with. Even the lead on the roof was not spared. The prisoners were remanded. — Kochanowsky, the Russian baron, and his alleged confederate, have been committed for trial on the charge of being in possession of three engrossed plates intended for the manufacture of forged Russian notes. — In the Court of Probate and Divorce an important case, *Keats v. Keats and Montezuma*, has been tried. Mr. Keats, who was recently sheriff of London, sought a dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Keats, on the ground that she had committed adultery with a Spanish music teacher named Don Pedro de Montezuma. The defence set up was that the conduct of the lady arose mainly from ill-treatment on the part of her husband, and that he had forgiven and condoned the offence. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Keats had committed adultery with Don Pedro de Montezuma, that Mr. Keats had not condoned the offence, and that Montezuma should pay to that gentleman damages to the amount of 1,000*l.* — The Rev. Henry Cherry, rector of Burghfield, near Reading, has instituted proceedings against Mrs. Cherry for the restitution of conjugal rights. Some time ago, Mrs. Cherry exhibited articles of the peace against her husband, accusing him of violent and brutal conduct towards her, and declaring that to protect her life she

was compelled to conceal herself for two years. The husband was ordered to enter into sureties to keep the peace, and he now seems to have brought the case before the Divorce Court in order to defend his own character as well as to get his wife back again. Mr. Cherry's petition was decided in favour of the reverend gentleman. —Tuttlebee, Ashton, and Irvin, who have been in custody some time, charged with stealing a bell, valued at 2,000 guineas, from the grounds of Alderman Finnis, were brought before the magistrates at Ilford on Saturday. All three were committed for trial. —At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Saturday, Mr. J. Townsend, described as an auctioneer, and late M.P. for Greenwich, applied for a certificate. After a lengthened hearing the Court deferred judgment. —The choice of assignees has been determined in the case of W. Lemon Oliver, stockbroker of Austin-friars, whose case has been recently before the public in connexion with the fraud upon Miss Dance. It is stated that his debts exceed 10,000*l.*, while the assets are but of trifling amount. —An application for certificate by Mr. Payne, formerly lessee of the Strand Theatre, made bankrupt as a bookseller, was totally refused. —A renewed hearing was given to the application for certificate by Davidson and Gordon. Further evidence was given, eliciting, however, nothing of a novel or material character, and the sitting was again adjourned to the 23rd instant. —At the Liverpool Assizes, Stadtmuller and Wilhelm were arraigned on the charge of murdering a young woman at Manchester by attempting to procure abortion. Stadtmuller was admitted as approver against Wilhelm, and the facts of this tragical and revolting crime were then proved. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to death. —Pollard, the proprietor of the *Wigan Examiner*, pleaded guilty to the charges of forgery preferred against him. Sentence, eight years' penal servitude. —An inquest has been held at Waltham-cross on the bodies of a young woman and an infant which were found in a pond. There can be no doubt, from the medical evidence, that both had met with foul treatment. —The Andover murder is still wrapped in mystery. Emma Banks, the wife of the man already in custody, has been arrested, and both prisoners have been committed for trial, protesting their innocence. The theory of the prosecution seems to be this:—Mrs. Banks had attempted to steal a dress out of Mr. Parson's shop. She was anxious that he should deny the fact, the rumour of which had gone abroad. They had interviews on the subject, the result being that on the night of the murder Parsons had gone to meet her in a retired spot for an immoral purpose, and that there the husband, who was cognizant, with the wife's privity, came upon him, and killed him. —A Belfast paper says that the Phoenix club was preparing to receive with open arms the regiment of American militia which we lately heard so much about as coming to Ireland to see once more their native land. Great things were expected from these Yankee invaders, who would have endeavoured to spread as much disaffection and disloyalty as possible in the breasts of the ignorant people who would have flocked round them. According to the *Cork Constitution*, the treason was carried much farther than any one not engaged in it suspected. There have been nightly and daily drillings, pikes have been manufactured, arms have been imported, and the use of them has been taught. There is something like a feeling of discomfort prevalent, arising from the fact that the arrested men have been committed to prison without a public examination; but, upon the whole, we are not at present inclined to question the proceedings of the Irish Lord Lieutenant. The prisoners, according to rumour, are to be tried forthwith by a special commission to be appointed for the purpose. —Last week the steam-tug *Glowworm*, belonging to the underwriters, came into collision with the tug *Champion* on Tuesday night, off the Cumbries, when the *Champion* went down, drowning the master, engineer, pilot, and fireman. The unfortunate men are all married, and belong to Greenock. The *Champion* was owned by the Greenock Towing Company. —The reform question continues to be actively debated. Mr. Bright's position becomes day by day one of greater responsibility. At Edinburgh he made it quite clear as to the position he intended to take on the reform question, and as to the elements of the bill he is going to produce. His bill will repeal the Septennial Act, will secure the ballot, a more equal distribution of seats, a rating-suffrage in the towns, and a £10 vote in the counties. —A great meeting of the shipping interest was held this week. The shipowners want the qualified protec-



tion afforded in "reciprocity;" they cannot, they say, hold up against the unrestrained competition of foreign countries, and so they have petitioned the Queen to issue an order in council depriving the ships of other nations, not trading with this country on a reciprocal basis, of the freetrading rights which they now enjoy. — Lord William Graham was elected without opposition, as representative of Hereford, on Saturday, in the room of M. Blakemore, deceased. — At a Court of Directors of the East India Company, held on Wednesday, Colonel Sykes, M.P., was unanimously elected chairman. — In the case of *Scully v. Ingram* steps have been taken on the part of the defendant to obtain a new trial—a motion for which will be made in the ensuing term, in January next. — A most useful little article has been registered by Messrs. Millward and Sons, of Redditch, in the shape of a needle envelope and case, a great improvement upon the old system of placing the needles loose in papers, by which a lady can select any needle she requires, and return it to its proper place without displacing or running the risk of losing the others.

#### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE most important theatrical event of the week has been the production of Mr. Balfe's opera of "Satanella," at the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden. The success was unequivocal, no less than six pieces having been redemanded and given again. We will not attempt in our limited space to give the plot of the opera, suffice it to say that the book is a *rechauffé* of a French piece played many years ago in Paris, which has several times appeared in an English dress at the Adelphi and other theatres, called "Le Diable Amoureux;" it is, we are sorry to say, very long and very dull, and we are disappointed in our expectations of an interesting story from the pen of Mr. Falconer; of this part of the "entertainment" we will therefore say no more. The music is worthy of Mr. Balfe's fame, and was thoroughly appreciated by a discriminating audience. The principal and most remarkable, as well as the best melodies, have been given to Miss Pyne. By far the most beautiful and effective is the one which constitutes the *motivo* of the opera, styled "The power of love." It occurs at the end of the first act, and is one of the most original and charming of the many charming compositions Mr. Balfe's prolific pen has produced. It has a choral accompaniment of invisible singers, producing a fine and striking effect. It was deliciously warbled by Miss Pyne, who, indeed, bore off the honours of the evening. We may also dwell with commendation on the male chorus, "Smile, oh, Heaven," in the madrigal style, and which was deservedly redemanded. There is an odd laughing chorus in the second act, which is, however, a palpable reproduction of the celebrated trio in the "Rose of Castille," and throughout we get more than mere floating reminiscences of familiar melodies. Mr. Harrison's principal songs are "An angel form in dreams beheld," in the second act, and "No prize can fate on man bestow," in the fourth, but they present no feature of particular interest, the melodies not being at all striking. Miss Isaacs sang the part of *Zelia* very prettily, and Mr. Balfe, with Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison, were summoned, both between the acts and at the termination of the performance, to receive the plaudits of a house which was crowded to the ceiling by a brilliant audience. — There is a new success to record at the Strand Theatre, "The Rule of Three," a drama by Mr. Francis Talfourd, which we shall take another opportunity of noticing. — Sir William Don's engagement, as well as that of Senora Perea Nena, will terminate this week at the Haymarket. — The Christmas entertainments at all the theatres promise to be more than usually attractive this year. The Lyceum steals a march upon the other houses by opening, for the winter season, on Friday next, Christmas Eve, instead of Monday, the 27th. — The New Adelphi will positively open its doors on Boxing-night, and we must say that Bro. Webster's enterprise and energy deserve to meet with ample success. He has opened his eyes to the fact that something might advantageously be added to the comfort of the pit

and gallery of his theatre; accordingly a large part of the pit has been devoted to comfortable stalls, which will be charged at the very moderate rate of two shillings each, and a similar improvement has been made in the gallery. We venture to predict that a revolution in the arrangements of other houses, before the curtain, will be forced upon managers by Bro. Webster's improvements; in the mean time we trust (and we do not fear) that he will be remunerated for his attention to our comfort by overflowing houses.—Mr. Hullah's usual Christmas performance of the "Messiah" took place on Monday night at St. Martin's Hall, and, as might naturally have been expected, the vast hall was crowded to excess. The soprano music was divided between Miss Banks and Miss Fanny Rowland, both of whom sang admirably, and both of whom deserve especial commendation. Miss Rowland sang, "Come unto Him," and "But Thou didst not leave," and Miss Banks, "How beautiful are the feet" and "I know that my Redeemer liveth," with a reverence for the text which is nowhere else to be met with among modern vocalists. Especially do we commend Miss Banks for her execution of the air "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The contralto part was sustained by Miss Dolby. Mr. Montem Smith took the tenor part, and Mr. Thomas, who seems to have been lost sight of for some time, took the bass. All of them were warmly applauded. The next concert will take place on the 19th January, when Haydn's "Creation" will be performed.—Bro. I. Saqui, an old and respected member of four or five metropolitan Lodges, whose services as Preceptor in the Lodges of Instruction have been highly appreciated by the brethren, gives a concert on Monday, at the Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street. His programme is a very attractive one and contains the names of several favourite vocalists and instrumentalists. We hope he will have a bumper.

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## NOTICES.

All communications for the Editor, to ensure insertion in the next week's number, should be forwarded to the office, 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E. C. not later than Saturday.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS.—We are requested to state that the Book of Constitutions may be obtained at the Grand Secretary's Office, price 2s. 6d.

"ROSE CROIX."—The question was fully answered in our number of the week before last. You have not noticed the letter signed "Observance."

"X."—You will find them all in the new Calendar.

"J.W."—We must decline giving you any information on the subject.

"H.H.G," ROCHDALE.—You must apply at the Grand Secretary's office; you can do so by letter.

"A. MASTER MASON" asks—What part or parts of the three ceremonies can the W.M. delegate his S.W. to perform in his (the W.M.'s) presence?—Any thing but the installation, with the secrets of which he cannot of course be acquainted.

## No. LII.—DECEMBER 29, 1858.

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### THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

IN closing our second volume for 1858, and wishing our friends and subscribers the compliments of the season, we must be permitted to express our acknowledgment, with many thanks, for several gratifying communications which we have already received on the subject of our leading article of last week. Upon that subject we shall here say no more, being quite content to leave the matter in the hands of the Brethren.

In reviewing our labours for the past six months, though they have been attended by many encouraging circumstances, we cannot but regret that so large a portion of our pages has been devoted to events and discussions which do not tend to elevate the character of the Craft, or to encourage those brotherly and charitable feelings which should at all times exist amongst us. That our pages, however, have been so occupied, is no fault of ours, and if anything we may have done to restore harmony amongst the Brethren and uphold the authority and dignity of those elected to preside over the Craft, shall have tended—as we believe it has—to that end, and to point out the real bearings of the various questions which have been brought under discussion, we shall have been amply rewarded by the increased confidence and support of the Brethren, which will undoubtedly be the result.

Trusting that, in closing our volume, we may also see a close of many subjects of dispute, we respectfully thank our Brethren for their past support, hoping that they will unite with us in making the *Magazine* for 1859 equally if not more acceptable than that of 1858; especially would we appeal to Brethren to favour us with early and concise reports of any event of interest which may take place in their Lodges or districts, which may tend to mark the progress of the Order.



## OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

ON arriving at the end of the year, though our labours in this department have not extended over a twelvemonth, we are still in a position to review our work with some satisfaction, and to look forward with confidence to the ensuing year. When we began this task we did not think that the matter would be so decidedly Masonic but that we should have scope for general architecture. We have, however, found that the relations of architecture and Masonry are closer than is generally conceived, and that much good is to be done by cultivating the connexion.

One principal matter which has engaged our attention is the appointment of the architectural functionaries of the Order, the Grand Superintendents of Works; and it is evident that we have laid the bases of a great reform. By closely canvassing each appointment we have enforced on the provincial authorities the responsibility which rests upon them, of providing men competent to discharge the duties, instead of leaving the office as a mere title to rank, indiscriminately to members of the Craft, or what is quite as bad, abandoning it as a sinecure to professional men of eminence or of obscurity. In so short a time we could do very little, for there is not the opportunity of cancelling vicious appointments, nor were we early enough to secure due regard to professional considerations in the nominations which took place. Those who have co-operated with us, and have felt the justice of the policy we have advocated (as many members of the Prov. Grand Lodges have done), are aware that no improper motive has actuated us, and that the prosecution of our policy must result in advantage to the Craft. We cannot, however, expect to be exempt from the common fate, and we have experienced some little abuse for the efforts we have made. The vote of the Dudley Lodge is no censure on us, and no vindication of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master of Worcestershire; for as we have not stepped beyond our due line of criticism in remarking on the proceedings of the R.W. Brother, so we have never been wanting in respect for one who has been zealous for the interests of the Craft.

Next year, when the Prov. Grand Lodges meet, there can be little doubt a great many of the present functionaries will be found very unwilling to expose themselves to the responsibilities of the office; and that the Grand Masters will be much more exacting, now they find Grand Superintendents can render valuable services, but may subject them to reasonable reproach. Under these circumstances a great encouragement has been given to professional men, who feel that an important career is opened to them in the honours and duties of the Grand Superintendency. When we see how eagerly the title of

honorary architect is sought in the case of a diocesan society, or of some local institution, we may be sure that a real title to distinction will be much more welcome to those architects who are Masons. There are likewise engineers and clergymen who are versed in architecture and zealous for its promotion, and they also will have an inducement to undertake the office.

The increase of Masonic Halls throughout the country and in the colonies is a most gratifying circumstance; we have contributed to help forward the movement, because we are convinced it will tend to the stability and moral progress of Masonry. At the present moment the Craft is in an unexampled state of popularity, and the number of its members rapidly increasing; but we have seen other occasions, and within the memory of most of us, when the state of affairs was different—and we may see it again. At any time danger may threaten from within or without, personal and party dissensions may disturb harmony and impair our strength; want of care in admissions, too great catering to publicity, popularity, display; the indiscretion of a few Brethren, or a foreign Grand Lodge, the influence of a hostile statesman, or the opposition of a powerful preacher or sect, may at any time hinder the wavering from enrolling themselves and slacken the energies of timid Brethren. It therefore becomes the whole body in a time like this to husband resources, to keep each Lodge free from debt, and with a balance in hand, to strengthen the charity funds and to provide permanent buildings; so that if a time of torpor comes, the resources of the Craft may not suffer impairment. It is in times of diminished activity and slackened energy that Lodges lose their members, by withdrawals and non-attendance, and at length even the zealous find no work to be done; then a warrant becomes dormant and too often lost. Such is the fate which befalls some of our oldest Lodges, and which deprives the list of many of its members. A Lodge, however, which keeps its treasury free from obligation, and has its own hall, is in a position of independence, and can maintain its prosperity when those around sink because they have fewer privileges to offer.

The valuable measure proposed in Grand Lodge by the Board of General Purposes is another important event of the year—one, if rightly considered which will do more for the Craft than any other which has been lately agitated. A uniformity of working is really of minor importance. It will add nothing to our strength, nothing to our responsibility; and it will in the end share the fate of all such measures by becoming the fruitful parent of new irregularities. The purification of the Temple, and the devotion of the hall to the purposes of the Brethren alone, will have a very great moral influence. It will strengthen the Craft in many ways, bring in new resources, stimulate energy, and directly and indirectly give fresh vitality to every institution of the Order. That the proposition may be successful must be the first wish of every right thinking Mason.

The competition in connection with the re-construction of the Hall

of the Order is likely to be an important event in the year before us, and one novel to Masonry and to architecture. Such a step will be the means of doing good on a much larger scale, by directing the attention of the architects among us to Lodge construction, a subject at present but little studied and inefficiently carried out. It will doubtless lead to competitions for provincial halls, by which further improvements will be made known, and the spirit of competition kept up.

In connexion with the constructive question is that of the promotion of musical celebrations in our ceremonies, which can only effectively be done by having suitable and permanent structures; for Brethren will not subscribe for valuable instruments to be subject to the rent or taxes of an hotel; nor will a tavern-keeper, however spirited, provide solely for Lodge wants, when he has the great body of his customers to cater for. With a good hall an harmonium must be introduced, then an organ is sure to follow, and with a thorough musician presiding, the musical Brethren, amateur and professional, will increase, and we shall give a new attraction to our rites. An installation will bring together the united musical resources of a district or a province, a dedication will be more worthily celebrated, and in a time even the minor rites will be observed with a completeness of which at present, as we have no example, few have a hope. If we look around us we shall see that many is the Lodge, in Lancashire or Cheshire for instance, which can form of its members a well disciplined choir, and provide a band, besides profiting by the services of the organist. Musical Lodges of Instruction would keep up the training, and make many a member a musician, who now never thinks of acquiring the knowledge. Thus a further inducement would be offered for joining the Order and clinging to it, and many most orderly and intelligent men would swell the ranks of our members. As we have said before, music is the cheapest of our resources, but as yet we have not profited by it as we might.

During this year there has been a growing desire for lectures, but it is rather a wish than a fulfilment; though it is easily to be seen that the root has struck, and that we have only to persevere to succeed in the cultivation of a most valuable pursuit. We are sorry to find that the Grand Superintendents are not yet aroused to the duty of giving instruction to the Brethren in architecture, though we have no right to hope for much in the present state of the appointments. Men who are chosen because they are not architects, or architects only in name, cannot be expected to instruct the Brethren in what they do not themselves know. It is nevertheless desirable that something should be done under this head, and we shall persevere in our agitation. There is many a town having a cathedral, minster, or other object of archaeological interest, to which an excursion might be made under competent guidance, which would prove a pleasure to the neighbouring Lodges, and to that assembled in the locality.

Libraries and reading rooms are beginning to be thought of, but



they can only be successfully established by the possession of proper buildings. Then, and then only will donations of books be given, because they can be properly housed and be accessible, and part of the income of the Tyler and his wife, in some towns may be obtained from a portion of the library subscriptions. Those Lodges that have halls will, in a few years, accumulate a large property, as they will steadily acquire books, furniture, fittings and pictures.

Some attention has been paid in the course of the year to Lodge furniture. The form of the Warden's pedestals is now the subject of controversy. We have had occasion to refer to Lodge carpets of Masonic design, and we may further observe that the scope for improvement and exertion is very great.

More notice has this year been taken of the ceremonial of laying foundations, and there is a good prospect of the revival of Masonic practices in this matter.

The provision of refreshments has engaged attention. Where independent halls, town halls, or other public buildings are devoted to Lodge purposes, it had been considered unjust to give the monopoly of the banquets to one tavern keeper to the detriment of the whole trade, and a change is taking place. In some towns the banquets are provided in turn by those tavern keepers who are members of the Lodge. This has a further beneficial effect in conducing to a concentration of the Lodges and doing away with the temptation of setting up new Lodges for the mere purpose of bringing business to a particular tavern, a practice often burthensome to the licensed victualler who tries it, and prejudicial to other respectable members, who are as it were, isolated, and must become visitors in the houses of their rivals in business.

A circumstance very significant for architects connected with the Order is the general zeal for Masonry, and the consequent revival in importance of the high degrees in Masonry, and the extension of their jurisdiction, with a more active cultivation of the Royal Arch and Mark degrees. All this tends to promote a desire for better buildings suitable for Chapter purposes, and gives further scope to the architect in the consequent arrangements.

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How TO SELL PHYSIC.—“Talk about 'stonishing the people! I'll tell you what I did once in Wales. I had been drinking, and got regularly hard-up. I wanted something fresh to take the people's attention, so I got a *black leather shoe-lace*, suspended it in water in one of them there transparent bottles, and labelled it—‘This BLACK WORM was passed from a man's stomach yesterday—aged 45 years!’ Crikey! didn't it take? a black 'un had never been heard tell on before; I believe half the poor people in that part of the country came to see it, not one on 'em ever knowed but what it was a worm. I took good care to have the bottle sealed up, and I know I never layed out a ha'penny better in my life; it gave me a good start up again.”

## THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMON THINGS.

BY FRANCIS HENRY BAKER.

## II.—HEAT.

*(Continued from page 1116.)*

The accumulation of heat produced by obstructing the egress of heat from the body by covering it with non-conducting substances is dependent entirely upon their non-conducting power. Thus clothing of cloth or flannel and woollen materials generally is more effective in keeping up the heat of the body in cold weather, than are lighter materials ; but in warm weather, when the heat of the body will not escape so readily, the latter are most advantageous. In hot weather, the temperature of the body often becomes so great as to occasion discomfort, although the air is many degrees cooler than the body in its natural state ; and this feeling extends even to the face, the heat of which is not retained by any part of the clothing ; this being occasioned by the portions of the air (which is a non-conductor) in its immediate contiguity becoming heated, and clinging to the face, forming a covering which retards the further propagation of the heat. In such cases, the common remedy is the use of a fan, which by agitating the air constantly brings fresh portions into contact with the face, and as the air, even on a hot summer's day, is considerably cooler than the body, this prevents the undue accumulation of heat.

*Thermometer.* Since then the sense of feeling is such an uncertain test of the presence and quantity of heat, various means have been devised for ascertaining the real temperature of bodies. The most obvious method for measuring sensible heat is by observing its effect in dilatation. As the size of all bodies, whether solid or liquid, increases with their temperature, their relative temperature, under certain conditions, may be known by noting their dimensions as compared with those which they take at a standard temperature. The substance which can be most advantageously used for measuring temperature is mercury, and for several reasons. It is in the liquid state at ordinary temperatures, and continues so through a very wide range of temperature. The enlargements of volume corresponding to successive increments of heat, follow with the most remarkable regularity ; it is a metal, and a good conductor, and so readily assumes the temperature of surrounding objects ; its specific heat is very small, so that it is affected by small quantities of sensible heat ; and it is opaque, and easily seen, even when in a finely divided state. This liquid, included in a fine glass tube, with a bulb at one end, and hermetically sealed at the other, and affixed to a divided stand, constitutes the common thermometer. The divisions on the stand are

arbitrary, and vary according to the scale used. The scale most commonly in use in England is that of Fahrenheit, in which the point at which the top of the column of mercury in the tube stands when the bulb is immersed in melting ice is marked 32. If heat be applied to the bulb, the dilatation of the liquid will cause it to rise in the tube, and when the temperature of water is reached it will stand at a point which is marked 212. When the mercury stands at intermediate points of the scale, it indicates a temperature in the surrounding objects corresponding with its position on the scale. The space between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 180 parts, each constituting a degree, and the numbering is continued at the same rate above and below these points. When the mercury stands at 32° below the freezing point, or at 0 of the scale, it is said to be at zero, but this expression is perfectly conventional, as we know of no absolute zero of heat. Mercury freezes at 39°, or 39° below zero, and boils at about 660°, it can therefore only be used as a measurement of temperatures between these points. For temperatures below 39°, alcohol is used, which has never been frozen by any degree of cold either naturally or artificially produced. For temperatures above 660°, such as the heat of furnaces, &c., instruments called *pyrometers* are employed, the principle of which depends generally on the expansion of clay, or some substance unaffected with heat, as compared with that of a metal.

7. *Theories of Heat.*—The hypotheses which have been proposed relative to the nature of heat may be divided into two classes. In the first it is supposed to be an independent fluid, capable of penetrating, and diffusing itself throughout the pores and interstices of all bodies, solid, liquid, or gaseous, and of being transmitted through space, and communicated from one body to another. In the other it is considered to be merely a quality of some other substance, and this quality is commonly assumed to be motion, either in the form of vibration or undulation.

The advocates of the former theory generally consider heat to be a material substance, to which they give the name of *caloric*, or *matter of heat*. But besides the objection that this matter has never been obtained in a separate form, there is another, namely, that it does not appear to be subject to that property common to all material bodies—gravitation. The most delicate and careful experiments have failed to show the slightest increase of weight in bodies after they have been heated, or any loss of weight even when a considerable quantity of latent heat has been disengaged. There is also another objection—it fails to account for the production of heat by friction. When bodies are rubbed together, no change takes place either in the specific heat of the bodies or in their constitution, and yet heat is generated, and continues to be generated without apparent limit. Yet this theory is convenient in explaining many of the phenomena of heat. Latent heat is supposed to arise from a chemical combination taking place between the particles of caloric and those of the body containing it.



The various capacities of bodies for heat are ascribed to a difference of affinity existing between caloric and different bodies, similar to that between chemical substances. The expansion consequent upon raising bodies to a higher temperature is supposed to be caused by the introduction of the caloric forcing the particles of the body to a greater distance apart, thus occasioning an increase of bulk. The radiation of heat is supposed to be the transmission of particles of caloric in straight lines through space, which are absorbed or reflected on encountering objects in their course. In this respect the theory is similar to the corpuscular theory of light.

In the vibratory theory heat is supposed to be caused by the vibration or undulation, either of the body itself, or of a subtle etherial fluid, pervading all space, and similar, if not identical with, the luminiferous ether. The vibrations are transferred from one body to another according to the laws of motion, and the radiation is similar to that of light in the undulatory theory. One of the most powerful arguments in favour of this theory is furnished by the great similarity existing between the rays of heat and those of light, which we have already adverted to; and it seems highly probable that the radiation of both light and heat is occasioned by the undulation of the luminiferous ether, the undulations differing only in magnitude and intensity. Some of the phenomena of the generation of heat, especially in the case of friction, may be adduced in support of the vibratory theory, for it is easy to conceive that a body may be put into a state of vibration by certain processes, such as percussion and friction; but we cannot suppose, in the material theory, that fresh particles of caloric can be actually created by such means.

Sir Humphry Davy thus expresses his views in regard to the nature of heat:—

“It seems possible to account for all the phenomena of heat, if it be supposed that, in solids, the particles are in a constant state of vibratory motion, the particles of the hottest body moving with the greatest velocity, and through the greatest space; that in liquids and elastic fluids, besides the vibratory motion, which must be conceived greatest in the last, the particles have a motion round their own axes, with different velocities, the particles of elastic fluids moving with the greatest quickness; and that, in etherial substances, the particles move round their own axes, and separate from each other, penetrating in right lines through space. Temperature may be conceived to be dependent on the velocity of the vibrations; increase of the capacity on the motion being performed in greater space; and the diminution of temperature, during the conversion of solids into liquids or gases, may be explained on the idea of the loss of vibratory motion, in consequence of the revolution of particles round their axes, at the moment when the body becomes liquid or æriform, or from the loss of rapidity of vibration, in consequence of the motion of the particles through greater space.”

8. *Applications.*—Certainly the most striking application of the properties of heat is in the great force exerted in the conversion of water into steam by means of heat as a motive power. The illustrious James Watt proved that by adding to water, at  $212^{\circ}$ , an

amount of heat sufficient to raise its temperature  $900^{\circ}$ , or  $1000^{\circ}$ , the water was entirely converted into vapour, that its volume was increased 1728 times, and that this increase of volume took place with a force sufficient to overcome the pressure of the atmosphere, which averages 15lbs. on the square inch ; also that by confining the steam and increasing the heat, its pressure might be augmented to any required extent. These phenomena had been in part known before his time, and steam power had been already employed for various purposes, with different degrees of success ; but the steam engine was so entirely remodelled and perfected by Watt, that he is generally considered as the inventor of it in its present form. But the latent heat which is absorbed by water in its conversion into steam is again evolved when that steam is recondensed into water. Thus steam becomes a very convenient source of heat for various purposes. Watt, in his experiments, observed that the condensation of a cubic foot of steam developed heat sufficient to raise six cubic inches of water to its own temperature, or, in other words, that a given weight of steam is sufficient to raise six times its weight of water, at the temperature of the atmosphere, to the boiling point. The use of steam pipes to heat apartments is an application of this principle.

When steam is conveyed in pipes through the different rooms of a building, its latent heat is radiated throughout the rooms, so that every part of them becomes effectually and evenly warmed. Steam has also been used in cooking, and, with a remarkable convenience, it imparts heat only to those objects which are below its own temperature of  $212^{\circ}$ . Suppose it is required to heat to the boiling point the water contained in a number of vessels. A pipe conveying steam is inserted into the first and continued on to the others. The heat of the steam is at first expended in raising the temperature of the water in the first vessel only. When the maximum of  $212^{\circ}$  is reached, the steam passes on to the second and heats that in like manner, and so on in succession. Thus when it is found that the water in the last vessel has attained its full temperature, it may be known that that in all the others has reached the same point. A similar method of heating is also extensively employed in distillation, and some other processes of manufacture. Steam is also used to a great extent as a means of drying clothes, which are suspended in rooms heated to  $100^{\circ}$  or  $120^{\circ}$ , by means of large cylinders filled with the vapour.

THE following Table, illustrative of the effects characteristic of certain temperatures, has been compiled from various sources, and may probably prove not uninteresting to the reader :—

| Degrees in Fahrenheit scale. | Effects.                                    | Authorities. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| — 90                         | Greatest artificial cold produced by .....  | Walker.      |
| — 55                         | Nitric acid freezes .....                   | Cavendish.   |
| — 50                         | Natural cold observed at Hudson's Bay ..... | —            |
| — 46                         | Sulphuric ether freezes .....               | —            |

| Degrees in Fahrenheit scale. | Effects.                                                | Authorities. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| — 39                         | Mercury freezes .....                                   | Cavendish.   |
| 0                            | (Zero) Temperature of equal parts of snow and salt.     | Fahrenheit.  |
| 0                            | (Zero) Proof spirit freezes .....                       | Wedgwood.    |
| 20                           | Wine freezes.....                                       | —            |
| 30                           | Milk freezes .....                                      | —            |
| 43                           | Phosphorus burns slowly .....                           | —            |
| 50                           | Medium temperature of the globe .....                   | —            |
| 59                           | Vinous fermentation commences .....                     | —            |
| 66                           | Animal putrefaction begins .....                        | —            |
| 77                           | Summer heat .....                                       | —            |
| 77                           | Vinous fermentation rapid—Acetous begins .....          | —            |
| 80                           | Phosphorus burns in oxygen.....                         | —            |
| 88                           | Acetification ceases .....                              | —            |
| 92                           | Tallow melts.....                                       | —            |
| 96                           | Ether boils .....                                       | —            |
| 98                           | Animal temperature .....                                | —            |
| 107                          | Fever Heat .....                                        | —            |
| 112                          | Spermaceti melts.....                                   | Bostock.     |
| 122                          | Phosphorus inflames .....                               | Fourcroy.    |
| 142                          | Bees' wax melts .....                                   | —            |
| 150                          | Albumen coagulates .....                                | Black.       |
| 174                          | Alcohol boils .....                                     | Black.       |
| 212                          | Water boils .....                                       | —            |
| 218                          | Sulphur melts .....                                     | Thomson.     |
| 303                          | Sulphur burns slowly .....                              | —            |
| 303                          | Camphor melts.....                                      | —            |
| 442                          | Tin melts .....                                         | Crichton.    |
| 460                          | Surface of polished steel acquires a pale straw colour. | —            |
| 476                          | Bismuth melts .....                                     | Irvine.      |
| 580                          | Surface of polished steel acquires a deep blue colour.  | —            |
| 612                          | Lead melts .....                                        | Crichton.    |
| 635                          | Lowest temperature of ignition of iron in the dark...   | —            |
| 660                          | Mercury boils .....                                     | Dalton.      |
| 680                          | Zinc melts.....                                         | Davy.        |
| 752                          | Iron bright red in the dark .....                       | —            |
| 790                          | Heat of a common fire .....                             | Irvine.      |
| 802                          | Charcoal burns.....                                     | Thomson.     |
| 809                          | Antimony melts .....                                    | —            |
| 1000                         | (According to some 800°) Hydrogen burns.....            | Thomson.     |
| 1277                         | Iron red in day light .....                             | Wedgwood.    |
| 2372                         | Iron begins to soften—white heat.....                   | —            |
| 2837                         | Diamond burns .....                                     | Mackenzie.   |
| 3807                         | Brass melts .....                                       | Wedgwood.    |
| 4717                         | Silver melts .....                                      | Wedgwood.    |
| 4587                         | Copper melts .....                                      | —            |
| 5237                         | Gold melts .....                                        | Wedgwood.    |
| 8487                         | Working heat of plate glass .....                       | —            |
| 10177                        | Heat of flint glass furnace .....                       | —            |
| 1300                         | Welding heat of iron .....                              | Wedgwood.    |
| 17327                        | Heat of smith's forge .....                             | —            |
| 17977                        | Cast iron melts.....                                    | Wedgwood.    |
| 20577                        | Nickel melts.....                                       | —            |
| 21637                        | Iron melts.....                                         | —            |
| 21877                        | Manganese melts .....                                   | —            |
| 20597                        | Hessian crucible fuses.....                             | —            |
| 23177                        | (According to some 11454) Platinum melts.....           | —            |
| 25127                        | Greatest heat observed .....                            | —            |



## REVIEWS OF NEW MUSIC.

*The Freemasons' Festival March, and Masonic Hymn*, composed by Bro. W. B. Tolputt, P.M. London: Addison, Hollier, and Lucas, 210, Regent-street.—Our Bro. Tolputt has most worthily performed his task, he has supplied a desideratum—and it is to be regretted, and that deeply, that either he or some equally gifted Brother does not oftener provide the Craft with music, appropriate to various ceremonies. Surely an institution emanating as it does from the son of him who was chief bard in his kingdom, should not be without its own concord of sweet sounds, to increase, if possible, the sense of solemnity that pervades the entire, of its degrees. The portion of the music now under our consideration, comprising the March, is eminently fitted for processions, and is published under the sanction of the M.W.G.M.; it is in B flat, but the composer has, in the ninth bar, ingeniously worked his way into G minor, and from thence by a natural transition, into the dominant of the original key, F one flat; he then returns to the key of B, and the whole is brought to a completion in a most masterly manner. This is succeeded by the Masonic Entered Apprentice's Air, which is also in B flat, but in six-eight time; it is very nicely arranged, and displays considerable knowledge in its instrumentation: the introduction of the A flat in the treble, in conjunction with the B natural in the bass, towards the conclusion of the melody, striking us as very effective indeed.

*One Wish for Thee*; Ballad, written by G. CURTIS, the music composed by W. T. WRIGHTON. London: Robert Cocks and Company, New Burlington-street.—One of the neat school of ballads, which, if it does not set the Thames on fire, will at least not displease anybody. It is within the compass of singers whose register is not extensive, which fact must tend to advance its sale; while the accompaniment, though highly appropriate, might be played by a boarding school young lady of eighteen months' tuition. The words are, as words of these kind too frequently are, not bad enough for censure, and not good enough for praise; however it is a decent little trifle, and may perchance live its hour.

*Gems selected from the Works of the Great Masters*, edited and arranged for the piano-forte by G. F. WEST, No. 17, "Comfort ye my people," HANDEL. Robert Cocks and Company, New Burlington-street.—This is one of the most estimable works that has for a length of time come beneath our consideration. What says the proverb—to do great things we should dare great things—and judging by the present specimen, Mr. West has both dared and done. Grappling with the work of a mighty master mind, he has succeeded in giving facility to that which was previously encumbered with difficulties, and has effected it in a manner that has not detracted from the splendid thoughts and sublime conceptions of the original composer. Where difficulty was insuperable, and doubt might pervade the mind of the performer as to the manipulation, the passages have been judiciously fingered; and the notation of the various complicated harmonies has been so reconstructed as to bring the author's ideas well beneath the hand of the medium players. As a repertory of easily to be performed renderings of the great masters, we confidently recommend this work to the attention of the public.

## Selections

FROM POETRY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

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### LEGES CONVIVIALES.

BY BEN JONSON.

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his shot,  
 Except some chance friend whom a member brings in ;  
 Far hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the sot,  
 For such have the plagues of good company been.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest ;  
 Let fancy, not cost, prepare all the dishes ;  
 Let the caterer mind the taste of each guest,  
 And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes.

Let's have no disturbance about taking places,  
 To show our nice breeding, or out of vain pride ;  
 Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses ;  
 Let the waiters have eyes though their tongues must be tied.

Let our wines without mixture, or stum, be all fine,  
 Or call up the master and break his dull noddle ;  
 Let no sober bigot here think it a sin  
 To push on the chirping and moderate bottle.

Let the contest be rather of books than of wine ;  
 Let the company be neither noisy nor mute ;  
 Let none of things serious, much less of divine,  
 When belly and head's full, profanely dispute.

Like the old Lapithæ with the goblets to fight,  
 Our own 'mongst offences unpardoned will rank ;  
 Or breaking of windows or glasses for spite,  
 And spoiling the goods for a rakehelly prank.

Whoever shall publish what's said or what's done,  
 Be he banished for ever our assembly divine ;  
 Let the freedom we take be perverted by none,  
 To make any guilty by drinking good wine.

OVER THE DOOR OF THE APOLLO TAVERN.

BY BEN JONSON.

Welcome, all that lead or follow,  
To the oracle of Apollo!  
Here he speaks out of his pottle,  
Or the tripes, his tower bottle;—  
All his answers are divine,  
Truth itself doth flow in wine.  
“Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers!”  
Cries old Sym, the king of skinkers;  
“He the half of life abuses,  
That sits watering with the Muses;  
Those dull girls no good can mean us,  
Wine it is the milk of Venus,  
And the poet’s horse accounted;  
Ply it, and you all are mounted.”  
’Tis the true Phœbian liquor,  
Cheers the brains, makes wit the quicker,  
Pays all debts, cures all diseases,  
And at once three senses pleases.  
Welcome, all that lead or follow,  
To the oracle of Apollo!

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ADAM POSED.

Could our first father at his toilsome plough,  
Thorns in his path and labour on his brow,  
Clothed only in a rude, unpolished skin,  
Could he a vain, fantastic nymph have seen,  
In all her airs, in all her antic graces,  
Her various fashions, and more various faces;  
How had it pos’d that skill which late assign’d  
Just appellations to each several kind,  
A right idea of the sight to frame,  
To guess from what new element she came,  
To hit the wavering form, or give the thing a name.\*

\* Qy. :—Had the bard a foreshadowing of crinoline?—*Printer’s Devil*.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### MASONRY AND ITS MISSION.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have had great pleasure in reading the report of the speech of Bro. Havers, at the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, and the approbation which that speech has called forth; for in them I find renewed hope for the improvement of Masonry in accordance with the ritual. I was, on my initiation early in this year, led to form hopes by the expressions made use of during the ceremony, that Masonry was a bond formed by other ties than those of charity and sociability merely—for, beautiful as these are, they are attainable outside the Masonic circle. I had ever been induced, by my knowledge of the mind and character of those whom I knew to be Masons, to suppose that Masonry was far above a merely charitable benefit and convivial club, as some charge it with being. Though I have found it to be so, my experience has not led me to form a very exalted opinion of the present condition of the Craft, and I have often felt and heard others express indifference towards it, and a determination quietly to withdraw from taking an active part in it, as at this time practised; this so far as one individual alone is concerned would be of small consequence, but many are lost sight of shortly after initiation, and for the reason given above. An American brother lately expressed to a brother, a friend of mine, his belief, judging by his European experience, that English Masonry is far behind that practised in America and on the European continent. Of the truth of this opinion, I can only judge by my knowledge of European and American Masons, and their opinions similarly expressed; and so I judge it a true one. That we are backward in courtesy in our English Lodges I have always heard, and have likewise seen too many instances of it. Believing that the best remedy for all Masonic defects in England would be increased light, and that such is to be best obtained by the means recommended by Bro. Havers, by the *Freemasons' Magazine*, and by its correspondents, I beg to add my vote in its favour.

The more Masonry in its rites and mysteries is known and understood by the Craft generally—the better its sublime teachings are appreciated and followed—the higher will be the estimation in which Masonry will be held by the uninitiated. The establishment of lectureships, to be filled by really scientific Masons, and of libraries of Masonic and other literature, would do much to effect this; and I believe the proposal to found them will meet with very general approbation at the present time.

The foundation of Masonic halls, and removal of the Lodges to them,

must also tend to raise the Craft actually and appreciably, and much should be done in this way by English Masons, that they may no longer be surpassed, as at present, by their American brethren.

I rejoice to note the signs of the times, and sincerely hope that they may not be found illusory.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally and respectfully,

P. I. T.

### UNIVERSALITY OF MASONRY.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—I thought, and still think, that your *Magazine* is not the proper arena for the discussion of controverted points of theology; and under this impression I avoided, as much as possible, any such points. It seems that your correspondent (or rather "Dear Timothy's" correspondent, "W. H.") is of a different opinion on this matter; and, not only so, but in addition misrepresents both the form and the extent of my argument, such as it was. I am quite prepared to maintain in a proper place and at a proper time, either against "W. H." or "his nephew,"—1. That Freemasonry is not necessarily Christian; and 2. That Christianity is not necessarily trinitarian. Nothing can ever unmake me a Freemason; and I don't think anything would ever make me, though a Christian, a believer in the divinity of Christ.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

A UNIVERSALIST.

December 24th, 1858.

### CHARITY.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Although an uninterrupted subscriber to your valuable *Magazine* for some time past, and a close observer generally of what is done and said in connection with our "peculiar system of morality," I yet feel that nothing I have seen or read, has given me greater pleasure than perusing the somewhat severe and daring communication addressed to you by Bro. Garrod, in last week's number, upon the subject of Masonic Benevolence—daring, on account of its containing a suggestion, which, I am sorry to feel, will find but few supporters in effectually carrying it out. But, nevertheless, there are certain grave inconsistencies in our profession as Masons, as compared with our practice, which he and others will do well to step boldly forward and grapple with, until they are fairly eradicated by conscientious conviction from amongst us, and we are enabled to point to our works as affording proof that we do something more than acknowledge the duty of doing good to those by whom we are surrounded.

The glaring disgrace which the Brother referred to has denounced, must often have brought an uncomfortable conviction to the minds of such as are in the habit of standing aside and asking themselves a few questions as to the practical results of their theoretical professions; the amount of dis-

tress they are relieving; the happiness they are promoting, or the hearts they are cheering by the practice of "the distinguishing characteristic of every Freemasons' heart—I mean charity." How many young Masons have been heard to express surprise at the few items of gratifying intelligence which their Lodge records on the audit night revealed? On their minds has been inculcated the duty of listening with attention to the cries of the distressed; of allowing their pity to be readily excited by the misfortunes of the afflicted; and to let the knowledge of their wants, and a readiness to relieve them, be a simultaneous sentiment.

Granted, sir, that much is done by Masons in charity that will never be known until the day when the G.A.O.T.U. will acknowledge even the cup of cold water given in his name; but it is not of individual charity I now speak. Benevolence is a duty incumbent on all mankind—each in his individual capacity; how much more so ought it to be amongst Masons in their collective assemblies? Let the reflecting Brethren of every Lodge obtain a few figures from the Secretary's books relative to the cost of their banquets during a year—ask themselves what amount of good might have been done with the sum so expended—and I feel sure that we shall no longer hear of decayed Masons waiting ten years to be placed on the Annuity Fund, because it is so reprehensibly low; the "knife and fork" jeer will be less deservedly applied to us; and we shall feel that Masonry is a "progressive science" in something more than mere words. What if we sacrifice one or two occasions of personal gratification? If we for a moment think of the real good we shall do by strengthening the resources of the administrators of our charities, as compared with the galling truth our Brother Garrod has so forcibly put us in possession of, I think there are few who could justify disregarding the hint he has so generously thrown out. "*Bis dat quo cito dat.*" Brother Masons waiting *ten years* to be relieved from dire want!

Trusting your prosperity, sir and brother, may long preserve your *Magazine* as a medium, without which these abuses might remain unnoticed, believe me to be

Very fraternally yours,

Hoxton, December 27th, 1858.

W. HESTER.

LINNÆUS.—The little plant called *Linnaea borealis* was selected by the youthful naturalist as his own flowery prototype. He afterwards distinguished many of his friends by affixing their names to various plants; and he seems to have chosen this humble floweret to be called after himself, when he gathered it at Lycksele, May 29th, 1732. It is common in West Bothnia and in almost all the great northern forests, but it may be easily overlooked, because it grows only where the woods are thickest, and its delicate twin blossoms are almost hid among the moss, and interwoven with ivy. Their smell resembles that of the meadow-sweet, and is so strong during the night, as to discover the plant at a considerable distance. Linnæus traces a resemblance between this lowly Lapland flower and his own early lot. Like it, unfolding in a remote northern region, he was unknown and overlooked, without the advantages of fortune or place. The world thought not of him, while, in poverty and obscurity, he pursued his scientific researches; few knew or valued the solitary wanderer, who, taking for his motto the words *Tantus amor florum* ("Thus great is the love of flowers"), explored the recesses of nature, and culled the treasures of the mountain and glen, the forest and moor, returning enriched with these sylvan spoils, which in due time he presented, arranged in new and beauteous order, to the delight and astonishment of kindred minds in every region.—*Brightwell's Life of Linnæus.*



# THE MASONIC MIRROR.

## METROPOLITAN.

### APPOINTMENTS.

*Thursday, December 30th.*—Lodge, Neptune (22), Radley's Hotel. General Committee Girls' School, at 12.

*Friday, 31st.*—House Committee Boys' School, at 3.

*Saturday, January 1st, 1859.*—Lodges, London (125), Freemasons' Tavern; St. Thomas's (166), ditto.

*Monday, 3rd.*—Lodges, Robert Burns (25), Freemasons' Tavern; Royal Jubilee (85), Anderson's Hotel; St. John's (107), Radley's Hotel; St. Luke's (168), Commercial Hall, Chelsea; Joppa (223), Albion Tavern; Union (318), Freemasons' Tavern.

*Tuesday, 4th.*—Lodges, Albion (9), Freemasons' Tavern; Old Dundee (18), London Tavern; Temple (118), Ship and Turtle; Old Concord (201), Freemasons' Tavern; Euphrates (257), White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; Stability (264), Green Dragon, ditto; La Tolerance (784), Freemasons' Tavern. *Chapter.*—St. John's (196), Radley's Hotel.

*Wednesday, 5th.*—Lodge, Florence Nightingale (1008), Freemasons' Tavern.

*Thursday, 6th.*—Lodges, Egyptian (29), George and Blue Boar; Strong Man (53), Falcon Tavern; Good Report (158), Radley's Hotel; Lion and Lamb (227), Bridge House Hotel; St. Andrew's (281), Freemasons' Tavern; Yarborough (812), George Tavern; St. George's in the East; Crystal Palace (1044), Crystal Palace.

*Friday, 7th.*—*Chapter.*—Fidelity (3), London Tavern.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

**GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.**—The first public night of the season was held at the Freemason's Tavern, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., when the second and third lectures were worked in sections. Bro. Johnstone, W.M., occupied the chair, and the sections were worked as follows:—Second lecture by Bros. Elwood, Watson, Nutt, Hinxman, and Warren. Third lecture, Bros. Watson, Hewlett, and Warren.

**ALBION LODGE (No. 9).**—This well conducted Lodge held a meeting on the 7th inst., Bro. Perryman, W.M., presiding. The minutes of last meeting having been read by the Secretary, Bro. Rackstraw, and confirmed, a gentleman was introduced and initiated into the Order; after which, the election of W.M. for the year ensuing took place, the election falling upon Bro. Moring, P.W.; the present S.W., Bro. Hughes, declining the honour on account of illness, much to the regret of the Brethren, who unanimously expressed a hope that at a future time their excellent S.W. would be sufficiently recovered to take the position he was well worthy of. Bro. Charles Lee was re-elected Treasurer, complimentary allusion being made to the value of that Brother's services. Bro. G. Smith was elected Tyler. Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren retired to banquet, which was followed by the usual toasts. The visitors were Bros. Arliss, P.M., Beuler, Wood, Banks, G. Taylor, Robinson, Cooke, &c. Bro. Cooke, in acknowledging the toast of "The Visitors," said, that every one professing Freemasonry, should endeavour to do some good on behalf of their excellent charities. He was free to confess that

his circumstances were not of that character to enable him to support the charities largely with his purse; but he endeavoured to make the *amende* in kind, by giving musical instruction in the Girls School; he was glad to find that his humble services were appreciated. Several other toasts were given, ending with that of the Masonic Charities. Bro. Burton, who has served as Steward for the Boys and Girls Schools, and who was announced as representing this Lodge at the approaching festival for the Royal Benevolent Institution, addressed the Brethren on behalf of the charities generally, and more particularly urged the claims of their aged and decayed members and the widows' fund. A pleasant evening was passed, enhanced by excellent singing, including some madrigals by Miss Ada Taylor, Bros. Cooke, Mitchell, and Woode Banks, who tastefully sang a new ballad, composed expressly for him by Bro. Taylor, entitled "My Native Land," which received a unanimous encore.

**ST. JAMES'S UNION LODGE (No. 211).**—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, Dec. 21st, Bro. Crofton, W.M.; Bro. Stacey, S.W.; Bro. Simpson, J.W.; and sixty-five members of the Lodge being present, besides visitors. Bros. Stuart and Graddon were raised to the degree of M.M.; Bro. Bracher passed to the second degree, and Messrs. W. Smith, H. Wells (of Oxford), W. Scott, and N. Thomas, initiated into the Order. Bro. Stacey, S.W., proposed the following addition to the by-laws—"That any member of this Lodge, who may, on its behalf, accept the stewardship of any of the Masonic charities, be reimbursed the usual preliminary expenses of such stewardship from the funds of the Lodge." The proposition was seconded by Bro. Smethurst and unanimously carried. A ballot was then taken for the office of W.M., which was unanimously conferred on Bro. Stacey, S.W. Bro. John Gurton, P.M., was re-elected Treasurer of the Lodge by acclamation, and Bro. Crawley, Tyler. Bros. Stacey, John Gurton, and Crawley, severally returned thanks. About seventy Brethren afterwards sat down to an excellent banquet, and a delightful evening was spent, the pleasure being much enhanced by the vocal powers of Bro. Crew, who returned thanks on behalf of the visitors, as did Bro. Farnfield for the Grand Officers.

**PANMURE LODGE (No. 1,022).**—A Lodge of emergency was held at the Swan Hotel, Stockwell, on Monday, the 20th December, when the W.M. very impressively raised Bros. R. R. Gardner and Carter to the degree of M.M. Bro. D. R. Farmer announced his intention of representing this Lodge at the festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution, and the W.M. expressed a hope that the Brethren would give him their utmost support. The Lodge business having been concluded, the Brethren retired to refreshment.

**PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM LODGE (No. 1055).**—An emergency meeting of the above Lodge took place on Wednesday, at the Knights of St. John, Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood. Bro. J. D. Caulcher, W.M.; Bros. Hardey and Frazer, as S.W. and J.W., and the whole of the officers, were in attendance. Bros. Key, Hardey, G. J. Wood; and J. Drummond, were passed to the second degree; Mr. D. J. Allen, *M.R.C.S.*, of Wellington House, and Mr. F. Spice, of Lambeth Walk, were initiated. The ceremonies were performed in the W.M.'s usual excellent style, and he was most ably assisted by his officers. After the business was concluded, the W.M. informed the Brethren that he had received from H.R.H. Prince Frederick William of Prussia, an answer to the letter the Lodge did themselves the honour of forwarding to H.R.H. He would not add one word of his own in praise of its truly Masonic spirit, but call upon their Secretary to read it; it ran as follows:—

"Berlin, October 20th, 1858.

"Worshipful Sir and Brother,—I have had the gratification of receiving your letter, and am highly pleased to learn from your fraternal communication, that the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, has constituted and appointed in London a new regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title and designation of the Prince Frederick William Lodge. I appreciate the full value of the honour which has thus been bestowed upon me, and it affords me peculiar pleasure to express to you and the Lodge over which you preside, my warmest

thanks for the exceedingly kind manner in which you have offered me a membership of the new Lodge.

"I congratulate the Brethren with all my heart, that they have laid the foundation stone of this new Lodge, with their best endeavours to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry. I sincerely hope, that upon that foundation a superstructure may be raised perfect in all its parts, and honourable to the Craft. May the blessing of Heaven be showered upon the new Lodge, and upon her members. May brotherly love prevail in her bosom always. May prosperity attend her, and the practice of every moral duty and social virtue cement her permanency, and perpetuate her usefulness.

"Saluting you by the sacred numbers,

"I am, yours fraternally,

"FREDERICK WILLIAM, Prince of Prussia..

"To John Denis Coulcher, Esq.,

"W.M. Prince Frederick William Lodge."

Bro. Watson, P.M., then briefly proposed, and Bro. Hardey, S.W., seconded, that the letter received from H.R.H. Prince Frederick William of Prussia, be entered in the minute book, which proposition was carried with acclamation. The W.M., after the usual Masonic toasts, proposed long life, health, and happiness to his royal highness and his Princess, which was most cordially drunk. The W.M. then proposed "the Officers of the Lodge," to which Bro. Miles Stapylton, the I.G., returned thanks; Bro. Watson for the P.Ms.; and Bro. Cotterell, J.W., of No. 219, for the visitors. The W.M., Officers, and Brethren expressed their great satisfaction with the very excellent accommodation, attendance, and catering of their host (Bro. Stiles), who, in a few sentences, returned thanks, and remarked he would do his best to merit a continuance of their approbation. The evening was enlivened by the singing of Bros. W. Banks (Organist), J. Drummond, J. Cotterell, W. Platt, J. D. Caulcher, and J. J. Hardey. After spending a most happy evening, the members separated, highly delighted with everything they had witnessed. The Lodge will not meet again until March, 1859. It has already initiated sixteen gentlemen, which augurs well for its success.

## INSTRUCTION.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE, (No. 281).—At a meeting of this Lodge of Instruction, held at the George and Dragon, Camberwell, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21st, Bro. G. Harding, W.M., presiding, a testimonial from the members was presented to Bro. John Thomas, P.M., No. 745, as a token of the respect and gratitude entertained towards him, and for the great assistance rendered by him, in the practical instruction in Masonry. The testimonial consisted of a well-worded expression of the sentiments of the members, conveying, in highly respectful terms, their gratitude for his kindness, their appreciation of his sterling merits as a Mason and as a man, and their best wishes for his present and future happiness, elegantly engrossed, and tastefully framed. The testimonial was presented by Bro. Rivers, of the Robert Burns Lodge, No. 25, who, after alluding to the high qualifications of Bro. Thomas, his truly gentlemanlike bearing, his generosity, his kindness to young Masons, his persevering assiduity, and his high standing as a practical Mason, concluded by conveying the great esteem in which he was held by the members of the Lodge, and by the Craft in general. The W.M., Bro. Ward, W.M. of the Old Cumberland, No. 12, and other Brethren, paid their several tributes of respect to his merits, assuring him of their deep affection and regard. Bro. Thomas, having expressed himself as highly complimented and gratified by the presentation of the token of respect, stated his willingness, at all times, to render any assistance in the exposition of the practice of Masonry, his love of the noble art, and the still increasing happiness he enjoyed in his connection with the Order.



## PROVINCIAL.

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### BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, January 4th, Beaufort (120), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Wednesday, 5th, Moira (408), ditto, at 7; Friday, 7th. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7½; *Chapter*.—Thursday, 6th, Hospitality (221), ditto, at 7.

### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, January 5th, Hammond (829), Masonic Hall, Guernsey, at 7½. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 4th, Hammond (829), ditto, at 8.

### CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Chapter*.—Saturday, January 1st, Industry (465), Norfolk Arms; Wednesday, 5th, Hyde (3), Fidelity (701), Angel Inn, Birkenhead, at 6.

BIRKENHEAD.—*Zetland Lodge* (No. 782).—The regular monthly meeting of the Brethren of this Lodge was held at the Park Hotel, on Wednesday, December 15th, The W.M., Bro. C. N. Marshall, in the chair, supported by the following P.Ms. and officers:—Bros. J. P. Platt, W. Bulley, E. Willoughby, and Sherlock, Bro. H. Bulley, S.W.; Bro. Thos. Platt, J.W. Bro. W. Stevenson. A candidate for the third degree being present, and found proficient, was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M., the ceremony being most efficiently performed by the W.M. This being the evening for the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, the unanimous vote of the Lodge was given for Bro. H. Bulley, S.W. The election was then made for Treasurer, when Bro. Clark Rampling, P. Prov. G. Superintendent of Works (who has filled this office since the formation of the Lodge) was again unanimously elected. The Lodge then adjourned to banquet, and retired early, after spending a profitable and pleasant evening.

### DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, January 3rd, Harmony (182), Swan Inn, at 7; Fidelity (280), Three Tuns, Tiverton, at 7; Bedford (351), Private Rooms, Tavistock, at 7; Tuesday, 4th, St. John's (83), Masonic Hall, Plymouth, at 7; Wednesday, 5th, Brunswick (185), ditto, at 7; Perseverance (190), London Hotel, Sidmouth, at 7. *Chapter*.—Sun (123), Globe Hotel, Exmouth, at 5.

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 1012).—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Masonic rooms, Totnes, on Tuesday, 21st December, Bro. Rev. W. Y. Daykin, W.M., and Prov. Grand Chaplain, presiding. One candidate was initiated. Bro. H. Bridges, P.M., then passed Bro. Percy Hockin to the second degree. The W.M. proposed the following resolutions:—"That this Lodge desires to express its sympathy with the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland, under the late groundless attack made upon his lordship in the *Masonic Observer*, and declares its unabated confidence in his just and impartial administration;" seconded by Bro. Colonel Randolph. "That permission be granted to the Brethren at Dartmouth of the Pleiades Lodge, to meet for instruction under the usual restrictions." "That the thanks of the Lodge be offered to Bro. T. H. Edmonds, for a stove he kindly presented to the Lodge." This being a Lodge of emergency, these propositions were ordered to be inserted in the summons for the next Lodge. Two candidates for initiation were proposed; and Bro. H. Toll, of Hapton, as a joining member. The Lodge was closed in ancient form, and with solemn prayer.

### DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, January 5th, Faith and Unanimity (605), Freemasons' Hall, Dorchester, at 6; Amity (160), Masonic Hall, Poole, at 7; Thursday, 6th, Unity (542), Town Hall, Poole, at 7.

## DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, January 4th, Marquis of Granby (146), Freemasons' Hall, Durham, at 7; Thursday, 6th, Tees (749), Black Lion, Stockton-on-Tees, at 7.

SUNDERLAND.—*Phoenix Lodge* (No. 111).—The Brethren of this Lodge met at Mr. Joseph Glaholm's, King William the Fourth, Queen-street, Sunderland, on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., for the purpose of presenting Mr. William Charlton, P.M. of the above Lodge with a gold watch and chain, valued at twenty guineas, purchased by voluntary subscription, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. William Charlton, P.M. of the Phoenix Lodge, for his zeal and indefatigable exertions for the last two years, in promoting the interests of Masonry while W.M."

SUNDERLAND.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 95).—This Lodge met at the Phoenix Hall, Sunderland, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., when Bro. Alexander Hislop was duly installed W.M. for the ensuing year, by Bro. W. H. Crookes, P.M. The following Brethren were also appointed officers:—W. H. Crookes, P.M.; T. Elwin, S.W.; D. Clark, J.W.; T. Godfordson, Treasurer; R. Hodgson, Secretary; B. G. Nicholson, S.D.; T. B. Thompson, J.D.; J. Dumble, I.G.; R. Mitchell and W. Rogers, Stewards; W. M. Laws, Tyler. The W.M., through domestic bereavement, left the Lodge at an early hour, when the further proceedings were conducted by Bro. Crookes, P.M., in that brotherly feeling which has always distinguished the Craft.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, January 4th, Sherborne (1004), George Hotel, Stroud, at 5½; Wednesday, 5th, Foundation (97), Freemasons' Hall, Cheltenham, at 5.

## HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, January 3rd, Oakley (995), Black Boy, Basingstoke, at 6; Thursday, 6th, Panmure (1025), Royal Hotel, Aldershot, at 6. *Chapters*.—Wednesday, January 5th, Royal Sussex (428), Freemasons' Hall, Portsea, at 7; Southampton (555), ditto Southampton, at 7; Thursday, 6th, Royal Gloucester, ditto, at 7.

## ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, January 5th, Yarborough (809), High Street, Ventnor, at 7.

## KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, January 3rd, Peace and Harmony (235), Royal Oak, Dover, at 7½; Tuesday, 4th, Adams (184), Masonic Hall, Sheerness, at 6; Wednesday, 5th, Royal Naval (621), Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, at 7; Invicta (1011), George Hotel, Ashford, at 8; Thursday, 6th, United Industrious (34), Masonic Hall Canterbury, at 8; Friday, 7th, Union (149), King's Head, Margate, at 7.

HYTHE.—*Prince Edwin's Lodge* (No. 147).—The annual festival of this Lodge was held on the 22nd inst., on which occasion Bro. T. Buss was duly installed in the chair, Bro. W. Hyde Pullen, D. Prov. G.M. for the Isle of Wight, being the installing Master, which duty he performed in his highly efficient manner. The W.M., Bro. Buss, appointed the following Brethren to office:—Bro. Tomalin, S.W.; Bro. Finn, J.W.; Bro. Key, S.D.; Bro. Easte, J.D.; Bro. Hadden, I.G.; and Bro. Baker, Org. At the conclusion of the business, Bro. Hallows, P. Prov. G.W., proposed, and Bro. Moneypenny seconded, a vote of thanks to Bro. W. Hyde Pullen for his services, and remarked, that although an old Mason, he had never been present when the ceremony of installation was so impressively conducted. Bro. Hyde Pullen, in returning thanks, commented on the great gratification he experienced in visiting his mother Lodge after an unavoidable absence of twelve years. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren partook of a banquet, and passed the evening in a truly Masonic spirit. Bro. Thorpe, Prov. G. Steward, and W.M. 1011, and Bro. Greenhill, I.G., 1011, were among the visitors.

## LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, January 3rd, Cheetham and Crumpsall (928), Crumpsall Hotel, Manchester, at 6; Thursday, 6th, Affability (399) Cross Street, Manchester, at 6½; Friday, 7th, Anchor and Hope (44), Swan Hotel, Bolton, at 6.

BLACKBURN.—*Lodge of Perseverance* (No. 432).—This well regulated and prosperous Lodge celebrated its last monthly meeting of the year, on Thursday evening, the 16th December. The Brethren met in very considerable numbers, and several visitors favoured them with their presence, among whom we observed Bros. Yates, W.M., 336; Morley, S.W., 336; Sheppard, P.M., 336; Greenwood, P.M., 148, and Chadwick, &c. The W.M., Bro. Wm. Harrison, presided, assisted by Bro. Bell, S.W., and W.M. elect, and Bro. Radcliffe, J.W. (P.M. and W.M., 434). The minutes of previous meetings having been confirmed, a ballot took place for the election of three gentlemen for initiation, and they were all duly admitted. The installation of the W.M. elect was then commenced, and was performed by Bro. Clough, P.M., and P. Prov. G. Reg. with his customary ability and dignity. The usual honours having been rendered to the W.M., he appointed and invested the officers of the Lodge, who are—Bros. William Harrison, P.M.; Thomas Butterfield, S.W.; William Peel, J.W.; Rev. Wm. Hardley, Chaplain; James Pilkington, Treas.; Charles Tiplady, Sec.; Thomas Bertwistle, S.G.; Tiplady, J.D.; Clough, D. of C., &c.; G. P. Hartley, I.G.; Ibbotson and Edge, Stewards; and Pearson, Tyler. The three candidates having presented themselves, they were severally duly initiated, one candidate by Bro. Clough, and the remaining candidates by the Worshipful Master. The ordinary business of the Lodge having been transacted, and two Brethren proposed as joining members, the Lodge was closed, and the Brethren adjourned, after passing a most harmonious and agreeable evening; the pleasures of which were heightened by the excellent singing of Bros. Gillibrand, Bertwistle, Brierley, Morley, and Greenwood, and the brilliant accompaniment on the piano forte of the latter Brother. The W.M., Bros. Clough, Harrison, Tiplady, and Morley, &c., favoured the company with addresses during the proceedings, which were listened to with great interest.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday January 3rd, Harmony (267), Wellington Hotel, Garston, at 5½; Wednesday, 5th, St. John's (971), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6½; Ellesmere (1032), Red Lion Inn, Chorley, at 6; Thursday, 6th, Mariners (310), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6; Friday, 7th. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7. *Chapter*.—St. John (267), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.

SOUTHPORT.—*Lodge of Unity* (No. 889).—On Monday, the 20th inst., the Brethren of this Lodge celebrated their St. John's festival. The election of officers for the ensuing year preceded the banquet which accompanied the event, and the Brethren unanimously reappointed Bro. George Woods as their W.M. The work was very ably performed by P.M. Bros. Hamer, and J. B. Lambert, P.Ms., and all the officers showed great proficiency in their duties. The banquet was provided by Bro. E. W. Stocker. Among those present we remarked Bros. G. Woods, W.M. (who presided); J. B. Lambert, P.M., Prov. G.D.; T. R. Bridson, P.M., Prov. G.D.; G. Scholes, S.W.; Scowcroft, J.W.; Richard Johnson, S.D.; Coddington, J.D.; J. Hunt, Treasurer; J. A. Robinson, Secretary; James Hamer, P.M., Prov. G.D.C.; Richard Ellison, Francis Richardson, Moss, W. Williamson, Manchester; J. Aughton, Reuben Riley, Geo. Marsden, Robert Sharrock, William Moyster, John Jones, Edward Segar, Joseph Waters, Lodge of Charity, No. 439; Stoneclough. The W.M. commenced the after dinner proceedings of the evening by proposing the health of "Her most gracious Majesty the Queen," remarking, that being already the daughter of a Mason, might she soon become the mother of one. The "Masonic Anthem" was here sung by the company, led off in the solo parts in splendid style by Bro. Reuben Riley. The W.M. next proposed "Lord Zetland, M.W. G.M. of England." The toast was received with Masonic honours. The next toast was "Lord Panmure, R.W.D.G.M." The W.M. then proposed "Bro. Nicholas Le Gendre Starkie, Prov. G.M. West Lancashire." The W.M. having given the health of "Sir T. G. Hesketh," it was received with the usual honours. Bro. J. B. Lambert said he was very sorry to have received a letter from the D. Prov. G.M., stating that he feared his arrangements in the south of England would prevent his promising to attend the Masonic ball in Southport. If he possibly could manage it, he should much like to do so; and he hoped they would have a very good attendance on the occasion. Bro. T. R. Bridson then said that he had been requested to perform the duty of proposing the next toast, and he



had pleasure in undertaking that duty, as it was the health of "the W.M. of Lodge No. 889." It was quite unnecessary to say anything in his favour. The very circumstance that they had re-elected Bro. Woods to the office he now held, spoke volumes for the way in which he had discharged his duties, and for the high respect in which he was held. If he (Bro. Bridson) had it in his power to express all he felt, he really could say a good deal about their friend in the chair, not only as a good Mason, but as a good doctor, in which capacity he had done him (Mr. Bridson) a "power of good," as the old woman said. He was not much of a speaker, as most of them were aware, and he would, therefore, conclude by requesting that they would pay their W.M. all the honours he deserved as a friend and as a Mason; he wished him good health, and might God bless him and his wife and family. Bro. Woods, in responding, said that he had not anticipated this year being their W.M. again; but he highly appreciated the compliment, and it would be his earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of the approbation which had hitherto been bestowed upon him. He was but a young Mason, and knew that he had yet very much to learn. But from what he did know he had every reason to feel proud of the institution. It had instilled into him the finest principles he ever could have received, and had taught him his duty to the Supreme Power, as well as to his fellow men. For this he should ever feel indebted to Masonry, and he felt confident that every step he advanced he should discover greater beauties still. He hoped that in ascending the hill of prosperity none of them might ever meet a Mason. "The Visiting Brethren," was the next toast, and it was appropriately responded to by Bro. Hamer and Bro. R. Riley. Bro. Hamer proposed the healths of "The P.Ms. of the Lodge." Bro. Lambert responded as the only P.M. now present. Bro. Hamer had spoken of the journeys they had had together in carrying out the principles of their ancient and honourable institution. They ought on all occasions to unite in feelings of harmony, peace, and love. He referred to the gratifying scene attending the presentation the other day made to Lord Skelmersdale. The western entrance to a Lodge was depicted on the Master's chair, because it was there that king Solomon stood, accompanied by the princes and nobles of his household, when he solemnly dedicated the Temple to Jehovah; and with regard to modern Masonry, they found kings and princes of the earth joined in, and continued to join in their mystic ceremonies, and in their gracious support of the great and glorious cause of universal charity and benevolence. Such he believed to be the economy of heaven; for we learnt that "thrones, principalities, and powers, and things present as well as things to come," all united in one harmonious whole, giving glory and honour to the great Architect and Geometrician of the universe. Bro. Lambert concluded by proposing the health of the Treasurer, Bro. Hunt. Bro. Hunt, in responding, urged the members of the Lodge to a more constant and punctual attendance to their duties. "The Wardens and Officers" was responded to by Bro. Scholes, J.W., and Bro. Scowcroft, J.W. Bro. Bridson proposed "Success to the Masonic ball." After one or two other toasts, the Lodge was closed with that of "All Poor and Distressed Freemasons."

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, January 5th, St. John's (348), Bell Hotel, Leicester, at 7.

#### NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodge*.—Monday, January 3rd, Friendship (117), Duke's Head, Great Yarmouth, at 7. *Chapter*.—Perseverance (258), Lamb Inn, Norwich, at 6.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, January 3rd, Northern Counties (586), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7; St. George's (624), Commercial Hotel, North Shields, at 8; Tuesday, 6th, St. David's (554), Salmon Inn, Berwick, at 6; Northumberland (985), Central Exchange, Newcastle, at 7; Newcastle-on-Tyne (24), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Friday, January 6th, St. John's (875), Bull's Head, Wellington, at 4.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, January 3rd, Royal Sussex (61), Amery's Hotel, Bath, at 7½; Thursday, 6th, Royal Cumberland (48), Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8; Benevolent (653), Town Hall, Wells, at 7.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, January 3rd, St. James (707), New Inn, Handsworth, at 7; Thursday, 6th, St. Peter's (607), Star and Garter, Wolverhampton, at 7; Portland (920), Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent, at 7.

HANLEY.—*Menturia Lodge* (No 606).—This Lodge kept the annual fesitval of St. John, on Tuesday, December 21st. The Lodge met at three o'clock for the installation of Bro. John Butterworth as W.M. elect. Bro. George Sergeant, P.M., conducted the ceremony, assisted by the following distinguished Masons:—Bro. John Smith, of Macclesfield; Bro. Charles T. Davenport, of Tunstall; and Bro. Henry Ward, sen., of Hanley. They performed their several parts with eminent ability. Amongst the other visitors were Bros. George Baker, John Baker, Septimus Bourne, Alfred Glover, J. Hawley, S. Hill, John Ford (Burslem), Landor, &c., &c. After the installation the Lodge adjourned for refreshment, which was provided by Bro. T. Simpson. Nearly fifty sat down. After the cloth was withdrawn, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were gone through with great enthusiasm. Short and effective addresses were delivered. The Brethren were then called from refreshment, and the Lodge was closed in the usual solemn manner about ten o'clock, when the Brethren separated in love and harmony.

## SUFFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, January 5th, Dorie (96), Private Rooms, Woodbridge, at 7.

IPSWICH.—*Perfect Friendship Lodge*, (No. 522).—The reunions peculiar to this Lodge were commenced a few days since by the invitation of the W.M. elect to the Past Masters of the Lodge to meet at his residence, where a splendid banquet was provided for about twenty-five Brethren, when concord and sweet harmony prevailed for several hours. After an interval of some days the present W.M. issued his request for the P.Ms. to meet at his residence, where again the members much enjoyed themselves. And lastly, the Secretary availed himself of the opportunity of auditors being appointed by the Lodge, to request them and all the officers, including the Chaplain and librarian, to meet at his abode on the banks of the far famed Orwell. After the duties of the audit were satisfactorily finished, the Brethren were elegantly regaled. These desirable re-unions contribute much to promote the harmony and prosperity of the Lodge; any little asperities which may have occurred during the past year are thus softened down, and any little difference of opinion which may be caused in the struggles incidental to practical life is removed, and the sentiments of each Brother more fully appreciated as they are more fully understood. It is evident whatever diversity of sentiment may exist, the members must and should have one common end in view—the good of all and the benefit of the community at large.

## SUSSEX.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, January 4th, Royal York (394), Ship Hotel, Brighton, Installation; Wednesday, 5th, South Saxon, (393), Town Hall, Lewes; Thursday, 6th, Union (45), Commercial Chamber, Chichester, at 6, Installation.

## WALES.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, January 4th, Prince of Wales (969), Thomas Arms, Llanelly, at 7.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, January 3rd, Semper Fidelis (772), Crown Hotel, Worcester, at 6½; Tuesday, 4th, Harmonic (313), Freemasons' Tavern, Dudley, at 6½; Wednesday, 5th, Worcester (349), Bell Hotel, Worcester, at 6½.

## SOUTH WALES.

CARMARTHEN.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 699).—At a meeting of the members of this Lodge, held at their Lodge room on Friday, the 17th Dec., Bro. James Rowlands was unanimously elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, *vice* Bro. John Thirlwall, whose period of office expires.

## YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, January 3rd, Union (287), Masonic Hall, York, at 7; Tuesday, 4th, Camolodunum (958), Freemasons' Hall, New Malton, at 7; Thursday, 6th, Constitutional (371), Assembly Rooms, Beverley, at 8; Friday, 7th, St. Germain (827), The Crescent, Selby, at 7.

## YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Friday, January 7th, Alfred (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 7. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 8. *Chapters*.—Monday, 3rd, Paradise (162), Music Hall, Sheffield, at 7; Thursday, 6th, Sincerity (874), Freemasons' Hall, Bradford, at 8.

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MARK MASONRY.

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PROVINCIAL.

BIRKENHEAD.—*Joppa Lodge* (No. 5, *Scottish Constitution*).—The Brethren of this increasing Lodge of Mark Masons, held their regular meeting on Monday, 20th December, at the Park Hotel. Bro. J. P. Platt, R.W.M., in the chair; Bro. Marshall, S.W.; Bro. H. Bulley, J.W., and a good attendance of officers. The Lodge having been duly opened, Bros. Horbury, No. 971; Inman, No. 971; and Hofken, No. 294, were advanced to the degree of Mark Master Masons, the ceremony being ably performed by the R.W.M. After some formal business had been discussed, the Lodge was closed at eight o'clock.

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SCOTLAND.

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METROPOLITAN.

EDINBURGH.—*Lodge of Edinburgh, St. Mary's Chapel* (No. 1).—This ancient Lodge held its meeting in the Ship Hotel, on the 14th inst., R.W.M. Dr. McCowan in the chair; Chas. Stuart Law, S.W.; Lawrence Thallon, J.W. After the usual business was over, the Brethren, to the number of about eighty, sat down to a sumptuous repast, served in Bro. Kennedy's usual style. Several deputations were present from the Edinburgh Lodges, heading whom were P.M. Bro. Georgiades of the Celtic Lodge, R.W. Bro. Coghier, of the Roman Eagle; R.W. Bro. Crichton, of the St. Clair; and R.W. Bro. Bryce, of St. James. Several fine songs were sung by Brothers Stuart, Leggatt, Dewar, S.W., and others. A still greater treat was in store, as intimation was sent to the W.M. that his Grace the M.W.G.M. craved admittance. He was ushered in with the usual ceremony, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the Brethren, the Warden presenting him to his Master, who resigned his chair and supported his grace upon the right. The M.W.G.M. was accompanied by Colonel



Minloch, of Kilry, and Bro. Wemyss of Wemyss Castle. On taking the chair, his grace apologised for coming so late to the meeting, and stated that he was not aware of any meeting in Edinburgh that night, until informed of it by his friends the Christy's Minstrels, whom he had just had the pleasure of hearing, and who told him they were going to this Lodge after their performance, and he had accompanied them. The Minstrels sung some songs beautifully, and received enthusiastic applause from the Brethren.

#### AYRSHIRE.

[[AYR.—*Kilwinning Lodge*.—This Lodge met in the King's Arms, Hotel, Ayr, on the 13th inst., and elected the following office bearers:—John Davidson, R.W.M.; Wm. Murdoch, D.M.; James Mills, P.M.; George Good, D.P.M.; John Mitchell, S.W.; John Campbell, J.W.; Robert Fergusson, Treas.; W. Y. Cunninghame, Sec.; James Murdoch, D.S.; Robert Bone, S.D.; Robert Jones, J.D.; J. P. Boyd, Chaplain; G. Aitken, S.B.; Jas. M'Comb, Stew.; Robert Limond, Tyler. The Brethren afterwards dined together. After dinner, Bro. Mills was, on occasion of his retiring from the chair, which he has creditably filled for several years, presented with a purse of sovereigns and a handsome Masonic jewel. Bro. Davis, in an appropriate address, made the presentation in name of the subscribers. In the evening deputations from the following Lodges were received—Troon Navigation; Kilmarnock St. Andrew's; Ayr Operative; Ayr Royal Arch; Ayr St. Paul's; and the evening was spent in social harmony, R.W.M. Davidson ably discharging the duties of the chair.

#### CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

ALLOA.—*St. John's Lodge*.—On Tuesday, the 14th December, the annual meeting was held in the Lodge-room, at eight o'clock. An unusual number of members were present, numbering upwards of seventy, it having been determined to make a change in some of the officers of this ancient Lodge. The W.M. Morison stated the object of the meeting, which was to elect one of their body to fill the chair. The senior member of the Lodge, who had been a member upwards of thirty-five years, Bro. James Whitehead, then rose, and said he had great pleasure in proposing, as a fit and proper person for the office, D. Bruce, Esq., of Garted and Kilbagie, a gentleman to whom this Lodge was under numerous obligations. The proposal was at once received with the greatest enthusiasm. Bro. A. Black, P.M., seconded the nomination; Bros. Arnett, Treasurer, Watson, P.M., and others spoke in the highest terms of Bro. Bruce, and the great claims he had on the members of the Lodge. Bro. Mailer, builder, the son of a former Master of the Lodge, was then proposed by Bro. Andrew Mitchell, and after some time had elapsed was seconded by Bro. James Miller; after which the W.M. called for a show of hands, when Bro. Bruce was declared to be elected by an enormous majority, there not being a dozen hands held up in favour of Bro. Mailer. The other officers elected were—Capt. Robert Cathcart Dalrymple Bruce, 8th King's Regiment, (proxy), Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Buchan, (proxy), Jun. Warden to the Grand Lodge; Andrew Black, P.M., D.P.M.; Robert O. Arnett, Treas.; William McQueen, and John Younger, Wardens; Andrew Alice, Sec. Auditors were appointed to examine the books. Bro. Adam Dyson, said he wished to know if the Alloa Lodge would join them at Stirling on the 25th of Jan., to hold the centenary of the poet Burns' birth-day, as they intend holding a demonstration to celebrate that event with the other Lodges of the province. He stated further that they expected Colonel Sir A. G. Maitland, Bart., Prov. G.M., to preside on the occasion. After some conversation on the subject, Bro. Fairlie said that he did not consider it at all likely that Sir Alexander could be present with them on that occasion, as they all knew he was much devoted to his regiment, the Highland Borderers, now at Aldershot, and, even supposing he had time, the Edinburgh meeting would be the one he would attend. Under these circumstances, he would propose that the Alloa Lodge celebrate that great day in their own Lodge-room, that they have a dinner, and that the present office-bearers be elected as a committee to make the necessary arrangements, and report upon

St. John's Day, the 27th inst., that meeting to be held in the evening—and that the usual annual dinner do not take place on that day, so as to give the more encouragement to the one on the 25th January, 1859. This motion was unanimously agreed to.

#### FORFARSHIRE.

DUNDEE.—*St. David's Lodge*.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 14th, a numerous party of Brethren, of St. David's Lodge, met in the Royal Hotel, to present Bro. Thomas Russell with his portrait, in testimony of their estimation of the eminent and indefatigable services which he has rendered to that Lodge for a long period of years. The chair was occupied by Bro. John Guild, and that of croupier by Bro. Ll. Alison, both of whom fulfilled their duties in a felicitous manner. The portrait is the production of Bro. James Irvine, an artist whose works have secured for him a position of high standing in his profession, both in this his native county and in London; where, amongst other effusions of his pencil, he has recently finished an admirable portrait of Bro. Sir James Duke, M.P. The likeness of Bro. Russell is inimitable.

#### HADDINGTON.

DUNBAR.—*Castle Lodge*.—A hundred years having elapsed since the charter of constitution was granted in favour of the Dunbar Castle Lodge, by the Grand Lodge, the Lodge celebrated the centenary commemoration of the event on Thursday, Dec. 9th. Deputations from the Canongate, Kilwinning, and the Celtic, Edinburgh, the St. John's, Haddington, and the St. Baldred's Lodge, North Berwick were present on the occasion. The Brethren walked in procession through the town to the Lodge Room, and returned by another route to the Assembly Room, where a sumptuous dinner was laid out, under the superintendence of Bro. Black. Ample justice was done to the excellent viands provided; and after the usual loyal toasts, Bro. Hume gave "The Grand Lodge of Scotland," while "The Dunbar Castle Lodge" was proposed by Bro. Fairfax, of the Celtic. Other toasts, accompanied by some excellent speeches, followed. Bro. Hull, of the Canongate, proposed the health of the Right Worshipful Master, Rev. Bro. Moody; of Haddington that of the chaplain and clergy; and the provost and magistrates of Dunbar was given by the Proxy Master, Bro. Murray of Edinburgh. The proceedings were enlivened by some excellent songs, the visiting Brethren from Edinburgh contributing their full share to this portion of the entertainment. A torch-light procession, under the management of Bro. Vallance, took place in the evening, and the whole affair went off with admirable spirit and complete success.

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#### MASONIC BALL.

AYR.—*Chapter No. 165*.—On Friday evening, the 10th inst., a ball and supper, under the immediate auspices of this Chapter came off in the Assembly Rooms, Ayr, in a style that has not been surpassed by any similar Masonic assembly held in this locality for many years. On the floor of the ball room were drawn in water colours symbolical designs. In the east, over the R.W. Master's chair was placed a large curtained panel, on which were emblazoned in blue and gold the "clouded canopy"—the gradiated eye, with sun, moon, and stars, being brought out with beautiful effect in silver and gold—the whole being supported by pillars of the Doric and Corinthian orders of architecture, the centre of the foreground showing the Holy Bible opened at St. John's Gospel, upon which lay the compass and square. The large pillars chalked on the floor (representing Strength and Beauty), rested upon a Mosaic pavement, and bore the globes celestial and terrestrial,—the Master's mallet, plumb line, level, and other Masonic emblems, being also well displayed on other parts of the floor; and the whole encircled by a deep border of antique pattern. The ball and supper rooms were adorned also with festoons of evergreens and banners.

On the ball room door being thrown open, the orchestra struck up the Masonic march, while the company, preceded by two deacons with their rods of office, entered and walked in procession slowly round the room. At this moment the scene was animated and most imposing, the gayness of the ladies' dresses, and the rich particoloured aprons and sashes, and glittering jewels of the Brethren, blended in beautiful harmony, and giving richness and effect to the whole.

The ball being formally opened, dancing was engaged in with great spirit till high twelve, when the ball room was deserted for that in which the Steward, Bro. Smith, of the Star Hotel, had in his usual style, spread out supper for upwards of forty couples. The R.W.M. (Alexander Watson) occupied the chair; and on removal of the cloth gave in succession a variety of Masonic and other appropriate toasts.

The Master of the Ceremonies then reminded the Brethren of another pleasing duty they had to perform, and begged to show the example, which he did by gracefully adorning his *femme de cœur* with a breastful of jewels, his apron, sash, and official insignia. In a twinkling a similar change was effected by the gallant craftsmen, causing the fair ones to shine with renewed accessions of splendour, which bore a striking contrast to the sober black of the Brethren as, divested of all ornament, they returned to the ball room, where the dance was resumed, and kept up with spirit till an early hour, the whole having passed with the greatest *éclat*.

The variety of Masonic costume displayed on this occasion proved that the Royal Arch had the countenance of more than one sister Lodge.

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## COLONIAL.

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### AUSTRALIA.

#### CONSECRATION OF THE RICHMOND LODGE.

The interesting ceremony of opening this Lodge, and installing the W.M., took place on Tuesday evening, the 7th September last, at the Admiral Napier Hotel, Richmond, near Collingwood.

At the hour of seven o'clock, the D. Prov. G.M., (under the English Constitution), accompanied by his Prov. G. Wardens, arrived at the Napier, where preparations were in readiness to receive them. The ceremony immediately afterwards commenced. The first business was the reading of the minutes of several meetings that had previously taken place, and also the prayer of the petition from the Brethren who desired the establishment of a Masonic Lodge in Richmond. The request having been acceded to, the Secretary was called upon by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Gell, to read the warrant of dispensation from the Prov. Grand Lodge of Victoria. The warrant constituted Bro. H. St. John Clarke to be the first Master, Bro. John Clarke to be the first S.W., and Bro. George M. Nicholls to be the first J.W. for opening the said Lodge.

Immediately after the warrant was read, the D. Prov. G.M. declared the Lodge to be duly opened, under the title of "The Richmond Lodge." The next duty was the imposing ceremony of installation. Bro. H. W. Lowry, Prov. S.G. Warden officiated as installing Master, and in a beautiful and impressive address installed Bro. H. St. John Clarke, as the W.M. of the Richmond Lodge (under the English Constitution,) for the ensuing twelve months. The Brethren suitably acknowledged their first constituted W.M. The W.M. then invested his various officers, each of whom took up their respective positions. Previous to the close of the ceremony, the installing Master announced that several Brethren had made suitable and appropriate presents to the Lodge, and hoped the W.M. would give



instructions that such should be duly acknowledged. The Secretary was instructed to mention the in them minutes of proceedings. When all necessary preliminaries were concluded, the D. Prov. G.M. and his officers, accompanied by the W.M. and Brethren present, retired to the supper room, where a cold collation was tastefully arranged. The good things having been properly distributed, the W.M. called upon the Brethren to charge their glasses. This summons having been speedily obeyed, the W.M. rose, and in a few appropriate remarks, proposed the health of "The Queen," which was responded to with true Masonic effect; the D. Prov. G.S. singing the National Anthem in a superior style. "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The M.W.G.Ms. of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland;" "The Prov. G. Masters for Victoria;" "The W.M. of the Richmond Lodge;" "The installing Master;" "The W.Ms. and P.Ms. of the Lodges of Victoria;" "The Visiting Brethren;" "The Wardens and officers of the Richmond Lodge," and a few other complimentary toasts followed in quick succession, each of which were briefly, but suitably acknowledged.

The Brethren then departed to their respective homes, all evincing much gratification at the realization of their wishes, and the pleasing result of the proceedings.

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## THE WEEK.

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THE Court is still at Windsor. The Queen and the royal family are all in good health, and take their usual drives and walks in the neighbourhood of the castle. Mr. Costa's oratorio of "Eli" is to be performed before Her Majesty on New Year's Eve. There was a dinner and evening party at the castle on Christmas Day.—There is a settled impression in Paris that war in Italy is a probable event for next spring. The question is continually recurring in the French journals; one says there "is nothing in it;" another affirms that "there is something;" while a third says, "it is the great question of the moment." The Grand Duke Constantine arrived in Paris from Toulon on the 20th, under the travelling name of Admiral Romanoff. The Emperor went to the Russian embassy where the Grand Duke Constantine was; his Majesty remained about half an hour. Count de Kisselef, in honour of the Grand-Duke's arrival, gave a grand dinner, at which were present Count Walewski, M. Fould, and a number of French and Russian personages. Although it is hardly probable that the Emperor will risk a quarrel with England by continuing the slave trade, reports are abroad from which it is to be inferred that some temporising on the subject is to be practised. Count de Montalembert's appeal was heard on the 21st. If there had been any doubt as to the wisdom of the count and his advisers in appealing against the iniquitous sentence pronounced against him, the result of these fresh proceedings would have done away with it. The count is acquitted of attacking the principle of universal suffrage, and the constitutional rights of the Emperor; and is sentenced to three instead of six months' imprisonment, the fine of 3000f. remaining unaltered. But nobody believes that the Count will suffer either fine or imprisonment; if the pardon of the 2nd of December is found to be informal, a new pardon will be pronounced, either on Christmas or New Year's Day. The results of the trial and appeal are felt by the opponents of the present régime to be a great triumph.—General Prim, the leader of the liberals in Spain, has opposed in the Cortes, in the boldest possible way,

that war against the Mexican republic into which Queen Isabella's government wants to engage. The ministry said that the passage in the royal speech that brought the general out did not mean what he understood it to mean, but simply asserted that, in case the negotiations still carried on with England and France, and through them with the republic, remained without result, then Spain was prepared for war. The journals state that in the sitting of the senate, on General Prim's amendment, the absence of many of the senators was remarkable. The opposition press had seized upon the fact, and had observed that, though favourable to the government policy in Mexican affairs, yet they desired to withhold their countenance from the ministers.—From Prussia we learn that arrests have been made in the matter of the épergne which the city of Cologne gave the Princess Frederick William on her marriage. Better still, the whole of the precious metal, or very nearly the whole, has been recovered, although melted down, so that the costly workmanship of the piece is lost.—Turning to Russia, we have a picture of autocratic power exerting itself, not without great peril, for the emancipation and enfranchisement of the serf millions. The party which, in the general commission at St. Petersburg, represents the extreme views of the Emperor, has triumphed over its more timid opponents, and has given to its master a highly satisfactory report on the progress of emancipation. In Russian Poland the peasants have already been set free, their forced labour being commuted into a rent payment for lands which are to be granted to them, under conditions that will probably at some not very distant time be found to require considerable amelioration, but which at the outset will secure to the emancipated peasant a living, with liberty.—The debate on postal reform in the Belgian Chamber has been continued, and was not concluded when the last mail left. The proposition of the reformers is to introduce the system of penny postage unservedly. The *Independance Belge* gives an account of the visit of the king to the Ardennes, where he shot a wolf, and another was shot by his majesty at St. Hubert. It is strange that wolves should be found in so thickly peopled a country as Belgium.—A letter from Vienna says:—"There is reason to believe that the highest and most influential persons in the Austrian empire are beginning to observe that they committed a gross political blunder when they gave such unlimited powers to the Roman Catholic clergy. Since the publication of the concordat there has been nothing but discord at home and unpleasant complications abroad. The government would feign do something for the protestants, and the Emperor himself is of opinion that their reasonable wishes should be attended to, but the ultramontane party is so strong that no power in the state is now able to overcome its passive resistance. The consequences of the Concordat have, if possible, been even more disastrous abroad than they have been at home. With the exception of Naples, Tuscany, and Rome, Austria has no ally. It would be good policy for England to be on intimate terms with her; but no British ministry can venture to go hand in hand with a power which barely tolerates Protestantism."—Intelligence from Stockholm states that the health of the King of Sweden is seriously impaired. His appetite and power to sleep diminish, and his strength fails. The Prince Regent of Sweden has just dismissed the Norwegian minister, M. Vogt, who had been in office for thirty-three years.—On the 19th inst. a detachment of French troops was marched into the Swiss valley of the Dappes, to which claims have been set up by the imperial government. Great excitement is said to be felt in Switzerland at the proceeding, and the Swiss and Austrian press are reported to be highly indignant.—Advices from Lisbon inform us that many of the documents respecting the Charles-et-Georges question have been published, and the Marquis de Loulé has declared with respect to some papers which were not published, that the Portuguese government did not think it expedient to publish them, but they would be laid on the table for the examination of the deputies.—A telegram of the 21st indicates the confirmed hostility of the King of Naples to French interference. Monsieur d'Agiout had brought fresh capital and skill to the undertaking of a line from the Appian Way to the remote seaport of Otranto, and had lodged a very large sum as caution money for the due execution of the contract. On some flimsy pretext the king has confiscated the deposit, and annulled the contract. A similar proceeding had already occurred in the Castellamare line of rail.—Some difficulty

has been experienced in collecting the taxes in Campagna Romagna, and it is said that Cardinal Antonelli having applied to General Guyon for the assistance of French soldiers in the collection, the general had refused; he said neither he nor his men were tax-gatherers.—On the subject of the disturbed state of Italy further denials have been made of the language attributed to Count Cavour on this subject. It is now said that he issued no such circular as the one ascribed to him; but it is every day becoming clearer that it is not alone the extreme party in Italy that is impatient of Austrian rule; the aversion is as common to those of moderate views as to those of extreme views; and both are agreed that to secure Italy for the Italians, even at the price of a European war, would hardly be paying too dear. Austria is nervously alive to the present state of the popular temper, and is preparing to resist it. Within a few weeks she has recruited her forces in Lombardy by the addition of 8,000 men. At Pavia events are hurrying forward. A few days ago it was discovered that a determined attempt had been made to burn the Austrian military forage magazine; and in secluded parts of the outskirts of the city several soldiers had been pelted with stones by unseen assailants. The latest sign of the popular ill-will has been open insult offered at Milan to the Archduke Maximilian, while walking with his wife. The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a decree for the construction of a bridge over the Rhone, near Culoz, to connect the Sardinian railway line with those of France.—Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Zante, and was received with the same demonstrations as before, expressing the desire of the people to have the Ionian Isles joined to Greece. It is reported that part of the fleet stationed at Malta has been placed at the disposal of Sir John Young.—Letters from Constantinople report that the Grand Vizier refused to carry out the reforms promised by Fuad Pacha at Paris. Ali Pacha had tendered his resignation, and Riza Pacha was preparing to follow him into retirement. Fuad Pacha had not yet accepted the office of Grand Vizier. A letter states that the Porte had broken the engagements it had entered into with the *crédit mobilier* of Geneva for the establishment of a bank, and that it was thought that the offers made by the Ottoman Bank would be accepted.—The last telegram from India informs us that the fort of Simree, in Oude, has been captured by Brigadier Eveleigh. The chief of Amethie, Madho Singh, has surrendered, and the fort is now occupied by our troops. General Michel has marched to Hoshungabad. Brigadier Parker's force will arrive on the 8th. Lieutenant Kerr has been obliged to desist from following the rebels into the Chindwaree Hills, a large body having been reported to be crossing the Nerbudda. Brigadier Eveleigh's column attacked 8,000 of the Sinkerpore fugitives, took some guns, and dispersed the enemy with loss.—The federal judges at Columbia, South Carolina, have decided that the law under which the crew of the slave brig *Echo* has been detained is constitutional. The Nicaraguan filibusters have their rendezvous in the Florida Keys. It is believed that a steamer has escaped from Mobile with a number of filibusters. The weather at New York was very cold and wintry, and it was expected that navigation on the canals would soon be stopped. The Welland canal was entirely closed up by ice. The Pacific Railroad bill was engaging the attention of congress. The steamers *Washington* and *Hermann*, on arriving at San Juan, had been boarded by American and British ships to intercept filibusters, and the Nicaraguan government refused permission to the passengers to pass through the country. The *Washington* returned to New York on the 11th inst., with part of her passengers; the others, after much difficulty, got over to Panama, for California.—The *Isaac Wright*, packet-ship, was destroyed by fire in the Mersey, on Thursday. She was bound for New York, and most of her passengers escaped in their night clothes.—A fearful accident occurred at the Victoria Theatre on Monday. An afternoon performance of the pantomime had been given previously to the regular evening's entertainment; some person in the boxes at the conclusion of the first performance accidentally set fire to his clothes with some cigar fusees. The smoke was seen, an alarm of fire took place, and a rush to the doors. Every effort was made to check the panic, but in vain; and on the gallery stairs the stream of people trying to descend was met by a terrible and unforeseen check in the advancing crowd who were congregated on the stairs waiting for admission for the evening. The mass



of people became wedged together, and at least twelve people were crushed to death or suffocated. It is said that fifty more are seriously hurt.—A serious military riot took place at Woolwich, on Thursday, arising from a bad feeling between the artillery and the marines, as against the Antrim Rifles. Many soldiers have been wounded, and the public houses of the town severely damaged.—The fifth hearing of the dispute between the metropolitan omnibus companies has occupied the attention of Mr. Paynter at the Westminster police-court, and again was the case adjourned, but under more hope than before that the companies will come to an understanding. The magistrate gave it as his opinion that an Act of Parliament will alone be able to meet other disputes of the same kind that will be sure to arise. It is understood that the present case will now be settled by calling in such an arbitrator as Sir Richard Mayne would make.—Higgins and Davis, charged with swindling Gruneberg, the nurseryman, have been committed for trial. It came out on the examination of Mr. Denis, the execution creditor in this business, that Higgins, unwilling doubtless to leave things half done, had made use of his liberty by bail to endeavour to get an execution in on Gruneberg's goods, although without success. Higgins was conveyed to gaol in default of bail, and Davis only walked out of court to be arrested for debt.—In the Court of Queen's Bench an action was brought by one Mr. Smith against the Great Northern Railway Company to recover damages for injuries which the plaintiff sustained by an accident on that railway. Lord Campbell ordered the jury to be locked up, and locked up they were all night till ten o'clock next morning, without fire, food, or drink. When called into court, they all looked very ill, unwashed, unshaven, and unkempt, and one of their number had to be attended by a doctor during the night. When asked, they said they had not agreed, and could not agree; and then Lord Campbell told them it was clear when they gave in the verdict of a farthing damages overnight, that they were not then agreed, that the ridiculous unreasonableness of such a verdict, when substantial damages were due, was a proof that they were not agreed, and that for that reason he had refused to accept it. His lordship having further lectured the jury, discharged them. Both Lord Campbell and the Lord Chief Baron have lately expressed their opinion strongly in favour of an alteration in the law as regards the trial by jury.—Several petitions for dissolution of marriage on the grounds of adultery and desertion came before the Court of Divorce this week. In the Marchmont case an application was made to the judge ordinary to give effect to the finding of the jury by pronouncing a decree of judicial separation. The counsel for Mr. Marchmont, in reply, intimated that such a decree, if made, would be appealed from. The judge therefore declined to pronounce it, preferring that a new trial should be moved for before the whole Court, a course which Mr. Marchmont's counsel said he should adopt.—Charles Hodgson, the chemist from whose shop the arsenic was supplied which caused so many deaths when eaten in the form of lozenges at Bradford, was tried for manslaughter at York, before Baron Watson, on Tuesday. The evidence having shown that he had frequently cautioned the shopman who sold the poison, to be careful, and particularly regarding arsenic, the judge held that there was no proof of negligence, and directed a verdict of acquittal. His Lordship expressed no opinion as to the practice of selling "daff" or terra alba for the purpose of adulteration, which was the actual cause of the mischief.—In the Court of Common Pleas an action has been brought by the proprietor of the *Sheffield Daily News*, and two other papers, against the proprietor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, for publishing a series of libels, these libels consisting of attacks upon the plaintiff, arising out of a claim between him and the Printers' Combination Society. The trial occupied two days, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 500*l.*—At the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. M'Geach, a respectable tradesman of Shrewsbury, has obtained 1000*l.* damages against the North-Western Railway Company for having been nearly killed in consequence of an accident on the 5th October in last year.—A gang of coiners were captured in St. Luke's on Wednesday, and brought up before the Clerkenwell magistrate, by whom they were remanded.—As a man named George May was being conveyed to Wandsworth House of Correction, in the prison van, from Southwark police-court, where the magistrate had sentenced him for a month's imprisonment for de-

serting his wife, he cut his throat. The wretched man now lies in the infirmary at the point of death.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, a dividend sitting under the bankruptcy of Leopold Redpath, the perpetrator of the frauds upon the Great Northern Railway Company, which lately excited so much public attention, was adjourned in consequence of the non-receipt, through technical obstructions, of a large sum.—The unfortunate man, Edward Tombes, who is charged with the murder of Charles Cauty, by cutting his throat, still remains in Newgate, and it is the opinion of the medical officers of the prison that he is in a hopeless state of insanity. He is constantly raving, and does not appear to have the least consciousness that he has committed any offence. If he should continue in this condition he will, of course, remain in custody for the rest of his life.—At the Oxford Assizes a young woman named Mary Newell, has been tried for the murder of her illegitimate child by drowning. The case was fully proved against the prisoner. The defence was that she was driven to a state of madness by the brutal indifference of the father of the child, one William Francis, a poulterer at Reading, who had seduced her and left her to starve, speaking also very cruelly to her when she applied for assistance. She was found guilty, and sentenced to death, but recommended to mercy. After the trial, the scoundrel Francis was very roughly handled by an indignant mob, who ducked him in ponds and ditches, severely beat him, and tore his clothes to rags. The police rescued him just in time to save his worthless life.—A few days ago a dead body was found floating near Margate, and as it was discovered to be pierced with holes, a suspicion of foul play was excited, and a coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. At the Thames police-court the mystery was explained by a sailor, who said that about six weeks ago he was on board one of the light ships off Herne Bay, when a dead body floated past. Efforts were made to sink the body, but this being unsuccessful, it was pierced in various places, hence the appearance of ill-usage. The body is believed to be that of a North Sea pilot, who was accidentally drowned.—A shocking murder was committed at Derby on Friday evening, by a man named Arthur Bland, formerly in the militia. The name of the victim is Edwards, and the two men, who were companions, had been drinking together, when an old quarrel being revived, Bland struck at Edwards with a knife, stabbing him in the throat. The unhappy man died almost instantaneously, and the assassin was secured on the spot.—The prisoners at Cork connected with the secret society were brought up on Wednesday, when Sullivan, the approver, underwent an examination, which was resumed on Thursday, at the close of which seven or eight witnesses were produced who were not examined fully. One of the constables contradicted the evidence of the informer as to a privacy-room called the Phoenix-room, in Murty Downing's house. He stated it was always open to the public, and even the constabulary had taken refreshments there. The form of oath to be taken was not produced, but the informer stated it verbally in his evidence. Three of the prisoners, M'Carty, Driscoll, and Stack, had not been examined, but were identified by the informer. The inquiry closed at five o'clock. M'Carty, Stack, and Driscoll were discharged, on their own recognisances of 100*l.* to come up for trial when called upon. Duggan, Denis Downing, Patrick Downing, Timothy M'Carthy, Thomas Oshea, William O'Brien, and Jeremiah Cullinane, were admitted to bail—themselves in 100*l.* each, and two sureties of 50*l.* each, to appear at the assizes. Daniel M'Carthy, E. Sullivan, J. Donovan, M. Moynahan, W. O'Shea, and Murty Downing, committed for trial, without bail. The solicitors for the prisoners returned thanks to the magistrates and the crown solicitor for the manner in which the proceedings had been conducted.—A mansion-house meeting of considerable importance has been held in Dublin, with a view to promote the Lever line of communication between Galway and America. The Lord Mayor presided, and so many influential citizens were present that no doubt can be entertained of the successful support which the project will receive.—Mr. Bright continues to star about the country as a reform lecturer; at Glasgow last week he addressed a very crowded meeting of political amateurs, with decided success.—The Lord Mayor has recovered from his severe illness and is able to attend to his dinner, but not to his business engagements.—The winter examination of the Merchant

Taylor's School took place last week. Dr. Kynaston, the head master, alluded with feeling to the death of Mr. Delille, the well-known professor of French.—The spirit-rappers have come out in a new style, and rather an aggressive attitude. A body of these singularly endowed people in Dudley have assumed a mission from the spirits to convert the religious bodies in the neighbourhood to the spirit ruth, and for that purpose have gone in a body to the Primitive Methodist chapel, where they fell to ranting and raving, and smiting their breasts, and making a fell disturbance. It is probable the magistrates may have something to say to the spirit-stricken.

#### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

LAST Monday was almost universally kept as a holiday in the metropolis, and the fineness of the day contributed to increase the throng of pleasure-seekers. During the day-time the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Zoological Gardens, and the Polytechnic were crowded with visitors, and the evening saw every theatre filled to the ceiling with laughter-seeking audiences.—At Covent-Garden the opera was "*Satanella*," happily very much curtailed of its original proportions, and by dint of making the recesses between the acts little more than nominal, the fair heroine was enabled to effect her ascent to the celestial regions punctually at ten o'clock. The opera was evidently all the better enjoyed for its brevity. Miss Louisa Pyne was in excellent voice, and her efforts were rewarded by frequent applause. The pantomime is entitled "*Little Red Riding Hood; or, Harlequin and the Wolf in Granny's Clothing*," and is founded on the old story; good fairies, an evil genius, and various other pantomimic adjuncts being super-added to the original *dramatis personæ*. After a long introduction, which was rendered very amusing by the drollery of Mr. W. H. Payne, who played the principal character, we were introduced to the *Clown* (Flexmore), the *Pantaloon* (Barnes), the *Harlequin* (H. Payne), and *Columbine* (Miss Clara Morgan). We need only observe that Mr. Flexmore's ability is already thoroughly well known; that Miss Clara Morgan is a *Columbine* who bids fair to gain a reputation as a regular dancer. The *Harlequin*, the *Pantaloon*, and the *Sprite*, are also, doubtless, deserving of praise, but, not understanding their art, we scarcely know how to praise them. They were much applauded, and the pantomime altogether was a great success. We must add that the scenery is magnificent, and that a pretty *divertissement* is introduced in the opening scene, in which Mademoiselles Pasquale and Morlacchi dance very brilliantly.—At Drury Lane, the piece selected by Mr. E. T. Smith for the opening of his winter season was "*Latest from New York*," in which Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, made their first appearance on these boards. Throughout the farce the noise in the galleries was so great that not a word that was uttered on the stage could be heard beyond the orchestra. They were, however, encored in their Irish jig, and on the fall of the curtain they were recalled by acclamation. The pantomime, which followed, has been written by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, and illustrated by Mr. William Beverley, and is entitled "*Robin Hood; or, Harlequin Friar Tuck*." The principal characters were sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Boleno and Mr. Templeton, to the complete satisfaction of a not very fastidious audience, and the scenery, which is of the most beautiful and almost poetic character, was executed with admirable skill by Mr. William Beverley, and elicited thunders of applause and calls for the artist, and for Mr. E. T. Smith, both of whom came forward and bowed their acknowledgments. The harlequinade followed with the following cast:—Harry Boleno and Signor Delavanti as *Clowns*; Signors Milano and St. Maine as *Harlequins*; Messrs. G. Tanner and Delavanti as *Pantaloons*; Madame Boleno and Miss Brown as *Columbines*; and Miss Lamb as *Harlequina*; with two clever Delavanti children as *Sprites*. It is not easy to introduce any great novelty in the tricks and mechanical changes of a pantomime, but there were several that produced roars of laughter, and throughout the performance there was not a single hitch or break down. It may fairly be considered a very successful and clever production.—At the Haymarket, "*She Stoops to Conquer*" was the prelude to the grand attrac-