

THE
FREEMASONS'
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

JUNE 30, 1840.

THE QUEEN.

THE hand of the assassin has been raised against the "Lord's anointed;" but Providence, in its mercy, averted the intended murder; and the Queen of these Realms, we are most happy to state, is receiving the daily homage of the great and noble at court, and loyal addresses from her subjects in all parts of the world. How awful it is to contemplate the uncertainty of human events! Our Queen might now have been the tenant of the tomb, and the nations over which she rules, instead of thus congratulating Her Majesty and her Princely Husband on their providential escape, would have been plunged into the deepest sorrow for her loss.

Our business is not to narrate the particulars of this traitorous act, but merely to record the fact. The foul attempt was made by a mere stripling, Edward Oxford, on the 10th of June, by the discharge of a brace of pistols, at the Queen and Prince Albert, as they were riding in an open carriage upon Constitution Hill.

Among the addresses of congratulation to the throne, are a great number from Provincial Grand Lodges, including that from the Grand Lodge of Edinburgh, on the 17th of June; the Grand Lodge of Dublin, on the same day; and from the United Grand Lodge of England, on the 24th;

upon the latter of which we cannot refrain from making a few remarks.

On that occasion an assertion was hazarded, and followed immediately by a deliberate act disproving its truth; for, after the address had been carried by acclamation, it was proposed that a copy of it should be forwarded to His Royal Highness the Queen's Consort by the Grand Master, who said this could be done, and that it was the only way in which Grand Lodge could communicate with a subject—so far, so well; but he afterwards went on to say, that that Grand Lodge could not vote an address *to any but the Sovereign of the land*. And now let it be remarked, scarcely had this opinion been given, when a Grand Officer rose to propose an address, *previously submitted to the Grand Master, for adoption by Grand Lodge*, to the illustrious mother of the Queen, congratulating her on Her Majesty's providential escape, which the Grand Master was to present to Her Royal Highness. This being put to the Grand Lodge was, of course, carried by acclamation. But, why this wavering? And why should there not also have been an address to His Royal Highness Prince Albert? Surely this want of common feeling did not follow merely because at a late Grand Lodge it was ruled to be improper to address him on his marriage—not that it was felt by the many to be improper—but that the proposed address did not emanate from the highest quarter. Is it for this that the Grand Lodge is to be told that it is irregular to address any other than the Sovereign of the Realm, and yet on the instant called on to adopt an address to a subject (most worthy indeed of all praise love and duty), and which had been proposed under his direction?

THE PRO-GRAND MASTER.

THE Earl of Durham, unhappily for Masonry, remains too indisposed to take any part in the proceedings at this eventful time, when his valuable advice would prove most serviceable, and never was so much needed. Masons

devoutly hope that his Lordship may be restored to better health, and the exercise of his high talents.

THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.—This department of the executive has undergone its annual mutation. To the events of some of the past transactions, we shall not advert here; they are commented on at some length in their proper place, and they may call forth a few remarks hereafter.

It is not an agreeable task to speak of the probable future; we confess that our hope, more than our confidence, is with the present members. And it is with a deep regard to the interests of the Craft, that we charge them, in the name of peace, kindness and good order, to do no act that is likely in the slightest degree to require interference; that thereby the labours of the Board may not be made weightier than shall grow out of the easy and simple performance of routine duty.

It is with a feeling of pardonable pride that we have to state, that every case submitted to the opinion of “our own Private Board of General Purposes” has been satisfactorily arranged, and that we have prevented more cases reaching the Board than they have themselves sat upon, whereby *secresy* has been observed—*fidelity* exemplified—and *obedience* proved.

Our court remains open at all times, and undergoes no annual mutation.

The Financial department is in a most flourishing state.

THE CHARITIES.—The reports from the Schools are highly favourable. The Festival of the Girls’ School produced nearly eight hundred pounds!

THE ASYLUM.—This noble institution, whose opponents could never urge a better reason for the prejudice by which they assailed it, than that it must to a certainty injure the

existing charities, has again put out of court all sophistry and malice, by the aid of its own supporters; the collection this year for the Girls' School exceeded any thing before or since the Jubilee Festival. However, our present business is with the Festival of the Asylum itself, which took place on the 24th of this month, and was attended by above 160 Gentlemen and Brethren. The Hon. Henry Fitzroy, *M.P.* presided, and right worthily did he fill the office. His advocacy came from the heart of a Mason determined to do his duty; and he gave token that, notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in his way by meanness and artifice, it was not possible to shake his principle, nor to turn him from the clear course of charity. An outline of his several addresses has been attempted; they have left an impression on his Masonic hearers that will be effaced by time alone; and they have given evidence of the true principles of Freemasonry among many who were present, and who in all probability next year will be associated in the same cause, and in the same place, as members of the Order and supporters of the institution. The amount declared was seven hundred pounds! Among the contributors will be found the Marquis of Kildare, Earl of Mansfield, Lord Southampton, Ald. Thomas Wood, the honourable Chairman himself, and his friend Mr. Forbes M'Kenzie, *M.P.*, Prov. Grand Master for Peebles. A very numerous list of ladies' subscriptions was also announced, including the Viscountess Anson and the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy, the latter of whom was present, and expressed herself delighted with the attention of the Stewards. But if these signs and tokens are gratifying, how much still more so is the patronage of Queen Adelaide, who sent a liberal subscription, and thus set a noble example to the wives and daughters of Masons?

Is the Asylum in danger?—Can any institution be in danger that is thus fostered and protected?—The Honourable Chairman stated his belief that next year the Hall would be full, and the subscription still greater, and that his own exertions had been inspirited by the lesson he had received,

as well as by the base means taken to turn him from his course by anonymous libels. The general effect, however, has been to rally around the Asylum its staunch advocates; and we cry “Hurrah for the Asylum!” with all our heart and with all our soul, in a tone of triumph.

THE PROVINCES.—The return is favourable, particularly from Grenada, Hayti, Jamaica, and Malta; all advices prove that Masonry is on the ascendant. The appointment of two Provincial Grand Masters for Jamaica, or at least one chief with two deputies, would within one year effect such an increase of members, and thereby so spread the principles of Masonry, as to prove that while nothing is more fatal than the want of an executive, so nothing is more cheering than a *good* executive. But in INDIA, where the embers of Masonry three years since were all but smouldered, a spirit has been enkindled that will long continue to animate the Craft. Happy was the day when such Masons as Brothers Neave, Grant, and Macdonald, were awakened; they imbibed the precious nourishing principle, and by their industry, zeal and talent, HAVE REVIVED MASONRY IN INDIA. In the distance we greet them cordially, and shall feel but too happy in giving to an admiring fraternity all possible evidence of their transactions and success. Good conduct by publicity becomes an exemplar, and bad conduct by the same means is exposed and detested. We are no friends to any hole-and-corner government of Masonry.

A glance at our quarterly Obituary will create a melancholy interest. The withdrawal from the scene of their earthly labour of so many of the “true workers” of the Order, leaves *vacancies* to be dwelt upon with thoughts of deep and weighty consideration. A monarch, whose life has passed during the most eventful period of European affairs—a gallant Brother, whose earliest years were renowned equally by his bravery as his mercy, and whose evening of life (passed in that very country to which he was opposed,

and in which he had been imprisoned) has been devoted to the exercise of charity and the encouragement of virtue—the merchant, who in his own character upheld “a class,” of which he was the distinguished one for honour and for integrity,—have with many others passed like shadows, and have become tenants of the tomb. Pause, Masons! and ere the debt of nature is claimed at your hands, act as these Brethren did; so that if you are withdrawn in youth, it may be that in purity you appear before your Judge; and if the summons be delayed until reason is matured by age, that reflection may not impede *your appeal* at the Grand Lodge above.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

“Men should be what they seem.”

“Non sunt quod simulant.”

It is not hazarding too strong an opinion to say, that for a time at least, a cloud has o’ercast the Masonic horizon—the shadow of a spirit unfriendly to the just and liberal interpretation of true Masonic freedom; and that the strong arm of power, countenanced by the vain-glorious and unopposed by the timid, has sullied the purity of an institution, and assailed the sanctuary it should have defended.

In the early progress of its shadow, the energies of many well meaning Brethren were suspended in doubt as to what the cloud itself betokened. The Brethren to whom we allude, comprise those of the Order who are at all times disposed to view, with considerate kindness, the occasional aberrations of humanity, and to trust to a re-action of better feelings, clearer reflections, and the happy results of a healthier judgment. But upon this section of the Craft, the active, the ardent, the honestly determined, can only reckon in the event of some successful effort of Masonic principle, against un-Masonic power. Alas! that even justice itself should be imperilled by the unready, inatten-

tive, or irresolute—that in them the Masonic virtues should be negative.

That a heavy blow has been struck, the friends of good order, whether active or passive, must seriously deplore; and that it should have proceeded from so high a quarter, is of still more lamentable consideration; because it was fondly hoped, that history would have finally crowned with a coronal of gratitude, the chief of an era far surpassing in time and fruition any previous period of Masonic prosperity. The wound rankles the deeper because it has been self-inflicted—the stain is the more indelible, because it so defaces the achievements which had been previously emblazoned on that chieftain's Masonic shield, as to leave it utterly irreparable by the most persevering and earnest efforts of futurity. And we are left to mourn in sorrow, commingled with bitterness, that the glory of a long and useful life has been eventually dimmed by the repudiation of prudence and wisdom, for the reckless exercise of power in the cause of folly and injustice.

Whilst yet the storm is lingering around us, if we cannot allay it with the wand of Prospero, let us at least examine the unnatural phenomenon as calmly as we may. It is no common, no elemental strife; but the contention of human passions with Masonic principles. Nor is it the less virulent because ignorance engendered it; for wickedness has supported it, and power has made it destructive. Even its examination is dangerous; but danger should never deter the independent journalist. To him the past is a portion of history, which it is his undoubted duty to record. The present, a period of practical application, he must not venture to evade. The future, the uncertain day in which his labours will have to be judged by their motives or effects. And we will endeavour to perform this duty without fear, as without favour, towards the highest born or the lowliest one. We will speak the truth, however unpalatable; we will encourage the innocent and, exposing, punish the guilty.

We aver, then, that there is too much of pretence in the

assumed immunity of our order, from the general examination of the "profane world;" as if, forsooth, the polity of Masons were not as amenable to public censure or approval, as that of any other bodies. We dislike this *pseudo* morality, as most unreasonable; and would rather convince the great public, or "profane world," that we are in reality abundantly qualified to maintain our ground as a representative institution, by the strict propriety of our conduct; or to call to our aid the opinion of society at large to correct any imperfection in our social system. Truth and justice must be made to prevail; for, with charity, they form the basis of Freemasonry. As Masons, we profess the most extensive practice, and the peculiar protection of these virtues; and if we repudiate those professions by our acts, *society at large must restore the balance*. It is the province of society to see that we perform our self-imposed trust with faithfulness; and it is the duty of a Masonic journalist to obtain the *purification* of the Order, by the exercise of public opinion, whenever violence is done to Masonic principles.

We can readily understand how much those who have perverted both truth and justice, desire to have their delinquencies kept secret. Nay! we are satisfied, that even from the Craft generally, as much as from "the profane world," they would screen their evil doings, were it possible; and thus, to Freemasonry, as well as to society, we are performing an imperious duty, in the words of truth and in the cause of justice.

There have been two great questions before the Masonic world; the one arising out of a report of a General Meeting of the Asylum, wherein three Brethren were charged with *disloyalty* to the Grand Master; which pretended report states that persons not Masons were present. Now that being the case, it could not be a Masonic meeting, and therefore its proceedings were not amenable to Masonic jurisdiction—this objection is honestly taken. But presuming the exception to be rejected, should there not have been the sem-

blance of justice in the course of the prosecution? We refer the reader to the proceedings, wherein Masonic justice became *deaf, blind and lame*. And, in the Grand Lodge, where the case was ridiculously *pretended* to be re-heard, this curious result was arrived at:—the principal party against whom the charges pointed with the most unnecessary severity, simply expressed his regret that any observation he made should have borne a construction he himself never intended; scarce had the words passed his lips, than the Grand Master evinced his joy, and calling him to him, shook hands with a promptitude that shewed how glad he was to release himself from a difficulty. Hey!—*presto!*—and Grand Lodge unanimously voted, that in the case of that Brother all should be buried in oblivion! Mark, reader, this case was the only one upon which one iota of blame could by possibility rest. *Hands* were shaken—*aye*, and *heads* were also shaken!

Now for the second case. Brother Stevens's punishment, *notwithstanding his appeal*, was within seven days of expiration! It is difficult to treat seriously of the charges affected to be brought against him; indeed, the fact of his sentence being only for three months, and that of the former Brother for six, speaks pretty clearly that he could not have been disloyal over much. Yet, because, for the reasons he justly assigned, he could not be expected to adopt any other course than an examination of the real merits of the case by the evidence, which was *refused*, his appeal was cut short in the midst, and his *sentence confirmed!*

The proceedings in the case of Brother Stevens, both at the Board and in Grand Lodge, are well worth the time necessary for their perusal.

“Call on the third case,” was the direction of the Grand Master, which was readily obeyed. The moment was important—the charges and sentence were read, and also the appeal; but, before the appeal could be entered on, the Masonic Attorney-General, or, as he is technically termed, the Grand Registrar, rose and denounced it as *informal*,

and of none effect! The satisfaction of the Grand Master at this ruling was too apparent to escape notice; and the third Brother, who had never during the previous proceedings once opened his mouth, was about to hear the malignant sentence confirmed, when he rose, approached the covenant, placed his hands on the Sacred Volume, and boldly addressed the Grand Master on the enormity of the injustice about to be practised. It is probable the Grand Master felt the force of his argument—it would have been well for Masonry had he acted upon it. Although “Felix trembled,” yet on the retirement of the Brother, the sentence was speedily confirmed! And this is “a court of honour!”

Let us now inquire what would have been the conduct of a high-minded Grand Master. Would he have presided at a tribunal where the proceedings implicated his own honour?—would he not rather have left his character in the care of the great body over which he presided? We fearlessly state, that in the “profane world” such would have been the course; and why was it otherwise in this case? He could direct an act of oblivion against the principal, but could sanction, nay, direct, through his legal (!) adviser, that by the paltry subterfuge of a flaw in the appeal, the sentence should be confirmed against another, himself sitting as judge in his own case! In common law the judge would lean to the defendant, and the law would be interpreted in his favour. In Masonry the judge reverses the order of things, hugs the non-Masonic law, and pounces upon the victim.

This momentary victory would have failed but for the absence of a great number of Grand Lodge, who were at Epsom races,—sufficient to have carried a majority the other way, notwithstanding the “whipping-in” of Lords and Commons. There were those present on this occasion who during their year of office could not find time nor inclination to perform their duty; yet could find both to commit an offence against common decency. Will they

come again?—Yes, if whipped up; and they must be well whipped, to keep with the pack.

We now take the other question.

Many have read with much surprise articles in the public press touching an address in which an illustrious member of our Order some months since thought fit to indulge. He therein committed a serious fault, which as yet remains unexplained; for it is not possible to consider as explanation the deprecatory suggestion that we should not be led away by “an exaggerated sense of propriety,” to give to such an address the severity of Masonic reprehension. Alas, for Freemasonry! that those to whom its destinies are confided for the holiest purposes, should not only lack the honesty to admit a fault, but should condescend to promise explanation from time to time, and yet, breaking the word of promise on a subject so important, come without hesitation into the Masonic court, listen to the invocation to the Deity on behalf of Charity, and yet set at nought her dictates by becoming a despotic advocate against that principle.

On the 19th of March, the Grand Master of Masons, in a vast assembly, where perhaps not twenty Masons were present, very coolly and deliberately pledged the whole Craft to certain views of a religious and political nature. Now we by our ancient charges being “resolved against all politics,” and being desirous to prevent all dissension upon the important question of religion, declare that no such topics shall under any circumstances be entertained; consequently this declaration of the Grand Master was totally at variance with his obligation, and the deliverance of such sentiments by him was likely to subvert the existence of the Order itself. Have any measures been taken to bring such conduct before the Grand Lodge? No! it appears he may do wrong with impunity. It cannot be said there is no law; for even the Grand Master can be dealt with by Constitutions, p. 31, art. 11. “If the Grand Master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience of the Lodges, he shall be subjected to some new regulation, to be dictated by

the occasion; because, hitherto, the ancient fraternity have had no reason to provide for an event which they have presumed would never happen."

Why has not a notice of motion been filed against such a *monstrous dereliction of duty* as that committed by the Grand Master? Has he not *abused his power, and rendered himself unworthy of obedience?*

It is true, a memorial was presented to the late Board of General Purposes, requiring them to summon a *Past Grand Warden* before them, to account for his conduct in having reported such things; which was rejected, because it had been printed and circulated by the public press! Is the infatuated wretch who attempted the life of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, and her Illustrious Consort, to escape, because his atrocity has been made public?—Or are we to believe that the members of the Board of General Purposes are not strainers at gnats, and swallowers of camels? Time will prove. And if a subservient Board determines to gloss over so gross a Masonic offence, let the Craft take the correction in their own hands. *They have the power AND THE RIGHT.*

"When evil counsel prevails, the post of honour is the private station." Dr. Crucefix, we observe, has resigned his connexion with English Craft Lodges, under the eighth Constitution; and has also resigned into the hands of the Grand Master his distinction as a Grand Officer.

Notwithstanding the untoward circumstances that have been detailed, no fear need be entertained as to the stability of Freemasonry. So far from being in danger, it may be *purified* from the stain. Its influence is too holy to be subverted by unholy means. Let but a little time pass, and the Craft will ride proudly through the surges, triumphantly answer the helm, and display its banner pure and unsullied amid the wholesome breeze of honest opinion. THE ARK OF THE COVENANT IS NOT ENDANGERED BY THE ACCIDENTS OF IGNORANCE AND FOLLY.

ON FREEMASONRY.

EVIDENCES, DOCTRINES, AND TRADITIONS.

(No. 2.)

BY THE REV. G. OLIVER, D.D.

IN the rapid sketch of the Evidences of Freemasonry which falls within the compass of a quarterly periodical, I pass on to the middle ages, when we find the Craft flourishing in its Operative state; but imbued with the true spirit of Speculative Masonry; without which the vast designs, and ornamental details of the art, which distinguish this period, and still exist in our ecclesiastical edifices, could scarcely have been accomplished. Nothing can be more systematic than the construction of Freemasonry in these times. And a correct arrangement was necessary, for the purpose of concentrating the privileges which the Brethren had received from the Roman Pontiffs; and confining the exclusive enjoyment of them to their own Order. We learn from Wren's "Parentalia," that when any great work was in hand, temporary buildings were erected in its immediate neighbourhood, for Lodges of Masters, Wardens, and Brethren. The architect was the Master of the work—every division of labour had its Warden, who reported daily to the Master the conduct of his Lodge; and none who had not been initiated, were permitted to engage in any thing but servile employments.

The splendid specimens of genius and talent produced by these masons, are exhibited in our cathedral and collegiate churches; some of which, I am inclined to think, surpass the finest architectural works of antiquity. Having, in a former series, borne ample testimony to the brilliant results which attended the efforts of our ancient Brethren in the sciences and arts, I am bound to assign some reasons which induce me to entertain the opinion that they were excelled, if not eclipsed, by the Christian masons of the middle ages; who succeeded, by reducing to practice the pure principles of our art, in constructing edifices which spontaneously excite a reverential awe, and dispose the heart to piety and devotion.

The science of architecture is progressive; and though in point of execution, exhibited in the sculptures of the friezes, metopes, and other details of their sublime edifices, our ancient Brethren of Egypt, Greece, and Rome attained an eminence which it is difficult to surpass; yet the style was much improved by the Freemasons of the middle ages, as is evidenced in the religious fanes with which Christendom is graced. And the improvement was effected through the medium of closely tyed Lodges. "The body of Freemasons," says Hope, "composed of so many lesser societies dispersed and united all over Europe, was alone initiated in all the secrets of the pressure and counter pressure of the most complicated arches, so essential to the achievement of constructions after the pointed fashion; and so intricate, that even a Wren confessed his inability to understand all their mysteries; and kept these secrets from the knowledge of the world at large."

In their zeal for the production of superb edifices, the Freemasons did not reject any aid which might be brought into requisition with effect. Thus they formed their style on the just principles of Greek and Roman architecture; and added judicious improvements from the Moorish, the Saracenic, the Persian, the Egyptian, and the Indian systems; and from these elements they succeeded in constructing a new and attractive style, which was denominated Gothic. In a work which I published some years ago, I have taken a comparative view of the science displayed in the construction of religious edifices by Christian and heathen artists; and the argument has given predominance to the former. Indeed, our cathedral and collegiate churches generally exhibit a pleasing specimen of that wonderful art and contrivance by which Christian architects have manifested their great practical knowledge of geometry, in a style of building apparently fantastic, amusing the imagination of the spectator by its singular decorations, while the constituent parts are disposed to such advantage, as to form one beautiful, dignified, and harmonious whole. If we trace the variety of this singular application of geometrical properties throughout the complicated operations of those majestic edifices, the union of Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty will be found complete. An ample base is first marked out, to secure the permanent stability of the fabric; and instead of a line of dead wall, massive and unsightly, all the parts of its elevation are subdivided into light branches and abutments, so contrived as to counteract the effect of its per-

forations; while an abundance of arch-work and tracery is so elegantly disposed and intersected, as to partake equally of the circle and the triangle in their powers and in their graces; thus reciprocally uniting their aid to support and to decorate the intended building.

Even in the construction of the pillars, necessarily massive for conveying strength to sustain their vast altitude, the gloomy effect of an unvaried pile of stone is entirely avoided, by the clustered columns which adorn their prominent surface. No part of the edifice exhibits the ungraceful appearance of what is called dead wall. The spacious windows, which occupy the greatest extent of the extremities and sides of the edifice, are constructed on a principle which affords a firmness and grandeur equal to the more solid parts; and the imagination is diverted from the disgusting effect which an unbroken surface would produce upon it, by the scientific and uniform disposal of niches, intersecting arches, projecting outlines, carved ornaments, and variegated mouldings. In these particulars, and others to be noticed, we may perceive a remarkable contrast to the whole principle and style of Grecian and Roman temples, which were generally massive and dark; oblong in form, with plain and solid walls; almost every part constructed on the principle of straight lines; and except some entablature, their chief beauty consisted of pillars with ornamental capitals, as supporters to the roof, while the demi-gloom of a cavern pervaded the whole interior.

There can exist no comparison between the science exhibited in the construction of religious edifices by Christian and by heathen architects. The semblance of a grove, with a noble avenue of lofty trees, has been rather fancifully, but not unaptly, traced throughout the "long drawn aisles" of majestic Christian churches and cathedrals; and when placed within the west door, the idea will reign prevalent in the mind, and may be carried on even in the subordinate tracery of the magnificent windows; while in the appearance of most heathen temples (always excepting the portico or colonnade) the mass conveys no idea in accordance with nature in any of her elegant productions. It would, however, be an indication of vicious taste to withhold a just tribute of praise to the grandeur and beauty displayed in some of the sacred edifices constructed by the Greeks and Romans.

But notwithstanding the acknowledged splendour of the Grecian columns, pilasters, and porticos, many of which

were almost sublime, they could scarcely be repeated in the same building without impairing, if not destroying, the intended effect; a disadvantage for which they possessed no adequate remedy. But in the Gothic style of architecture, the ingenious artist may tastefully repeat his decorations with almost unlimited profusion. Here all is variety, all is harmony. The dull and weary effect of a continuous line is avoided by the introduction of light arcades, composed of pointed arches, and ornamented with trefoils, quatrefoils, devices, and all the varieties of enriched mouldings, repeated in different stories with new and increased effect; until the building is raised to a sublime height, equal, if not superior, to any work produced by a heathen architect. In its columns the style of Christian architecture infinitely surpasses every other, both in the qualities of dimensions and strength. The vast but requisite mass of stone placed at the principal points of English erections, and especially in the piers employed to sustain the central tower, is so tastefully grooved and subdivided on its surface, as to form elegant groups of slender columns, rising to an inconceivable height; and from their upper termination, the vast design is continued by the ingenious expedient of springing new arches in various directions. This style at once conveys the united idea of lightness and stability, and affords a degree of strength equal to the intended pressure. In a word, the multiplicity of arch-work which forms and supports the roofs, fills up, at the same time, the intervening spaces ornamentally; thus combining the most exquisite richness of decoration with a strength and durability which time itself can scarcely shake or moulder to decay.

On the exterior of these venerable edifices, a variety of ornamental pinnacles, pannellings, niches, and mouldings, are usually introduced by the expert architect, to break and destroy the injudicious effect of a continued sameness of straight line or blank wall; and a multiplicity of flying buttresses are so disposed, as to leave it apparently doubtful whether the artist had most in view, a fanciful ornament or real utility, when his actual design was to form a happy combination of both. It may be doubtful whether the same quantity of materials could, by any exertion of talent or genius, be combined within the same dimensions with equal grace and lightness in appearance, or permanent strength in real effect, as in the chaste construction of these sublime edifices. Let their age, the nature of their materials, and the graceful effect of their extraordinary combinations, be

considered; let them be examined with critical exactness in all their parts, and then viewed as a connected whole, and what early prejudices soever may have been imbibed in favour of Grecian architecture, they must yield to a superior feeling of admiration and respect for the taste and execution of the Christian architect; and produce a conviction that his style, beyond all others, is the most suitable for the construction of temples appropriated to the worship of that Great Being, by whose all-powerful word the heavens themselves were made; who laid the foundations of the earth, and was the Supreme Architect who planned and constructed the spacious universe and all that it contains.

In such a display, the triumph of Speculative and Operative Masonry united, in the hands of talented Brethren, is clearly revealed; and the evidence promises to be as permanent in duration as time itself.

It will be unnecessary to refer in this place to the catalogues of Patrons and Grand Masters of Masonry during this period, because they are usually inserted in all Masonic publications, and consequently are well known. They contain the best and greatest names in all ages, both lay and ecclesiastical. But passing on to the reign of Henry VI. we find a statute enacted condemnatory of the Order;* prohibiting the meeting of the Brethren in Tyled Lodges, under the penalties attached to felony. It does not appear, however, to have been attended with any disastrous consequences to Freemasonry. The Act was procured by the influence and intrigues of the Bishop of Winchester, in the heat of his feud with the Lord Protector, during the King's minority, but the latter having openly taken the Fraternity under his protection, the fulminations of the Bishop were perfectly harmless. Four years afterwards, the Latin register of William Molart, prior of Canterbury, informs us that a Lodge was held in that city A.D. 1429, under the patronage of Henry Chicheley, the Archbishop; at which Thomas Stapylton was the Master; John Morris, the Warden; with fifteen fellow Crafts, and three entered Apprentices, all of whom are particularly named.

In the same reign, the manuscript first mentioned in the article inserted in this Review for March, was written by the King himself; which Mr. Locke thought resulted from "an examination of some one of the Brotherhood; amongst whom he entered himself, as it is said, when he came out of

* 3 Hen. VI. c. 1.

his minority; and thenceforth put a stop to the persecution that had been raised against them."

A record in the reign of Edward IV. runs thus:—"The company of Masons, being otherwise termed Freemasons, of auncient staunding and good reckoninge, by means of affable and kind meetynges dyverse tymes, and as a lovinge brotherhode use to doe, did frequent this mutual assembly in the tyme of Henry VI. in the twelfth yeare of his most gracious reign. The charges and laws of the Freemasons were seen and perused by King Henry VI. and by the Lords of his most honourable Council, who have allowed them, and declared, that they be right good and reasonable to be holden, as they have been drawn out and collected from the records of auntient tymes."

The celebrated antiquary Elias Ashmole, as we learn from his life, "was elected a Brother of the company of Freemasons; a favour esteemed so singular by the members, that kings themselves have not disdained to enter themselves of this society. From these are derived the adopted Masons, accepted Masons, or Freemasons, who are known to one another all over the world by certain *signals* and *watchwords*, known to them alone. The manner of their adoption or admission is very formal and solemn, and with the administration of an oath of secrecy, which has had better fate than all other oaths, and has ever been most religiously observed; nor has the world been yet able, by the inadvertency, surprise, or folly of any of its members, to dive into this mystery, or make the least discovery."

The ancient Charges of Masonry are preserved in a manuscript, written in the reign of James, possessed by the Lodge of Antiquity; and also in an ancient manuscript in the British Museum, already referred to; and they provide, among many judicious operative regulations, "yee shall call all Masons your fellows, or your brethren, and no other names. Yee shall not take your fellow's wife in villany, nor deflower his daughter or servant, nor put him to any dishonour. That the Mason to be made, be able in all degrees; that is, free-born, of a good kindred, true, and no bondsman, and that he have his right limbs as a man ought to have. That every Mason receive and cherish strange fellows when they come over the countrie, and set them on worke if they will worke, as the manner is." And the manuscript concludes thus—"These be all the charges and covenants that ought to be read at the instalment of Master, or making of a Freemason or Freemasons. The Almighty God of Jacob,

who ever have you and me in his keeping, bless us now and ever. Amen."

Having thus presented the reader with a desultory view of the chief evidences which prove the perpetual existence of Freemasonry in this island, down to the commencement of the records existing in the Grand Lodge, about the beginning of the last century, which are continued with great regularity down to the present time—my task is finished. It is a record of facts, and may hence be usefully consulted by the Brethren who are anxious to know the real foundation on which the institution claims to be received on account of its antiquity.

The evidences of Freemasonry are not however sufficiently regarded by the Brethren at large, who generally rest satisfied with a formal profession of respect for the institution, without inquiring into the validity of the proofs on which its title to their respect is founded. They feel a reluctance to leave the beaten path, lest they should incur censure for presumed innovations; or sustain the disgrace of failure in the investigation of new or abstruse sources of knowledge. Satisfied with an attention to the trifling details of the system, the broad outline is overlooked; and thus the true and only rational enjoyment which arises out of the system is exchanged for an acquaintance with a few technicalities, or to acquire a facility in the interpretation of what Preston felicitously terms, "the keys of our treasure;" *viz.* a series of hieroglyphical signs, tokens, or initial letters, which when known are of little comparative value towards the cultivation of the mind, or the improvement of the morals.

This is one reason why the science of Freemasonry has made such slow progress in the dissemination of its philosophical beauties until a very recent period. The Brethren have been afraid to bring it before the public; lest, in their zealous endeavours to magnify and exalt its merits, they should unconsciously betray a sacred trust, or inadvertently let slip any desultory hints which might be quoted to the disadvantage of the institution. But these apprehensions are imaginary. Freemasonry is of such a nature as to acquire increase of respect from the world, as well as from the Fraternity, in proportion as its principles and doctrines are familiarized to the imagination, and impressed upon the heart. Hence the practice of disseminating Masonic knowledge through the medium of the press, of which the "Freemason's Quarterly Review" is a noble example, becomes entitled to the patronage of the Fraternity at large.

MASONIC DIDACTICS;

OR,

SHORT MORAL ESSAYS OF UNIVERSAL ADAPTATION.

BY BROTHER H. R. SLADE, LL.B.

“Masonry is a *peculiar system of morals*.”NO. XXXIII.—THE REIGN OF INIQUITY SHORT,
WHETHER IN POLITICS OR MORALS.

Iniqua nunquam regna perpetua manent.—SENECA.

THE converse of the proposition advanced in the Thesis would be a denial of the existence of a superintending Providence, who decrees and overrules the destiny of nations as well as men. The Jewish history exemplifies the truth, both of the proposition and its consequence, in the judgment that befell the sin of Jeroboam, who made the nation of Israel to sin: the Roman history, in the downfall and annihilation of the family of Tarquin Superbus, who obtained his sovereignty by *iniquity*, and maintained it on the same principle: in English history, by the records of the reign of Richard the First, who acquired his usurped authority by the most atrocious measures, and ended his days, as they began, in violence and bloodshed,—the very tomb in which his remains were deposited becoming a horse-trough at a road-side inn. These are only isolated examples, abstracted from a multitude of the same forcible character.

A government under any system, unless it be directed by integrity and justice—equal laws and equal rights—becomes a burthen to the people; and, notwithstanding every effort may be made by the “powers that be” to prop the tottering fabric by patch-work legislation and acts of time-serving expediency, its own venal weight and short-sighted provisions must ultimately prove the cause of its overthrow and ruin. Overwhelmed by the groans of the oppressed, the complaints of the poor labourer who lifts his clasped hands to Heaven in agony, supplicating for bread to feed his starving offspring, the murmurs of the turbulent, the discontented, and the disaffected, a weak, tyrannical, unjust, or party-spirited government must eventually sink, paralysed by the accumulation of such menacing circumstances. It is not possible that any thing which offends, from its iniquitous nature, a just and righteous Being, and, upon similar grounds, excites the detestation of all good and honest men, should be permitted to annoy our vision longer than the period required to fill up the cup of its own wrathful retribution. It is this sentiment alone that saves many a faithful servant of the Most High from seeking refuge from the cruel machinations of the “workers of iniquity,” in melancholy suicide. God is just, and the avenger of his people’s wrongs, who cry day and night to him for safety from the hands and snares of the oppressor. It would be as unreasonable as irreligious to suppose that any body of men invested with legislative functions, whether monarchical, aristocratic, or democratical, have any just right, derivable from scripture or reason, to tyrannise over another body,

or that the aggressed are not authorised by the law of self-preservation, inherent throughout nearly the whole animal creation, in restraining and putting down such unnatural power by every feasible and legal means. It is a self-evident proposition in every page of every history, either sacred or profane, that all civil and judicial authority in a state originally emanated from the people, being entrusted to rulers, whatever their local or peculiar national denomination, for *their good*, and, whenever *that good* is neglected or frustrated by iniquity, that trust will be withdrawn, and the magisterial power passed into other hands. But all these evils are avoided in our own eminently happy country, where, under the blessing of a wise constitution which has been formed out of the events and actions of bygone centuries, still susceptible of additional improvement, according to the exigencies and spirit of the times, one power is admirably checked, restrained, and controlled by the other two estates of the realm, so that each and all co-operate *ad summum bonum et publicum*.

No. XXXIV. — FORBIDDEN THINGS TOO OFTEN THE
OBJECT OF OUR DESIRE AND AFFECTION.

Illicita amantur excidit quicquid licet—SENECA.

Although mankind are prohibited, both by the precepts of the Sacred Volume and the "still small voice" of Reason, following after the enticements of vice, and the allurements of unlawful pursuits, being commanded and admonished to love and practise those things which are "lawful and right;" yet, such is the pertinacious perverseness of their fallen nature, that vast numbers too often are engaged in vain occupations and forbidden things, rather than labour after the solid acquisitions of virtue, and the elevating, though moderate, gains of honesty. We are taught, and believe, for he bears internal testimony and visible marks of the fact, that man, as originally created, was a pure and spotless being of innocence, unsusceptible of sin, until in an evil hour, to prove man's insufficiency in himself of moral strength and rectitude, the tempter was permitted, for his probation, to attain for a season dominion over his soul, corrupting the source and current of his desires and affections, leading him astray from his Maker and his Maker's will, until the abhorrence with which Adam viewed his first transgression, was entirely obliterated in the tumultuous indulgence of human passions and carnal gratifications. Consequently, the appetites and aspirations of mankind in general ever since that one fatal act, have flowed in a channel whose course is mapped in the page of history by false religions, and worse morals, traced in characters of blood, violence, and rapine. His moral, like his physical organisation, became subjected to disorder, disease, and death. Dead unto every principle and motive that can truly make him great and noble—the love of God, and the love of his fellow-creature. Such, too, is the effect of this spiritual malady on the mental vision, that the judgment and taste in questions of "good and evil" are vitiated and obscured. Vice is often stripped by the blandishments of fashion and opinion of half its deformity, while virtue is also robbed of all its beauty and dignity by the absurd prejudices of society.

The "lust of the eyes and the pride of life," with the "love of money," constitute the cupidity of most men, either separately or together in their operation, and it would not be an unapt simile to compare their

influence to the tantalising elusion of some tormenting fiend, who, in the tales of fiction, hurries on his eager victim through a labyrinth of odoriferous shrubs and fairy scenes, seductive to the senses and fascinating to the imagination, till suddenly emerging upon the brink of a frightful precipice, he leaves him no resource, but, either to plunge headlong into crimes and scenes of a darker hue, or abandon the path he has been lately treading with such delusive rapture and self-abandonment to every call of *duty* and *morality*. However mortifying the reflection, a self-accusing conscience, which is ever at work in the civilised and not utterly depraved, will do its honest and resolute work. It *will* attain the ascendancy over the corrupt affections of our evil nature, despite all efforts to silence its reproofs. It *will* tell us what is *right*, although we are persisting in doing *wrong*. And, therefore, though man be obstinate in committing an offence against religion, reason, and nature, he stands a self-condemned culprit before the bar of his own conscience, which will be to *him* the "worm that *never* dieth, and the fire that is unquenchable." No human being is or can be perfect now while tabernacling this "vale of tears." *Vitium sequimur, virtutem fugimus*, such is the moral blindness of man. But we may learn to discriminate between what is lawful and what is expedient, striving to better our species by each avoiding that which is *evil*, and doing that which is *well*.

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION TO SOCIETY.—"Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends the extent of the support given by religion to the virtues of ordinary life. No man, perhaps, is aware how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would benevolence be, were there not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with what a fearful crash it would sink into hopeless ruins, were the ideas of a Supreme Being, of accountableness, and of a future life, to be utterly erased from every mind. Once let men thoroughly believe that they are the work and support of chance, that no superior intelligence concerns itself with human affairs, that all their improvements perish for ever at death; that the weak have no guardian, and the injured no avenger; that there is no recompense for sacrifices to uprightness and the public good; that an oath is unheard in Heaven; that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator; that human existence has no purpose, and human virtue no unfailing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total everlasting extinction; once let men thoroughly abandon religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent of the desolation which would follow? We hope, perhaps, that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe, that were the sun quenched in the Heavens, our torches could illuminate, and our fires quicken and fertilize the earth."

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR,

THE events which have recently taken place in Freemasonry, the present disunited state of the society, and the party feeling which has usurped the place of Brotherly love, call imperatively on the Brethren to declare to your Royal Highness, fearlessly and candidly, the causes of the evil, and the only mode by which it may be remedied.

Is there among all your Royal Highness's friends and adherents one bold enough to do this? I fear not, and therefore take the task upon myself.

Four years since the Brethren were united as one family—they revered your Royal Highness as their father—your least wish was to them as a command, and their greatest pleasure was to gratify it. Is this the case now? The proceedings at the Grand Lodge on the 3rd of June will answer the question. How this change has been brought about it is my duty to relate.

It is no secret to the world that the objects of Masonry are Friendship and Charity, and the Brethren best consult the welfare of the Order, who assist the most in carrying out these principles.

With this view certain Brethren, seeing the partial inefficiency of one of the present Charities, the Board of Benevolence, suggested about four years since the propriety of providing pensions and a home for their Aged Brethren in distress, and called the proposed Charity "The Aged Mason's Asylum." The idea was not new; it had been in practice by other societies for hundreds of years, and had worked well; but it was new to Freemasonry. The plan, if not perfect, was at least reasonable, and deserved fair and impartial consideration.

Your Royal Highness's first error was your opposition to this charity without due consideration; your second was the mode of conducting that opposition.

As the head of the Masonic body, it is the duty of your Royal Highness to carry to their fullest extent the principles of the Fraternity—Charity and Friendship; and upon the proposition of another Charity, it was incumbent upon you to investigate its merits openly, to hear all that might be said in its favour, to give your opinion to Grand Lodge, and then to support or oppose it as Grand Lodge should decide.

You adopted another course; you concealed your objection to the Charity; you informed some of the Brethren privately that you approved the principle, but you secretly opposed its success. When it was brought before Grand Lodge for its approval in December 1837, you expressed by letter that you approved the principle, but only feared that there was not room for another Charity in Masonry, and that its introduction must necessarily injure each of the other Charities to the extent of one-third of their subscriptions.

This course was neither candid nor wise. It was not candid; because your Royal Highness now say that you always did object to the Charity, and if so, the proposers had a right to hear those objections, and to answer them. It was not wise; because the only objection then stated by your Royal Highness has been proved to have no foundation.

On the 6th of December 1837, Grand Lodge came to an unanimous

resolution, recommending the Aged Masons' Asylum to the favourable consideration of the Craft, and then at least all opposition on your part should have ceased. If the resolution did not accord with your opinions, it was your duty to request Grand Lodge to re-consider it; or it would have been better to believe that the large number of Masons then assembled were right, and your Royal Highness mistaken, and to pay to Grand Lodge that deference which is due to the Supreme Body, by withdrawing any further opposition.

You did not adopt either of these courses; you adhered to your own opinion, and without any apology to Grand Lodge, opposed the Charity more vehemently than before.

The natural effect of these proceedings was to alienate the affections of the Brethren to a very great extent, and your subsequent conduct has daily added to the number.

A ball was proposed to be held in January 1839, for the benefit of all the Masonic Charities, the subscribers to the Asylum being its principal supporters. You took this occasion to write to Grand Lodge a letter, couched in language insulting to the supporters of the Asylum, declaring your determination to oppose the Charity with your utmost power.

Up to this period, the supporters of the Asylum were most desirous of obtaining your Royal Highness's approbation, and all their applications to yourself and Grand Lodge had been marked by the utmost deference to your opinions. They now saw that although every reasonable objection to the Charity had long been proved untenable, your Royal Highness was still determined to oppose them, and confident as well of the justness of their views as the number of their friends, they determined to carry on the Charity even in direct opposition to your Royal Highness.

They accordingly commenced the working of the Charity, by setting aside a certain annual sum, to be distributed in pensions to the Aged Masons, and elected five pensioners on the fund.

To their great surprise, they heard from your Royal Highness in Grand Lodge, that you highly approved this course, and that if the Brethren would defer building the Asylum until a sufficient sum were set apart for annuities, the Charity should have your support.

Anxious as they had ever been to obtain your Royal Highness's favour, the supporters of the Asylum endeavoured immediately to meet your wishes, and agreed to a plan, which they were assured by those friends of your Royal Highness who were in communication with you, would coincide with your Royal Highness's views, viz. deferring the building of the Asylum until a fund of 7,000*l.* had been raised to support the annuitants, and they humbly requested your Royal Highness to meet a deputation of their number to arrange the details.

If the Asylum supporters were surprised at your Royal Highness's promise of support, they were more surprised at the answer sent to their request, in which your Royal Highness declined to receive their deputation, for fear of their misrepresenting your opinions, and declared that unless they immediately abandoned all idea of ever building an Asylum, your Royal Highness would not only hold no communication with them, but would commence the formation of a fourth Charity, for granting annuities alone.

This uncourteous letter opened the eyes of the Asylum supporters; they saw that your Royal Highness, for some reason which they could

not understand, was still determined to oppose them, and they therefore respectfully, but firmly, refused to abandon the Charity.

Now, in every stage of this proceeding your Royal Highness was wrong. You were wrong, in the first instance, in not openly objecting to the Charity, and at the same time in secretly opposing it. 2dly. You were wrong in approving the whole principle, but objecting to the introduction of the Charity on untenable grounds. 3dly. You were wrong in opposing it after it had received the sanction of Grand Lodge. 4thly. You were wrong in afterwards declaring your decided opposition to the whole principle of the Charity, which you had formerly approved. 5thly. You were wrong in offering to patronise the Charity, if the supporters would meet your views; and when they did so, you were wrong in declaring that unless they abandoned a principal part of their plan, you would hold no communication with them. 6thly. You were wrong in threatening to introduce a new Charity, by adopting part of the principles of the Asylum, which you had previously declared met with your decided opposition. And, lastly, you were wrong throughout the whole proceeding, in the want of courtesy, amounting at times to insult, with which you treated a very large and influential body of the Craft.

If in this proceeding your Royal Highness has not acted courteously or wisely, and has thereby wounded the feelings and the pride of a very numerous body of Masons, your friends and supporters, who in this instance must be identified with yourself, have acted still more unwisely in the course they have adopted, and which, together with your own conduct, has created the confusion and party feeling now existing in Masonry.

It was not to be supposed that the course of opposition pursued by your Royal Highness, and your want of courtesy to the Asylum supporters, would be passed over in silence, particularly when they were backed by the insults of one of your Royal Highness's supporters; and therefore, at a meeting of the subscribers to the Asylum, when your Royal Highness's letter was read, it might naturally be expected that observations not very palatable to your Royal Highness might be used, and not the less palatable because they were true. At this meeting observations upon your Royal Highness's conduct were made, certainly in milder terms than it deserved, which formed the ground of a complaint against three Brethren, who were summoned to the Board of General Purposes, for having thus dared to canvass the actions of their Grand Master when he might be in the wrong.

It is well known that your Royal Highness appoints eleven out of the twenty-five members of this Board, the remainder being elected by the Craft, and therefore it is not surprising that at times it should contain a majority in your favour. Aware of this majority, the Board have published the result of their wisdom by declaring, 1st. That words (true or not) used at a public meeting not Masonic, if spoken of a person who happens to be a Mason, are punishable by their tribunal;—2nd. That objecting to the misconduct of a Mason is punishable, if such Mason has been guilty of misconduct, because in that case it is an insult;—3d. That although three or four witnesses only prove the facts, and the same facts are disproved by fourteen or fifteen, the smaller number must of course be preferred. And, therefore, acting upon these premises, they suspended the three Brethren from their Masonic functions for different periods, viz. two of them for six, and the other for three months.

If any one had desired to ruin the small remains of popularity possessed by your Royal Highness, it could not have been accomplished so successfully as by this vote of the Board, so directly in opposition to evidence and common sense, unless perhaps by the mode in which it was done, and by your conduct afterwards.

The mode was, by deciding the week after Grand Lodge, in order that their conduct might not be questioned for three months, except by your Royal Highness's consent. And your Royal Highness's conduct was, in refusing that consent in the unusual manner of giving no answer to the request of the Brethren aggrieved.

It might have been supposed that your Royal Highness would have been satisfied with the excitement of the opposition which had arisen from all those proceedings, had you not proved the contrary by pledging the Masonic body to certain political opinions on church government, which, if they had not been denounced by individual Masons on the part of the whole body, might have had the effect of depriving us of those immunities which we possess as a secret society, on the sole ground of our entertaining, as a body, no political opinions whatever.

I stated in the outset that the principles of Masonry were Charity and Friendship; but in order to carry these to their utmost extent, there is a third principle, viz. a total abstinence from political and religious discussions.

Your Royal Highness has ingeniously contrived to contravene them all. You have objected, without reason, to the extension of our Charities; you have set the Brethren by the ears; and you have pledged them as a body to particular religious and political opinions.

I have thus shown your Royal Highness how the present opposition has arisen, an opposition which must increase daily by a perseverance in the conduct which has created it; but great as it is, it is not incurable. Retrace your steps for the last three years—give up all foolish idea of victory, and prove the superiority of your mind by freely and openly withdrawing all opposition to the Aged Masons' Asylum. It is not asked that you should patronise it; but the subscribers have a right to demand that no further difficulties shall be thrown in its way. Behave with candour and kindness to Brethren, who apply to you in Masonry, and abstain from hurting the feelings of any Brother by pledging him to opinions which he does not entertain. Thus, and thus only, can you regain the affections of the Brethren, and I should blush for your Royal Highness, if such a victory were not more prized than any advantage to be gained (even if success were certain) in a conflict with so large a body of your Brethren.

I am your Royal Highness's humble Servant,

PYTHAGORAS.

PERSECUTION

OF

BROS. ALDERMAN THOMAS WOOD, JOHN LEE STEVENS,
AND ROBERT THOMAS CRUCEFIX, M. D.

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice; lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph."—2 SAM. i. 20.

"And Felix trembled——" ACTS xxiv. 25.

"To-morrow my appeal comes on,
Without your help my cause is gone."

SWIFT.

"Lydford law—First hang and draw.
Then sit in judgment after."

BLOUNT'S POPULAR TENURES.

IN order to make our readers fully acquainted with the particulars of a case of persecution, hitherto, thank God! without its parallel in Masonry, (for even that of the deceased Brother Preston bears no analogy to the present, and that of Brother Bonnor, as referred to by the Grand Master on the 29th of April last, is equally out of comparison,) we refer our readers to our Twenty-fourth Number, page 461, containing proceedings of a general meeting, under date the 9th of October 1839, whereat a letter, dated 26th August, addressed by the Grand Master to certain Brethren, in reply to a note from Brother Crucefix, containing resolutions passed at a previous general meeting of the Governors of the Asylum for the Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemason, was read.

To which follow certain consequent resolutions, drawn up with logical perspicuity, and embodying sound argument with equal respect and decision. The meeting was numerously attended, and the resolutions were carried against a puny minority of five.

A motion to print and circulate the Grand Master's letter, with the resolutions thereon, was also carried—the minority again being only *five*.

On the 13th of November, pursuant to notice, an especial meeting was held, for the purpose of confirming the previous resolutions, which meeting was still more numerously attended, for probably between eighty or ninety were present. Dr. Crucefix was called to the chair, and the following is an extract from the minutes, as recorded in the handwriting of the late Secretary, Brother Wm. Farnfield.*

(Extract from Minute Book, page 193).

"ASYLUM FOR WORTHY AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS.

At a Special General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers, holden at Radley's Hotel, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, Wednesday, November 13, 1839,

BROTHER ROBERT T. CRUCEFIX IN THE CHAIR,

An anonymous printed paper (a copy of which is filed with the papers of this Institution) having been circulated by one of the waiters, he was questioned as to the authority by which he acted, he replied that a gentleman,

* Brother Farnfield was at the time, and is still first clerk in the Grand Secretary's office, fulfilling his duties with exemplary fidelity.

whom he did not then see present, requested him so to do. It was then moved and seconded,

“That Mr. Radley, the landlord of the house, be requested to attend, for the purpose of asking him if he allowed his waiters to deliver papers to any meeting held in his house, without first obtaining his sanction?”

After considerable discussion and delay, a person rose and stated, that he was the individual who requested the waiter to circulate the papers; that he was the author; and that his name was William Jackson, a member of the Caveac Lodge, No. 205.

On which the motion requiring the attendance of Mr. Radley was by consent withdrawn. It was then moved and seconded,

“THAT BROTHER WILLIAM JACKSON HAVING CIRCULATED IN THIS MEETING AN ANONYMOUS PAPER RELATIVE TO THE AGED MASONS’ ASYLUM, THIS MEETING IS OF OPINION THAT SUCH PAPER IS FALSE AND SCURRILOUS, AND DESERVING THE SEVERE CENSURE OF THE MEETING.”

The question being put thereon, it passed in the affirmative, there being only two dissentient.

The minutes of the Quarterly General Meeting on the 9th of October last were read, and after much discussion confirmed, (dissentients 10).

The Secretary (Brother Wm. Farnfield) stated, that it being now beyond a doubt that a difference of opinion existed between the M. W. Grand Master and the promoters of this Institution, and fearing, from the situation he held in the Grand Secretary’s office, it might operate to his injury were he to continue in the office it had pleased the subscribers to elect him to, since the commencement of the Institution, he therefore, after thanking them for past favours, begged to tender his resignation of that office.

Resolved,—“That this Meeting regret that Brother Farnfield should feel himself called upon to resign the office of Secretary. That the subscribers are deeply grateful to the Brother for the industry and ability with which he has filled the office from the time of his appointment, and that the consideration of the resignation be referred to the next meeting of the Committee.”

Resolved,—“That this Meeting having complied with the directions they consider to be contained in the letter of His Royal Highness the M. W. Grand Master, to be laid before the framers of the several resolutions, deem it respectful to place before His Royal Highness the result of two consecutive meetings, and that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Grand Secretary, requesting he will take an early opportunity of placing them before the Grand Master.”

“The thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the Chairman.—Adjourned.”

25, Tibberton Square, Islington, (A true copy.)
May 30, 1840.

ROB. FIELD, Secretary.

We now come to the mildew which has for a time brought a blight upon the Masonic corn. Within the temple itself, and immediately before the opening of the Grand Lodge in December 1839, the following circular was issued as extensively as its author and friends could effect. Whilst it requires no comment, we regret that, in order to give a clear elucidation of the case, we are obliged to publish so offensive a libel upon the worthies of Freemasonry—a libel which does not exempt from its baleful pestilence even the Most Worshipful the Pro-Grand Master, the Earl of Durham.

“*To all Worthy, Free, and Accepted Masons.*”

GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN,—Being for the most part a stranger amongst you, and as a very young Freemason,* I feel the greatest diffidence in intruding upon your notice. But have I not a solemn duty to perform towards the poor, our Brethren, and our Most Worshipful Grand Master?

* Scarcely six months!—Ed.

Towards the poor worthy aged, and decayed Freemason, in urging his just claims; towards our Brethren who are likely to be misled, and whose best interests as a society are greatly endangered; and towards our Most Worshipful Grand Master, in boldly repelling the revilers of his good name? Such being the case, and with the knowledge that "the good I stand on is my truth and honesty," I most respectfully entreat your attention to the following statement of facts.

On the 13th of November a public meeting of Governors and Subscribers to the Aged Masons' Asylum, was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, in pursuance of a circular notice; and for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions passed at a former meeting, and for general business. Having perused that circular notice, and being a subscriber, I attended; and before the commencement of business, caused the following printed letter to be in the hands of every person present.

THE ASYLUM FOR WORTHY AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS,
ALIAS

THE WORKHOUSE QUESTION.

BRETHREN,—Are we to have a Workhouse, or not? Are we to have an Institution calculated to relieve worthy, aged, and decayed Freemasons, or not? These are important antagonist questions, which the Brethren must decide. When we look to the *persons* most forward in proposing and maintaining these questions, the mind hardly hesitates one instant in its decision.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, our Most Worshipful Grand Master, proposes and maintains that we ought to have an Institution "calculated to relieve" worthy, aged, and decayed Freemasons. And is His Royal Highness an adventurer, seeking or calculating any personal profit in the matter? No. Whatever he proposes or maintains is solely for the benefit of the Craft.

But if we consider the question of a Workhouse, and look the proposition practically in the face, we instantly see *Job, Humbug, and Co.* in a long train of surveyors, builders, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, painters, glaziers, upholders, tailors, butchers, bakers, tallow-chandlers, doctors, and lawyers—every man Jack of them seeking a Masonic charitable contract, which will put solid pudding into their own hungry stomachs, and send the real claimants—the worthy, aged, and decayed Freemasons—empty away. For will it be maintained, that they will buy ground for nothing—build the Workhouse for nothing—furnish it for nothing—clothe the paupers for nothing—feed them for nothing—and physic them for nothing? And when all these somethings are put together, will not the remainder be something like the Irishman's stocking—no feet without any legs?

Let not Brethren be offended at the word Pauper; for surely the Workhouse proposition is a recruiting for paupers; as they declare that they only want to help and relieve those who are "destitute of all resources, except what charity supplied." God bless those poor destitute! Their best (self styled) friends say, "Good people, we have a sum of money in hand, but we cannot relieve you; it is devoted to a building fund; our Brother Turnstyle has got the contract, and he must be paid." Which is, properly speaking, giving a Brother a stone when he asks for bread; and inclines us to believe, that when certain persons relieve paupers they "cry for pleasure," * that *themselves* will have relief without *appearing to claim* charity.

Thus far even a comparison of the persons proposing these two questions ought at once to decide the matter with any reasonable mind. Shall His Royal Highness's advice be followed, who seeks to benefit the real claimants for charity, without personal profit; or the advice of some smooth-

* *Fide* Freemason's Quarterly, p. 344.

tongued adventurers, who speak of paupers, and mean themselves? As for the latter, "happy go lucky," we will have nothing to do with them.

But then, again, the *thing* proposed. The Workhouse people say, "We will have a Workhouse." And why?—

1. Because it will be a job for ourselves;
2. The Grand Master sanctions it;
3. The subscribers have given their money upon the faith of it;
4. The Annuities granted prove its utility;
5. We will have a Workhouse, because we will have a Workhouse; and
6. O lovers of truth! because an Annuity scheme would peril the other charities.

To which we answer—

1. Your first reason is enough to disgust us;
2. The Grand Master never did sanction it;
3. Many subscribers never did, and never would have put down a farthing for a brick-and-mortar-workhouse job had they known it;
4. The utility of the Annuities only proves the correctness of His Royal Highness's views;
5. We do not believe that you will have a Workhouse, for the Craft will never support it; and
6. A judicious Annuity scheme, so far from periling, will rather relieve and promote the other charities.

So that there is no sense, but selfishness, in all those cunningly-devised resolutions, which give the *lie direct* to our Worshipful Grand Master, and seem to have been drawn up with a *sly view of insulting him out of the Craft*. And, really, when we compare these direct insults with the affected adulation and reverence sometimes paid to His Royal Highness, and the mockery of being "desirous of deferring to the wishes of His Royal Highness, and to the opinion of the Grand Lodge," we scarcely know which to admire most, the insolence of the insult, the degradation of their fulsomeness, the impudence of their affected reverence, or the apathy of the Brethren who are thus led by the nose.

His Royal Highness has, with prophetic view, fully described the adverse position as "useless expenditure"—"a waste of money"—and his own proposition of granting Annuities will be the amplest, best, and most satisfactory method of relieving worthy, aged, decayed Masons, because—

It will have instant operation, and not be a hope deferred.

It will be most extensive in its application.

It will be most easy in practice.

It will be least expensive in practice.

It will curtail jobbing.

It will not make a prisoner of the Annuitant.

It will not degrade the Annuitant.

It will be well and nobly supported.

So then, we say, Hurrah for the Annuities, and no Workhouse!

In conclusion, Brethren, we have a strong suspicion that this Workhouse Question is to be made use of for *political purposes*. We know the peculiarity of our Masonic organization; we know how *important* an instrument that organization would be for a political adventurer, seeking admission to the *highest power* in the Government; and surely the deposition or resignation of His Royal Highness would (apparently undesignedly) make way for that adventurer. The question then is, will you be such mean and despicable animals as to pander to any man's personal ambition? Perish the thought!

There remains but one course for right-minded and honourable Masons; *viz.*, to move and carry the following resolutions:—

"That having misunderstood the gracious intentions of His Royal

Highness, all Resolutions founded on such misunderstanding, are and shall be null and void.

"That this Meeting agrees with His Royal Highness, that the erection of an Asylum will be a wasteful and useless expenditure.

"That His Royal Highness be respectfully requested to develop his plan for granting Annuities to worthy, aged, and decayed Masons."

CAVEAC, 205.

[Then follows the letter of the Grand Master, which has already appeared, *vide* p. 462.]

This letter I wrote and published as a commentary upon the circular calling the meeting, because, as Brother J. C. Mc'Mullen told them in his own case, the temper of their former meetings was such, that adverse statements could not obtain a fair hearing. And, therefore, the fair and manly, and almost the only course to be pursued was, to print and circulate that letter, that it might be read.

This course of procedure excessively annoyed the Workhouse advocates, and caused Dr. Crucefix and Ald. Thos. Wood to bully the waiter most grossly, asking him how he *dared* to distribute those papers? As I found them disposed to treat the paper as an anonymous production, although it is subscribed with the name of my parent Lodge, which Ald. Thos. Wood ignorantly misrepresented as a "Law Term," I forthwith avowed myself its author, which several persons in the room well knew I came on purpose to do.

Whereupon Mr. Sangster, an attorney, moved, and, I believe, Mr. Stevens, a reporter and Secretary to the Masonic Life Assurance Scheme, seconded, a resolution, to the effect that the contents of that paper were scurrilous and false.

Upon which I requested permission both to *read and justify* that letter, confessing I would cheerfully withdraw any *errors* I might have committed, but that from my soul I *firmly believed the truth of every statement in that letter*. These lovers of fair play permitted me to commence reading, but the instant I was inclined to argue and *justify* the statements made, I was charged with garbling the letter, and not allowed to proceed. The meeting called upon Dr. Crucefix to read the letter, which he did most admirably, and *appeared to feel every word of it*.

Although I avowed myself the author, Messrs. Ald. Thos. Wood, Bell, and Stevens, insisted upon treating it as an "*Anonymous*" letter; and, perhaps *believing they were reviling some friend and acquaintance of their own*, designated the writer as a lying, scurrilous person, bred in Billingsgate, a lawyer's clerk, and no gentleman.

I pointed out to the meeting that the vulgar, absurd, and untrue observations of these men did not touch the real questions at issue raised in that paper; *viz.*, the utility of the annuity plan, (which even their impudence cannot deny); the useless expenditure and waste of money which would be caused by building the Workhouse; and, above all, the gross disgusting insults heaped upon His Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex. Ald. Thos. Wood again interrupted me, and in a most vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed speech, which received every countenance from the Chairman, attempted, *as he said*, to prove (but as we only had his assertions, *his word* with me weighed for nothing)—

That His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is a grossly selfish man, and an enemy to the Craft;

That His Royal Highness always endeavoured to destroy every plan proposed for the good of Masonry, unless it emanated from himself;

That His Royal Highness is a tyrant, wanting to ride roughshod over the Craft;

That His Royal Highness would if he could crush the building scheme, but he defied him, and would defy him to his face;

That His Royal Highness might be King of the Craft, but that personally he owed him no respect, and implied that His Royal Highness never paid his Subscriptions, nor for his aprons and jewels, and was altogether a most contemptible person;

That His Royal Highness often said one thing at one time, and the contrary at another;

That as His Royal Highness had often eaten his words, so he expected him to repeat that feat in this matter;

That His Royal Highness had, in fact, said and done that which His Royal Highness has declared he never did either say or do; viz., give his consent to the building of the Asylum or Workhouse.

So that, altogether avoiding the other parts of the case, Ald. Thos. Wood, attorney, in solemn verity and substance, repeated most disgusting falsehoods and scandalous insults against His Royal Highness; adding, and *I here believe him*, that "as he happened to be a Trustee, so long as he lived he never would part with the money subscribed, except for the building." * * * * * the answer, as far as they would hear me, was, that "the bad word of *some men* was no disgrace to any man, much less to His Royal Highness; and that I had not heard a single syllable to induce me to alter the decided opinions I had expressed in that letter.

Some person then requested I would withdraw the letter; but as I valued truth beyond the report of *any such persons*, I would not, and did not retract it.

The question was then put by Dr. Crucefix and carried; but with some few *honourable dissentients*.

The minutes and resolutions of the former Meeting were then read, and proposed for confirmation.

Brother J. C. M'Mullen moved that they be not confirmed; and expostulated with Alderman Thomas Wood upon the *disgraceful* language he had used, and the *base motives* he had imputed to His Royal Highness. Being interrupted,

Mr. Udall reproved Brother M'Mullen for inconsistency, in coming to undo his own works.

Brother M'Mullen showed that there was no inconsistency in his having said, at a former Meeting, that if certain concessions were made he thought His Royal Highness would listen to them; but he utterly disclaimed having said that he brought a message to the Meeting from His Royal Highness.

Mr. Stevens made a speech to the effect that His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is no gentleman, because he had declined receiving a deputation, and imputed "King Craft," that is deception, to His Royal Highness.

Brother Barnard assigned his reason for voting against the Workhouse—that with the monies to be expended on bricks and mortar, more good would be done by granting Annuities.

Brother Warriner called the attention of the Meeting to the singularly *garbled* manner in which His Royal Highness's letter, dated December 6, 1837, had been printed by the Committee.

Mr. Sangster attempted to show that *leaving out* whole sentences was not garbling! The question of confirmation was then put and carried; but with many *honourable dissentients*.

Mr. Stevens then moved some rude resolution about forwarding the proceedings to the Worshipful Grand Master.

Mr. Bell wished the resolutions were more *courteous*: But

Mr. Stevens hoped that with respect to His Royal Highness there would be no more "*soft sawder*."

Mr. Bell did not understand the terms "*soft sawder*;" they were not Masonic.

Mr. Stevens referred him to "Sam Slick."

The Secretary, Brother Farnfield, then tendered his resignation in consequence of these painful proceedings, and the Meeting shortly broke up.

GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN,—With this brief statements of facts, I must leave the case in your hands. I have endeavoured to the best of my abilities to do my duty, and it now remains for you, as *gentlemen and brethren*, in a most distinct and emphatic manner, to make known your sentiments, showing that the High Masonic Character of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, is duly appreciated by you—that the services H. R. H. has rendered the Craft, receive your most grateful approbation—and that most especially are your thanks due to H. R. H. for the anxious care he has exhibited in behalf of Worthy, Aged, and Decayed Freemasons. In a word, *His Royal Highness must be supported.*

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen and Brethren,
 No. 14, Bucklersbury, Your humble faithful Servant and Brother,
 November 26, 1839. WILLIAM JACKSON, Caveac, No. 205."

The attention of the Pro-Grand Master was drawn to the subject of the distribution of this Circular, but with that sense of propriety and decorum for which he is so highly distinguished, he successfully prevented a public *emcute*. He ruled that the Grand Lodge did not exist until opened, and that however wrong the conduct of the individual was, he could not then notice it. Alas! for Freemasonry, that the lamented illness of this highly esteemed Mason, and upright man, prevented his judgment and advice from being brought to bear upon the consequences of this atrocious violation of Masonic principle! That proceedings should have been taken against the slanderer would not have struck any one as unlikely, but that some of the principal objects of his scurrility and abuse should have been singled out for further persecution, will for ever sully the fair fame of ALL those who have lent themselves to this unholy work—FOR UNHOLY IT IS. The demon of darkness has from first to last influenced the proceedings; which the HOLY ONE has permitted for His own wise purposes.

Come we now to the next steps in the persecution, the Memorial and Summons.

"To the Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge of England,

"The Memorial and Complaint of the undersigned Freemasons,
 Members of Lodges.

"SHEWETH,

"That a printed paper, bearing the signature of Brother William Jackson, of the Caveac Lodge, No. 205, and dated from No. 14, Bucklersbury, the 26th of November last, has been very generally circulated through the Craft, professing to give an account of the proceedings which took place at a meeting of the subscribers to the proposed Aged Masons' Asylum, held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge Street, on the 13th of the same month, at which meeting Brother R. T. Crucefix presided as chairman; that meeting was convened for the purpose of considering the subject matter of a communication from His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, as Most Worshipful Grand Master.

"The paper of Brother Jackson states and asserts, that various calumnious expressions were at that meeting publicly uttered by Brother Thomas Wood, Alderman, and Brother John Lee Stevens, against our M. W. and Illustrious Grand Master; and that Brother Crucefix, Past Grand Deacon, the chairman of the meeting, did not, as in duty bound, check or call the speakers to order, but on the contrary, gave them his sanction and countenance.

"We have every reason to believe that the printed paper of Bro. Jackson gives, in substance, a correct account as far as it goes of the language and expressions used by Bros. Thomas Wood and J. Lee Stevens, to slander the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and which we are prepared to prove by

witnesses before your Worshipful Board, as well as the countenance given by Brother Crucefix, the chairman.

“ The offences of these parties are aggravated by the circumstance of there having been present at the meeting individuals who were *not Masons*, by whom the falsehood of many of the assertions could not be ascertained.

“ The three Brothers against whose conduct we complain, are Past Masters of Lodges; we therefore charge them with having, by such language and conduct, endeavoured to subvert the grand principles on which our Order is based; with breach of allegiance to our Grand Master; and with a violation of their solemn pledges given as Master Masons, and also of the promises made by them upon their installation into the chairs of their Lodges.

“ We therefore pray the Board to call before them the said Bros. Thomas Wood, John Lee Stevens, and Robert Thomas Crucefix, to answer our complaints, that the honour of the Craft may be vindicated, and the high character of the Grand Master protected against the calumnies and aspersions thus willfully and unjustly cast forth against him.

“ We have annexed a copy of the printed paper, to which we refer, in which we have marked with red ink the passages setting forth the language of which we more immediately complain.

<p>“ London, the 24th December, A. D. 1839.</p>	<p>“(Signed) P. THOMSON, P. M. 227. L. THOMPSON, P. M. 66. W. T. BOND, P. M. 66. JOHN B. KING, W. M. 66.</p>
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“ The passages or portions more immediately referred to in the complaint are printed in italics.

“ Alderman Thomas Wood again interrupted me, and in a most vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed speech, *which received every countenance from the Chairman.*

“ *That His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is a grossly selfish man, and an enemy to the Craft.*

“ *That His Royal Highness always endeavoured to destroy every plan proposed for the good of Masonry unless it emanated from himself.*

“ *That His Royal Highness is a tyrant, wanting to ride roughshod over the Craft.*

“ *That His Royal Highness might be King of the Craft, but that personally he owed him no respect, and implied that His Royal Highness never paid his subscriptions, nor for his aprons and jewels, and was altogether a most contemptible person.*

“ *That His Royal Highness often said one thing at one time, and the contrary at another.*

“ *Mr. Stevens made a speech to the effect that His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is no gentleman, because he had declined receiving a deputation; and imputed ‘King Craft,’ that is, deception, to His Royal Highness.*

“ Mr. Stevens then moved some rude resolution about forwarding the proceedings to the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

“ *Mr. Stevens hoped that with respect to His Royal Highness there would be no more ‘soft sawder.’*

“ In answer to a question from a party present, *Mr. Stevens referred him to ‘Sam Slick.’*”

“ *To the W. Bros. Ald. Thomas Wood, J. Lee Stevens, and Robert T. Crucefix, P. J. G. D.*

W. BROTHER,—Your attendance is hereby required at a meeting of the Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge, to be holden at this place on Tuesday the 28th day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon punctually, to answer the charges or complaint preferred against you by Bros. Peter Thomson, P. M. of the Lodge No. 227, Laurence

Thompson and William Thos. Bond, Past Masters of the Lodge No. 66, and John B. King, W.M. of the Lodge No. 66, a copy of which complaint is herewith inclosed. And you will bring with you such witnesses and evidence as you may deem requisite in your behalf.

By Order of the Board,

Freemasons' Hall,
Jan. 2, 1840.

WILLIAM H. WHITE, G.S.*

January 28.—The first case entered into was that of Brother Alderman Thos. Wood. Brother Dr. Crucefix was permitted to be present.

Brother Alderman T. Wood having since then received from the Grand Lodge the most favourable consideration of his case, we shall advert to the proceedings therewith concerned as briefly as possible; indeed, we should have altogether dismissed them, but that we might thereby have limited our means to do justice to the two other persecuted Brethren. We hope it may not be necessary to re-open this question, and to extend our remarks by giving an elaborate report of the whole case.

The President, Brother Cabbell, attended during the entire proceedings.

The charges were read by Brother Dobic.

The President called upon the Alderman to admit or deny them, who emphatically took the latter course, and entered a decided protest against the power of the Board to deal with the case at all, as the meeting was not a Masonic meeting; and declared that if he had used any expressions that could by possibility have been constructed as disrespectful, he had never intended they should have borne such a construction; that he was not amenable to the Board; and that Masonic law could not interfere with public law.

Brother HENDERSON, Vice-President (who sat on the right of the President, and not in his proper place) observed the Board was a COURT OF HONOUR, and would take no undue advantage; and he pressed hard for an admission of having spoken under excitement.

Brother J. L. STEVENS was then called on to acknowledge or deny the charges; to the truth of which he gave the most positive denial.

Brother DR. CRUCEFIX was then called upon in the same manner. He said he felt qualified to give his opinion of the proceedings, having acted as Chairman on the occasion alluded to. He thought the Board had travelled out of the record, in *ferreting him out as an accessory, before they had proved the charges against the principals.* That his position as Chairman had been most difficult; and his best solace was, that he had concluded the business of that evening with as much satisfaction as circumstances permitted. In fact, that parties involved should change places with the accused, as the whole of the disturbance complained of, was owing to their unmasonic conduct. Nevertheless, he stated his willingness to meet the charge, provided the case was honourably proceeded with; but that he should except two Members of the Board, viz., Bros. Bossy and M'Mullen, by reason that they having publicly declared their belief in the truth of the charges,* they were disqualified from sitting in judgment, and he was not safe under their hands. He also adverted to the fact, that he could except to several other Members of the Board, owing to certain well-grounded causes; and even to the President himself, from his general unfriendly bearing towards him (Dr. C.) in Grand Lodge, but he would trust his honour, nevertheless, to the President's high-mindedness.

The persecuted then retired on the question raised by Alderman Wood, as to the power of the Board to try the case; and they were called in, after very considerable delay, and informed that the case would commence on Saturday, the 1st of February.

* At the Grand Officers' Meas, December, 1839.

Brother KING quoted the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, in proof that the meeting was Masonic. Brother PETER THOMSON pledges his honour as "a Man and a *Mason*," that the charges were true; and Brother LAURENCE THOMPSON (*who was not present at the meeting*) was *equally certain*. Brother BOND—had not a doubt on the subject!

There was considerable excitement at the Board, during which Brother HENRY UDALL sturdily stood forth, as a judge should do, against the evident tendency to defeat justice, which was manifested in this very early state of the proceedings.

Brother CRUCEFIX then called upon Brother WHITE, the Grand Secretary, to pledge himself to transmit a letter to the Grand Master, which he promised to do.

February 1.—The three Brethren being in waiting, BRS. Alderman WOOD and Dr. CRUCEFIX were desired to attend the Board.

The PRESIDENT entered on the case of Alderman WOOD, who repeated his objections, and delivered in a written protest.

Dr. CRUCEFIX repeated his objections to the two excepted Members of the Board, and requested a note to be taken of his objections. He read a letter from Brother White, and stated that he had only received it a few minutes before; that he had already read a copy of his letter to the Grand Master, and considering there was in reality no seal of secrecy directed in the Constitutions, which was the law, the construction put upon the letter by the Grand Master was not borne out. (Copies are printed hereafter.)

BROS. BOSSY and M^cMULLEN declared that they would on no account vacate their seats at the Board, but they would *not give any opinion, or vote* upon the present case.

THE CASE OF ALDERMAN WOOD WAS THEN PROCEEDED WITH.

Brother PETER THOMSON was called upon to prove his charges: his explanation of them was brief, and little to the purpose, merely stating his great regret at being a public prosecutor; but, "as a Man and a Mason," he could not resist a public duty, a task to which he felt totally inadequate. (This was true enough, for had he not been prompted by his fellow-prosecutors, we honestly believe the Board could not have had even an excuse for supporting him.)

Brother FARNFIELD gave his evidence in a very straightforward manner. He could not declare the charge to be true. Was sure the words, "His Royal Highness is a grossly selfish man," *were not used*. Has some recollection that the Alderman said that "His Royal Highness was opposed to measures that did not emanate from himself." Did not hear the word "tyrant" used. The words "rough-shod" might have been used.

The witness was then directed to retire, and an attempt was made, by some Members of the Board, to stop the case upon Alderman Wood's admission, at the previous Board, that he disclaimed any intention or motive to show disrespect to the Grand Master.

Brother KING (a Prosecutor) stated, if with such admission of inadvertence, the Alderman would concede that the charges were not improperly made, and that no counter-charges should be preferred, he would gladly forego further proceedings, from a desire to act with Masonic forbearance, he having abundant evidence to prove the charges.

Brother Alderman WOOD disclaimed the slightest intention to admit any guiltiness of conduct.

After some interruption by Brother LAURENCE THOMPSON, the case proceeded.

Brother FARNFIELD recalled.—On reconsideration, the address of Alderman Thomas Wood was on the whole disrespectful. He had contemplated an honourable suspension of the office of Secretary to the Asylum before

the meeting, until matters became more pleasant, but thought it prudent to resign altogether after the proceedings.

BROTHER TRUMAN, W. M., Caveac, 205.—Jackson's paper gave a true account of the proceedings. Could not state from memory in what particulars. Saw the paper three days after the meeting. Saw the paper in the prosecutor's witness-room, just before coming in to the Board.* Heard M'MULLEN use the words, "*King of the Masons, and therefore we are bound to obey his commands.*" Thought about forty persons were present. Could not say if there were eighty.

The prosecutors stated they had three more witnesses to examine. The Alderman stated there were from fifteen to twenty Brethren waiting in his witness-room to refute the falsehood of the charges. Adjourned until the 7th.

February 7.—BROTHER STRACEY WOOD—Declared the paper to be *all true*, and that the words "*His Royal Highness never paid for his aprons, jewels, nor his QUARTERAGE,*" were spoken by Ald. Wood; never heard M'Mullen use the term "*King of the Craft;*" and would swear he never did; and would swear that Ald. Wood did use those words.

JACKSON (the author of the libellous circular †).—The papers were printed and circulated by him; about fifty persons were present at the meeting; the waiter was called in; the author was called for; much discussion took place on the avowal; applied the word *liar* to Ald. Wood, because the writer was called a lying, scandalous, scoundrel, bred in Billingsgate. Was called to order by Dr. CRUCEFIX. Jackson, in continuation, on being asked what was the meaning of the several stars thus, * * * replied, "ask the printer." *The Board, however, ruled that the question as to the name of the printer should not be put!*

BROTHER BARNARD—Saw the first Circular in draft; did not assist in publishing, but did not prevent it; saw the second Circular in draft; did not make any material alteration; and did not remember what alteration he did make. M'Mullen used the words "*KING OF THE CRAFT.*"

PETER THOMSON, the prosecutor, was then absolutely called as a witness!! but really gave no evidence, excepting by tapping his breast, and making some incoherent declaration about his being "a Man and a Mason." But he observed, that he could not account why his own witnesses had not spoken the whole truth!

[Evidence for the persecution declared to be closed.]

FOR THE DEFENCE.

BROTHER J. C. BELL—Gave a straightforward, unqualified refutation of the whole charges.

BROTHER G. W. TURNER—The same.

BROTHER J. L. STEVENS.—The persecutors having called Peter Thomson, the Alderman availed himself of the same course. Brother J. L. STEVENS, although assailed with many catch questions, avoided the intended traps by fearlessly telling the whole truth, and completely disproved the charges.

BROS. W. SHAW, WATKINS, J. PIKE, J. N. BLOOMFIELD, E. FRAZER, M. SANGSTER, and W. LEE WRIGHT, all Past Masters, refuted the charges as wilfully untrue.

BROTHER BROWSE appeared to have forgotten that the previous minutes were read over twice at length, and repeatedly, in parts, before they were finally put; for he stated that M'Mullen spoke more than once, and used the words "*King of the Craft,*" and yet that he the witness left before the minutes were confirmed. He declared the paper to be false as far as he could judge.—Adjourned at half-past twelve.

* A refresher for the persecution.

† See p. 467, No. 24, Freemasons' Quarterly Review, "That the pretended report of the proceedings at that meeting is a wickedly-distorted, false, illiberal, and scurrilous statement."

It should be borne in mind that ALL these witnesses deposed to *M'Mullen's* having said "that his Royal Highness was King of the Craft, and that we were bound to obey him." And all agreed, "that if the designation of the *Asylum*, and the names of the parties described in the paper, were left out, they should not have known the Circular to be a report of the meeting.

Alderman WOOD was desired to enter on his defence at the next meeting.

For reasons previously stated, we shall not charge this account with too stringent a censure upon the attempt made to press for a conviction by one member of the Board, nor with the collusion with the persecutors by another, unless future circumstances should render it necessary. The unanimity of the witnesses for the defence, *who were never previously examined*, was so apparent—for nothing is more consistent than truth—that their expressions were termed "Class Words:" and one of the persecutors was so galled by the fact of their perfect unity, that he was instigated to declare that the evidence had been got up—an innuendo for which he was not reproved by the Board.

February 12.—Alderman WOOD not being in attendance, the case was adjourned until the 18th. Dr. Crucefix was not summoned for the 12th, but was in attendance.

It is proper to remark, that occasionally Dr. Crucefix was prompted to put a question, feeling that his own case *was* involved, but was as often checked by a direction, not always very courteously given, that it was not his case, and that he must be silent; and that when his case came on, he could then, and then only, cross-examine.

February 18.—The PRESIDENT communicated a resolution, that the Board would examine *such of its members as were present at the 13th November*.

Alderman WOOD objected to this. The case for the persecution having been declared closed, he had attended to enter upon his defence, and put in a protest against such a violent course.

The PRESIDENT stated that the questions should be confined to the following:—

Were you present?

Who spoke?

What was the nature of the speeches?

Brother ACKLAM—Was present. Alderman WOOD spoke, but not in the language of that paper; perhaps what he said in the heat of argument he might not have said on cool reflection.

Brother BOSSY (*previously pledged to give no opinion*)—Was present. Alderman WOOD did speak disrespectfully; he called him to order, and so did *M'Mullen* (!). (Alderman WOOD strongly objected to the mode of examination.) *Did not say, at the Grand Officers' mess, that the paper was true!*

Brother LEE—Was present. Thought Alderman WOOD spoke disrespectfully, but could not remember any particular words.

Brother M'MULLEN (*also previously pledged to give no opinion*)—Was present. The Alderman spoke highly disrespectfully; not perhaps in the words stated. In the course of his speech he said, "*I pay for my subscriptions and jewels,*" THEREBY MEANING THAT HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS DID NOT!

Brother RULE.—Was present. Disrespectful language was used, but would not bind himself to precise words.

Brother H. UDALL—*Considered it so improper for a member of the Board sitting as a judge to be examined as a witness, that he declined to answer any question.*

Brother WABRINER—Placed every confidence in the witnesses for the defence, but would not follow the example of Brother UDALL. He stated that the Alderman said, "I have paid for my jewels and subscriptions;" but

that *he applied the context to the author of the Circular, and not to His Royal Highness.* That M'Mullen said His Royal Highness was *King of the Craft.*

Brother Alderman WOOD then called

Brother LAURENCE THOMPSON.—Did not print that paper. Would not state who did.

Brother DR. CRUCEFIX.—Was chairman of the meeting. That paper was so untrue, that he was ashamed of it; and so unfair, that he was disgusted with it. Neither M'Mullen nor Bossy addressed him as chairman to call Alderman Wood to order. No rude resolution was ever passed. Brother Farnfield's resignation was tendered on the confirmation of the minutes. He had previously given that Brother the best advice he could.

Brother KING.—Disrespectful language was used, *but he did not address the Chair to order!*

The Alderman then stated, that as *new matter* had been admitted, he should call fresh evidence; and *complained strongly of the injustice and partiality of the Board*—that he was prepared to enter on his defence before the new regulation of the Board to examine itself—that the Board having admitted him to examine some further evidence, he was entitled to call more—and that these circumstances altered his mode of defence.

The Alderman's case was then postponed until the 25th, at three o'clock.

DEFENCE OF ALDERMAN WOOD.

February 25.—The Alderman was summoned without Dr. Crucefix, but it was afterwards agreed that the Doctor should be present. It appeared that Brother Warriner had altered his evidence on an important point. He *now* believed that the allusion to jewels and subscriptions pointed at the *Grand Master*, and *not* to the author of the Circular!!!

The Alderman entered on his defence, which took up considerable time, and was very conclusive in its argument. We would give it at length, but the proceedings, however abridged, will still be inconveniently long. The chief points were as follow—

The Masonic public would demand some history of the appalling course that had been adopted, and would have to be in some way or other supplied. He spoke in favour of the *Asylum*, at meetings of which he had presided, with some credit and great satisfaction, and believed himself to be persecuted on that account. The pretended messengers from the Grand Master had used disrespectful arguments, it afterwards appearing that they were altogether unauthorized. He alluded to the evil tendency of the scandalous printed libel—the permission of the author to be a witness against him in support of his own infamy—and the refusal to put proper questions to witnesses. He condemned the infamous allusions to the Earl of Durham; and the folly of assuming that His Royal Highness's name was not to be mentioned but with a Masonic curb on the tongue. He contended that the conduct of the Chairman was correct; that the charges should have been made against the libeller; and that whilst the course of proceeding was altogether unmasonic, not a single charge had been made out. That the evidence proved that others, and not himself, had used the name of the Grand Master with disrespect; and that he hoped His Royal Highness would punish the dastards who had been the occasion of thus occupying the time of the Board and of the defendants.

Laurence Thompson replied to the address of Alderman Wood, but as we have scarcely given an outline of the one, we shall merely observe, that for violence and vulgarity, the reply has rarely been exceeded. We have verbatim copies of the address and reply.

February 29.—THE CASE OF DR. CRUCEFIX.

Before giving the daily proceedings at the Board, we insert copies of a letter to the Grand Master, and the correspondence between Dr. Crucefix and the Grand Secretary; partly referred to before.

"To His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M., &c.

SIR,—Having been informed by the Right Worshipful Brother W. H. White, G. S., that your Royal Highness is fully cognizant of the complaint, or charge, preferred against myself and others, and that the Board of General Purposes had directed our attendance this day, I feel it my duty to inform your Royal Highness that we did so attend, and that I took exception to two members of the Board, viz., Bros. F. W. Bossy and J. C. M'Mullen, as having disqualified from sitting in judgment upon the case, by reason of their having publicly declared that the charges are all true; thereby proving that they cannot bring an unbiassed judgment upon a question involving the great principle of "character." The consideration of the Cause is postponed until Saturday.

The Board having decided that the Brethren named are competent to this duty, I venture to claim, as a Mason, the protection of your Royal Highness as our Grand Master, and most dutifully solicit that I may not be deprived, in Masonry, of the privilege which the meanest English subject can boldly claim in the face of his country—to challenge on justifiable grounds.

I await, with equal anxiety and confidence, the gracious intervention of your Royal Highness, unless I am protected, the Cause cannot be justly examined.—I beg to subscribe myself, most respectfully,

Your Royal Highness's dutiful and devoted humble servant,
R. T. CRUCEFIX, P. G. D."

Lancaster Place, 28th Jan. 1840.

"To the Worshipful Brother R. T. Crucefix, P.J.G.D.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER,—I have received the Grand Master's commands to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to His Royal Highness, and I am directed by the Grand Master to lay the same before the Board of General Purposes without any comment whatsoever, as from the nature of the charges, the honour, and interests, and character of the Grand Master, are more or less implicated in the inquiry; and he is determined most strictly to avoid any influence which might be thrown upon the conduct of the Board, either by a remark or any opinion of his.

The Grand Master further directs me to call your attention to the fact of your having made a direct appeal to him as Grand Master, and that all communications of that nature are under the seal of secrecy, and cannot be circulated or told out of the precincts of a Lodge, nor otherwise than under the Masonic obligation, and, consequently, that any attempt to disobey such injunction, the Grand Master would feel himself justified in bringing against the Brother as a breach of his Masonic obligation and duties; * to which circumstance the Grand Master has more than once alluded in the Grand Lodge.

I am, Worshipful Brother, fraternally,

Your obedient servant,

Freemasons' Hall, London,
1st Feb. 1840.

WILLIAM H. WHITE, G.S."

"To the Very Worshipful Brother W. H. White, G.S.

VERY WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—I am duly favoured by a further summons to attend the Board of General Purposes on the charges (!) preferred against myself and others.

I have to request from you some explanation upon the letter addressed to me under date the 1st instant.

* Will the Grand Secretary point out where the Grand Master can have discovered this construction, or any part of it, in the Constitutions?—ED.

That letter contains two paragraphs, the first of which I shall not enter into, as it has some tendency to explain itself.

The second is, however, to me altogether incomprehensible, which I presume His Royal Highness the Grand Master does not intend it should be.

I am not aware of any communication under the seal of secrecy, any more than I am cognizant of matters that have been told or circulated out of the precincts of a Lodge.

Neither am I aware of being impressed with any intention to disobey any injunction.

The Grand Master is, by your letter to me, evidently made to be justifying some course of imputing to me a breach of my Masonic obligation and duties—is this true?

It is upon the contents of the second paragraph of the letter that I call upon you, as a Mason, to give me such a clear explanation as will prevent me hereafter from considering myself *mised*, and that I may thereby be *deceived* in the course such a letter may lead me to adopt.

I have examined the Book of Constitutions, and as I *felt*, so I *find*, that book is no witness against me.

Your early compliance will oblige

Yours fraternally and obediently,

Lancaster Place, 5th Feb. 1840.

ROBERT THOS. CRUCEFIX, P. G. D."

"To the Worshipful Brother Dr. Crucefix, P.J.G.D.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER,—In reply to your letter received on Wednesday evening, I beg to say, that my letter of the 1st instant was written in the precise terms of the instructions communicated to me, in writing, by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, who was at the time in Denbighshire, I consequently am unable to answer your questions without His Royal Highness's directions. I went to Kensington Palace yesterday, to lay your letter before the Grand Master, but was not fortunate enough to see His Royal Highness, and shall therefore go again to-morrow for that purpose.

I am, fraternally,

Freemasons' Hall,
7th Feb. 1840.

Your obedient servant and Brother,

WILLIAM H. WHITE, G. S."

"To the Very Worshipful Brother W. H. White, G.S., &c.

VERY WORSHIPFUL BROTHER,—A suspense of several days has not tended to relieve my mind. I, for the second time, claim your explanation on the points referred to in your letter under date the 1st instant, and trust that you will save me the pain and trouble of any further correspondence on this subject.

Yours fraternally and obediently,

14th Feb. 1840.

R. T. CRUCEFIX, P. G. D."

"To the Worshipful Brother Dr. Crucefix, P.J.G.D.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER,—In reply to your letter of this date I beg to state, that I had the honour to lay before the Most Worshipful Grand Master your letter of the 5th instant, but that I have not received from His Royal Highness any commands upon the subject.

I am fraternally,

Freemasons' Hall,
14th Feb. 1840.

Your obedient servant and Brother,

WILLIAM H. WHITE, G. S."

Dr. CRUCEFIX stated that it was not his intention to call a single witness out of the great number who had volunteered their evidence; he should merely examine Laurence Thompson and Peter Thomson. That as by his not taking notes of the evidence much time would be saved, he should be content that a copy of the evidence as taken by Brother Jennings (*who had all along taken evidence for the Board*) should be supplied him, in order to complete his defence. *To which the Board agreed.*

EVIDENCE OF LAURENCE THOMPSON.

Are the papers signed "Caveac" and "Jackson" true?—*I know nothing of these papers except what I have heard here.*

Do you know the author?—*Only as he avows himself in this room.*

Have you known him long?—*I never knew him until a fortnight after the last Grand Lodge, or saw him to know him personally.*

You have before intimated that you were not in town, but I now ask, were you present at the Meeting on the 13th of November?—*Certainly not, nor knew of it until I saw the paper in Grand Lodge.*

Were you in Paris at the time, 13th of November?—*I was not in Paris on the 13th of November.*

Who told you first that the contents of the paper were true?—*I cannot say; there was a general conversation about it. I heard that the Duke was insulted, and I inquired of many, particularly Peter Thomson, and it was from what he told me, I protest, I determined first to lay this memorial before the Board.*

Then you were the first who determined to lay this charge?—*After inquiry, and being told by Peter Thomson that this statement was true, I determined to lay this charge.*

Then you and Peter Thomson determined on this business?—*We did; but we all four had consulted together, and—*

After you and Peter Thomson had determined to prefer the charge, you brought the other two to your council and determined to lay the charge?—*Not so, we had all four talked it over together first.*

You admit you were the first person to propose this memorial?—*I was.*

Is the memorial itself in your handwriting?—*It is not.*

Do you know in whose handwriting it is?—*I don't choose to answer that question.*

Then without being present at the Meeting, and without declaring who wrote the memorial, you actually signed that paper?—*I did.*

Before or after Peter Thomson?—*After, and in his presence.*

Do you recollect on what day you signed it?—*No, I do not.*

Witnesses withdrew at desire of Brother Philipe, and he inquired of Brother Crucefix his object in putting these questions.

Brother CRUCEFIX.—*I think that the probability is, that instead of his establishing these charges, I shall be able to show he is not very clean.*

After long discussion it was determined as to certain questions which Brother Crucefix would be allowed to put, and on return of witness he proceeded.—

Have you ever attended any meetings to mature the evidence on this charge?—*I have seen two or three friends at my own house, never at any other place.*

Who were present?—*I decline answering that question.*

Was Jackson present?—*I decline answering.*

Was Brother Samuel Stracey Wood present?—*I will not answer.*

Was Brother Barnard present?—*I will not answer.*

Was Brother Truman present?—*I give the same answer as before.*

Was Brother King present?—*Same answer.*

Was Brother Bond present?—*Same answer.*

Brother Crucefix applied to the Board on these refusals, and the President required Brother L. Thompson to answer the six questions, and he then said, I believe all the Brethren hereinbefore named were present.

Then without being present at the Meeting, you believe that paper to be

true, and that the Chairman is guilty of sanctioning wilful and unjust calumnies and aspersions being cast upon the Grand Master?—I do.

Cross-examined by Brother KING.—Was Truman present at your house?—I am not quite certain as to Truman.

Was Stracey Wood present?—Certainly NOT.

By Brother JENNINGS.—Did you know the contents of the memorial before you signed it?—I did.

By Brother KING.—Was not the meeting at your house to arrange the evidence—to mature it?—It was so to arrange and mature the evidence that we might ascertain what evidence to produce.

Had you the paper present at the time?—I don't recollect.*

Dr. CRUCEFIX then expressed his regret that Brother Peter Thomson was not present, as he intended to examine him, and that he must therefore postpone his address until after such examination. He was desired to attend on Monday, at five o'clock.

The Board adjourned at half-past eleven.

March 2.—Brother KING stated, that as the evidence proved that Dr. Crucefix did not call either Alderman Wood or Stevens to order, he should not call any further evidence! (Thus all chance of cross-examination was got rid of!)

The charges were read, the Doctor denied their truth, and impeached the motive for them as malicious and unmasonic.

Previous to entering upon the examination of Peter Thomson, Dr. Crucefix acknowledged the general correctness of the evidence taken by Brother Jennings, a copy of which he had received; and, to save time and trouble, he would, on receiving the guarantee of the Board that he should be supplied with a copy of the forthcoming evidence of Peter Thomson, dispense with taking notes. Which request was agreed to.†

The Board then directed the Doctor to withdraw, that they might determine the points to which the examination should be confined. He was afterwards informed that *he must not touch upon any matter not included in the charges*; consequently, many important questions were over-ruled.

EVIDENCE OF PETER THOMSON.

Dr. CRUCEFIX.—The name, Peter Thomson, to this paper, is it your handwriting?—It is.

Are the charges in your handwriting?—No.

Do you know in whose handwriting they are?—I do not; they were shown to me to know if I would sign them, and I believed them to be true.

You say this paper was brought to you to sign, by whom was it so brought?—By Brother Laurence Thompson.

Where were you when it was brought you to sign?—In the front shop, 75 Cornhill.

Did you sign it first?—I did.

At the same place and time?—Yes.

Did you witness the signature of Brother Bond?—I witnessed no signature to this paper.

Do you know who printed this paper?—I do not.

Do you believe the contents of this paper, on which you have founded your charges, to be true?—Yes, I do substantially true.

* This examination is in the handwriting of Brother Jennings, and was enclosed with the following note:—

Sir AND BRODER —I have to apologize for not furnishing you with the above at an earlier date, but have been prevented transcribing it myself, and of course could not allow any other person to do it.

To Dr. R. T. Crucefix.

Yours fraternally,

R. W. JENNINGS.

† The copy was not however furnished until May 26. The evidence is very fairly taken.

Were you present at the Meeting?—Yes, I was.

In this paper, which you state to be true, is the following passage about bullying the waiter—did I bully the waiter?—Question objected to, and over-ruled.

In what manner did I countenance any disrespect to His Royal Highness?—In not calling the persons who abused His Royal Highness to order. You did not yourself use any disrespectful language.

Did you yourself call my attention to Alderman Wood's address?—The noise was so great that you were surrounded on all sides by calls to order, I will not say that I did myself call your attention to Wood's address.

Did you call my attention to Stevens's?—Why Stevens—I think there were ten or twelve at one time calling "order" to Stevens's language, I myself did. I don't know that I called Crucefix by name. I did not address the Chair to order on Brother Stevens's address, but I called out order.

Did you call my attention as Chairman to Brother Stevens's speech?—I believe I did not.

Did I not call the author of this paper to order several times?—You did, and he was the only one you did call to order.

When Bros. Stevens and Wood were speaking, did you call "order order, chair chair?"—Yes, decidedly I did, and many more besides me.

Did you call "order, order," when Brother M'Mullen was speaking?—No.

Was not the Chair taken in the small room?—It was.

Was there the slightest indication of disturbance in the small room?—No.

On the adjournment from small to large room did not much time elapse?—Not long.

Was it not half an hour?—Perhaps it was.

Do you remember what caused lapse of so much time?—I should think that the cause was the paper.

What was the first business when I took the Chair?—The Chairman's attention was called to the paper, so far as I recollect.

When the waiter was called in, did he not say he could not see the author of the paper in the room?—Yes, he did.

Did I not address the Meeting, that unless protected from rudeness and vulgarity of the author, I must leave the Chair?—Yes, you did.

Did not the discussion of that paper interrupt and delay the proper business of the evening?—Yes, I think it did.

Was there not a vote of censure passed upon the author?—Yes, there was by a large majority, I think.

Was not the Chairman directed by the meeting to read that paper?—Yes.

On what account?—Because the individual, who avowed himself the author, in reading it, suppressed a word. It was supposed he was only reading part, and, therefore, it was proposed that the Chairman should read it.

Did you hear me, throughout the evening, utter a single expression disrespectful to His Royal Highness?—Certainly not.

Did you ever hear me do so?—Never.

You have often been present when I have spoken of His Royal Highness?—I have.

You have often been present when I have been Chairman at Masonic Meetings?—I have.

Did you know of the existence of the first paper before it was distributed?—I knew of no paper until the papers were distributed in the room, and the Grand Lodge.

Do you remember Brother Shaw addressing the meeting?—No, I do not.

You do not recollect that Brother addressing the meeting in a forcible, Masonic style, requiring the author to withdraw the paper?—Yes, there was, but I don't know who he was.

You state there were individuals present who were not Masons; do you substantiate that?—There was one.

Do you believe there were more?—I don't know—I can't tell.

In the charges you state there has been a breach, [quotes the charges] how do you prove it?—By your not keeping order, and your suffering Masonic business to be conducted in a meeting where there were non-masons.

Did you ever call or write to me on these charges?—No—I wrote to say I could not come on Saturday.

Was there not a unanimous vote of thanks passed to me on that occasion?—I left before the meeting broke up, but I have heard there was.

Have you heard from any person whatever that such vote of thanks was at all opposed?—No.

Cross-examined by Brother KING.—What did Brother Crucefix call Brother Jackson to order for?—Wood was vilifying the Grand Master, and Jackson rose to order, and the Chairman then called him, Jackson, to order, and desired him to sit down.

Did he call Jackson to order for any language he used derogatory to the Worshipful Grand Master?—Certainly not.

Did Jackson behave rude and vulgar towards the Chairman?—I do not consider he did; he only called the attention of the Chairman to the language used by Wood, and Chairman called Jackson to order.

Questions by Brother FOURDRINIER.—This was a very disturbed meeting, was it not?—Yes, very.

Was it quite possible for Brother Crucefix to have heard all that passed?—There were so many speaking at one time, that I do not think he could understand all that passed.

Questions by Brother DOBIE.—Do you believe Crucefix was aware of the language spoken by Wood and Stevens?—My conviction is that he was.

Are you certain, on your Masonic obligation, that the Chairman was cognizant of the language complained of by Wood and Stevens?—Decidedly yes; the uproar had ceased before Wood had half done.

Did he give any intimation of being aware of it?—He must have heard it; they were close to him; I should say decidedly so.

How do you come to the conclusion that Crucefix was cognizant of that language?—Because Wood stood close by his side.

How near was Wood to Chairman?—He was next but one or two—as close as I am to the Chairman.*

How near was Stevens?—Not so near—about six or seven yards—opposite nearly.

Name who were present that were not Masons.—His name I think was Solomon; his brother-in-law told me he was not a Mason.

Was Brother Crucefix cognizant of disrespectful language to His Royal Highness being used by Wood and Stevens?—Decidedly so.

Questions by Brother PHILIP.—Was the meeting quiet at the time Wood was speaking?—It was until the language complained of was used by Wood, when there were calls to order.

Did Stevens use any language which you considered disrespectful to His Royal Highness?—Decidedly.

What was his language?—With respect to His Royal Highness, his language was not very courteous. He said, "Use no more soft sawder to His Royal Highness."

Was the meeting quiet when Stevens spoke?—Yes, except calling order when he used this language.

Did a noise and disorder take place in consequence of what he said?—Yes, decidedly so, at that time.

* Witness was within a yard of the President.

REJECTED OR NON-PERMITTED EVIDENCE.

February 29, 1840.—LAURENCE THOMPSON.

Questions overruled by the Board.

Is that your usual mode of signing papers? (*Alluding to not knowing who wrote them*).

On what day did you sign the memorial?

Have you not been charged at the Board of General Purposes for Masonic irregularity?

Have you never been excluded from a Lodge?

On what account?

Was it not for default of payment of dues in 1829?

March 2.—PETER THOMPSON.

Questions that could not be put, as not relating to the Charges.

Who printed that paper?

Then, by your not requesting the Chairman to call Alderman Wood and Brother Stevens to order, did you not equally give them your countenance and support?

Have you been Steward to the Asylum Festival?

Before the Annuities were suggested?

Did the Chairman bully the waiter?

Did not the waiter, on being called in, state that he could not see the person who employed him to distribute the papers?

Did you ever say to me, or to any one else, that the Asylum ought to have been the first object of Masonic benevolence, and not the last?

Did you ever say to me, or to any one else, that the Grand Master ought either to give up his Birthday Festival, or to make it the Festival of the Aged Masons' Asylum?

Did the Masonic treason levelled at the Pro-Grand Master, in the paper, escape your attention?

Did you never state to me, or to any one else, that the Duke of Sussex had violated the Articles of Union?

Dr. CRUCEFIX then stated, that before he entered on his address—being desirous of avoiding a repetition of the insults to which he had been twice exposed by the unblushing and calumnious imputations of Brother Laurence Thompson—it was his intention to retire immediately on concluding his address, without waiting to hear any reply from the prosecutors.

The address of Dr. Crucefix was very elaborate, and embraced the whole question, from the meeting of the Asylum to the closing of the evidence. We subjoin the heads or points.

1. The triumphant evidence in favour of the defence.
2. Maliciousness of the charges.
3. History of the proceedings, shewing the utter falsehood of the charges.
4. Conduct of the author of the Circular.
5. Vote of censure passed upon him.
6. M^r Mullen's vain-glorious epithet applied to the Grand Master as "King of the Craft."
7. The fact that none of the prosecutors addressed the Chairman to order.
8. The unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman.
9. The correspondence quoted.
10. The objectionable mode of taking evidence.
11. The Board at once judge, witness, advocate, juror.
12. Contradiction in evidence of M^r Mullen and Bossy—their conduct at the Grand Officers' mess.

13. The conduct of the Board unbecoming a court of honour.
14. The fact of a member of the Board being allowed to amend his evidence.
15. The insolent and unreprieved attack of one of the prosecutors during the proceedings of the Board.
16. Scandalous attack upon the Pro-Grand Master in the Circular.

BROTHER J. LEE STEVENS.

When Brother STEVENS's case was proceeded with, he first asked the President of the Board if the Complainants, or any Members of the Board would be admitted as witnesses against him; and being answered in the affirmative, he put in the following protest:—

“ I hereby protest against any evidence being given by the Complainants in this case, or by any Members of the Board, because the former, in their character of Prosecutors, and the latter in the character of Judges, cannot be witnesses also without violating the principles of justice, and I respectfully request that this my Protest may be entered upon the minutes of proceedings.”

When this had been received he tendered another, which was at first objected to, and the room cleared to have the point discussed. On his return the Protest was accepted in these terms:—

“ I am cited before your Worshipful Board to answer certain charges or complaints founded upon a printed publication issued by William Jackson, of the Caveac Lodge, No. 205, and dated from No. 14, Bucklersbury, November 26, 1839, especially with reference to certain alleged proceedings at a meeting held on the 13th day of that month.

“ I am informed and believe, that on the 4th day of December last, two members of your Worshipful Board, namely, Bros. Bossy and M^cMullen, did severally declare, at the Grand Officers' Mess, that the contents of the said publication were true; that to the veracity of those declarations they pledged their fidelity as Masons; and that Brother Bossy added, that the said alleged account of the proceedings of the 13th November, was as accurate as if it had been taken by a short-hand writer.

“ As it is the manifest duty of your Worshipful Board to render strict justice to all parties, without favour or prejudice towards any, and as it is not possible that justice can be truly administered by those who have already prejudged the case I take exception to the sitting of Bros. Bossy and M^cMullen at your Worshipful Board during the present proceedings; and I respectfully request that this my exception to their exercise of judicial functions, for the reasons assigned, may be inserted in the minutes of the proceedings of your Worshipful Board.”

And this he followed up by a third Protest, as follows:—

“ I deny the power of your Worshipful Board to call upon me to answer charges on complaints founded upon the *belief*, and not upon the declared knowledge of the Complainants, because it partly relieves them from the onus of proof and the consequences of disproof.

“ I also deny the power of your Worshipful Board to call upon me to answer charges or complaints founded upon an alleged account of proceedings, in which account the writer merely draws his own inferences of the meaning or intention of certain expressions used, but does not give the precise words assumed to have been uttered; because, in all cases of libel, the words actually declared to have been used should be set out, that they may be literally proved or disproved, and if proved, their meaning be determined in court.

“ And I respectfully request that these my denials of your right to exercise such powers, and the reasons assigned, may be inserted in the minutes “ of the proceedings of your Worshipful Board.”

These preliminaries settled, the Complainants proceeded to call evidence, and examined, in support of their case, Bros. Barnard, Jackson, and Truman, of the Caveac Lodge, No. 205, and Brother Farnfield the Assistant to the Grand Secretary.

1. To sustain the complaint that Brother Stevens “ *made a speech to the effect, that His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is no gentleman, because he had declined receiving a deputation,*” Brother BARNARD stated, that Brother Stevens said, “ He considered His Royal Highness guilty of discourtesy, or ungentlemanly conduct, in not receiving a deputation from the Asylum ;” and on his cross-examination, as to what were the words used, replied, “ That the meeting had an evidence of his want of courtesy, or gentlemanly conduct, in his refusing to receive the deputation.”

Brother TRUMAN's reply differed. “ I don't recollect all that he said. A portion of it was a complaint against the Duke of Sussex for not having received a deputation from that meeting, or the Asylum.” Again : “ The impression on my mind was, that Brother Stevens was blaming His Royal Highness chiefly for not receiving the deputation.”

Brother JACKSON averred, that “ Brother Stevens said His Royal Highness was no gentleman, because he had not received some deputation appointed by the Asylum Committee, or Meeting.”

Brother FARNFIELD, in reference to this charge, declared that he “ had no recollection whatever.”

So that, upon charge the first, Brother Barnard *qualified* the expression by the alternatives “ *discourtesy, or ungentlemanly conduct;*” Brother Truman defined it to be a *complaint*; and Brother Jackson, only, stuck to the correctness of the words quoted in his printed libel.

2. To prove the charge that Brother Stevens “ *imputed King Craft, that is deception, to His Royal Highness,*” the evidence ran thus :—

Brother BARNARD.—“ Bro. Lee Stevens, in reply to words used by Brother M'Mullen, said, that His Royal Highness had used King Craft towards that meeting, in having sent a message to that meeting and now denying it, or sending another to a different purport.” On cross-examination, being pressed for the words used, Brother Barnard replied, “ According to my impression, that having agreed to do a thing at one time and refused to do it at another, was a *species* of King Craft.” And then qualified both versions by adding, “ The term King Craft, used by Brother Stevens, was a *play upon the words King of the Craft, first used by Brother M'Mullen!*”

Brother TRUMAN.—“ Brother Stevens made some allusion to a remark of Brother M'Mullen's, that *there had been enough of King Craft.*”—In reply to the question, of who first used the words “ King Craft,” he answered, “ I believe, Brother M'Mullen ;” and as to who used them besides, “ To the best of my recollection, no one but Brother Stevens and Brother M'Mullen.”

Brother JACKSON, always the boldest, because the most deeply implicated in the transaction, declared that “ Mr. Stevens imputed King Craft, and imputed a deceptive mode of dealing to His Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master,” *absolutely exaggerating the charge*; then “ he *played upon* the words King Craft, and spoke of the implied sanction of His Royal Highness, through Brother M'Mullen, to the Asylum scheme.” When waxing warmer under the excitement of uncontrollable falsehood, he ventured flatly to *contradict* the evidence of his *co-witnesses* (as well as of all others), by declaring, that “ the words ‘ King of the Craft,’ were used once or twice before, by Alderman Wood, and by Brother M'Mullen ;” and as a closer, “ I *decidedly say*, that Brother Alderman Wood used the words *first!*”

Thus, Brother Barnard made it "*a species*" of imputation; Brother Truman, that "there had been *enough* of King Craft," without alleging its being imputed to any one in particular; and Brother Jackson only (as in the first charge) pretended to make it a direct imputation; although he admitted, with Barnard, that it was a play upon the words previously used by Brother M'Mullen. And whilst Brother Truman expressed his *belief*, and Brother Barnard his *conviction*, that Brother M'Mullen first used the words "King Craft,"—a fact afterwards borne out by every other witness—yet Brother Jackson gave this emphatic contradiction to the truth, "I *decidedly* say, that *Brother Alderman Wood* used the words first!"

3. Upon the third portion of the charge, that "*Mr. Stevens then moved SOME RUDE RESOLUTIONS about forwarding the proceedings to the Most Worshipful Grand Master,*" not a tittle of evidence was offered by the Complainants! But although they were conscious they could not sustain it, they had not the candour to make such an admission; nor, as our readers will learn, had the Board of General Purposes *sufficient honesty* to give Brother Stevens the advantage of an acquittal upon this very material point. Brother Stevens very properly examined the witnesses for the Complainants on it; succeeded in disproving the charge most conclusively; and at the same time involved them in a curious mesh of incidental contradictions. And let us here assure our readers, that in making these extracts from the evidence, we omit nothing of importance as affecting the decision, although much that might add, we think unnecessarily, to the contemptible position in which the precious triumvirate, Barnard, Truman, and Jackson, have placed themselves.

Brother Barnard was referred to the paragraph respecting the resolution—
Brother STEVENS.—Is that correct?

Brother BARNARD.—I could understand no other but that, from the reply of Brother Bell.

Brother STEVENS.—Did you hear the resolution read?

Brother BARNARD.—I did not.

Brother STEVENS.—Did you observe me put it in?

Brother BARNARD.—I did not.

Brother STEVENS.—Did I put any resolution in?

Brother BARNARD.—I do not think you did. I cannot take upon myself to say that you did; neither do I think that you did.

Re-examined by Brother WARRINER.—Was the resolution submitted by Brother Stevens in writing?

Brother BARNARD.—*I consider, and I have said, that it was not written.*

Brother Barnard subsequently replied to Brother Jennings, that when the resolution was proposed *he was himself talking to Brother Stevens*; and thus attempted to establish the fact, that the resolution was *not* written, and that he *must* have been aware of it if otherwise.

But Brother Jackson (if there had been no other means of disproof) thus directly contradicted his coadjutor—

Brother STEVENS.—You call the resolution proposed some rude resolution; did you take the words down?

Brother JACKSON.—*I did not.*

Brother STEVENS.—How was it submitted to the meeting?

Brother JACKSON.—*It was handed in by you, on paper, to Brother Bell.*

Brother Truman did not take part in these contradictions, but was content, in this part of the examination, to *contradict himself*. He was referred to the printed paper, and asked if its contents were true, and replied, "*I should say, substantially correct.*" Yet when requested to read the part describing "the rude resolution," he answered, "*I did not hear the resolution read,*" and "*I can't say of myself that it was a rude resolution!*" Here, then, was a witness declaring that to be "*substantially correct,*" of which he was immediately afterwards compelled to admit his ignorance! Like many others

who have taken part in these impure proceedings, who, *as they could not say of themselves*, have been much too willing to be misled by those by whom *falsehood is sanctified as a means to an end.*

Let us, however, return to the charge under examination. Brother Farnfield's evidence finally disposed of it. The original resolution, *in the handwriting of Brother Stevens*, had been put in as evidence in the case of Brother Thomas Alderman Wood, and a copy, *in the handwriting of Brother Farnfield*, was put into his hands by Brother Stevens, which he declared to be correct; *and its correctness was admitted by the Board, after it had been compared with the resolution.* Our readers will be able to judge for themselves of the *animus* in this affair, and of the reliance that should be placed on the testimony of such witnesses as Jackson, Barnard, and Truman, or on the veracity of the Complainants and their Supporters, when they have read this *rude* emanation from the pen of Brother Stevens.

“ THAT A COPY OF THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING, WITH THEIR CONFIRMATION THIS EVENING, BE TRANSMITTED TO THE GRAND SECRETARY, WITH A REQUEST THAT HE WILL TAKE AN EARLY OPPORTUNITY OF LAYING THE SAME BEFORE THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND MASTER.”

Well might Members of the Board exclaim, when comparing this resolution with that proposed by Brother Bell, and adopted by the meeting, (the first having been withdrawn,) “ Which is the *rude* resolution ? ”

4. And to prove the words, that “ *Mr. Stevens hoped, that with respect to His Royal Highness there would be no more ‘ soft sawder,’* ” the following was the evidence :—

Brother BARNARD.—“ Brother Stevens said, there's no further occasion for ‘ soft sawder.’ ”

Brother TRUMAN.—“ He did not want any more ‘ soft sawder,’—*he, himself, Brother Stevens—as applied to the resolution.* ”

Brother FARNFIELD.—“ Brother Stevens said, let's have no more *soft soap.* ”

Brother JACKSON, however, again flatly contradicts the already contradictory statements of his confres, and feeling that he was himself indirectly upon trial, re-iterated the exact words in the charge; “ Brother Stevens said he hoped, that with respect to His Royal Highness, there would be no more ‘ soft sawder.’ ”

Having now given the chief points of the evidence for the Complainants, on the charges against Brother Stevens, we will elucidate, still further than these have afforded the means, the utter worthlessness of the unmasonic triad, as tested by their own evidence. This can be most satisfactorily done by examining their testimony respecting the correctness of the printed libel published by Brother Jackson, and adopted by the Complainants.

Brother Barnard was asked by Brother Stevens if the paper contained a correct report of the meeting, with reference to the position in which his name was mentioned?

Brother BARNARD.—*It decidedly contains a correct statement with reference to that portion.*

Brother STEVENS.—Read the last paragraph which refers to Brother Farnfield's resignation. Is that correct?

Brother BARNARD.—*Brother Farnfield stated that there was now no doubt of the difference between His Royal Highness and the meeting, and he should therefore resign.*

Brother STEVENS.—Is the position of that paragraph correct as to the period of the occurrence, as well as to its statement?

Brother BARNARD.—*It is. At that time a great number of the meeting had left their places.*

Brother STEVENS.—Do I understand you, then, to say, that the paper in your hand conveys a correct account of the proceedings at that meeting?

Brother BARNARD.—*As a whole, it contains a very accurate account of the proceedings of that meeting.*

And yet, immediately after, he gave the following evidence, involving a very material proof that the printed statement *is most inaccurate*; and dealing a death-blow to *his own* testimony.

Brother STEVENS.—You have enumerated Brother Watkins among the speakers at that meeting. What did he say?

Brother BARNARD.—*Brother Watkins was appealed to by some Brother as to whether Brother M^cMullen had brought a message from His Royal Highness.*

Brother STEVENS.—Was it Brother M^cMullen who so appealed to him?

Brother BARNARD.—*I think so.*

Brother STEVENS.—You think so?

Brother BARNARD.—*Yes.*

Brother STEVENS.—What did he say?

Brother BARNARD.—*He appealed to Brother Watkins to know if he had stated that he, Brother M^cMullen, had brought a message from His Royal Highness to the meeting.*

Brother STEVENS.—What did Brother Watkins say?

Brother BARNARD.—*As near as I can recollect the words, they were, that Brother M^cMullen had not said that he had brought a message from His Royal Highness, but that the words used by Brother M^cMullen conveyed an impression, that if certain modifications were made, that the Duke would then agree to the plan.*

Brother STEVENS.—Were those observations attended to by the meeting?

Brother BARNARD.—*They were.*

Brother STEVENS.—What occasioned them?

Brother BARNARD.—*In consequence of some observations made by another Brother, Brother M^cMullen wholly denied having brought any message from His Royal Highness.*

Brother STEVENS.—Did you consider that denial as an important communication to the meeting?

Brother BARNARD.—*MOST UNQUESTIONABLY, inasmuch as the FIRST LETTER, SIGNED "CAVEAC," HINGED UPON THAT POINT.*

Brother STEVENS.—Refer to the paper. Does this important communication appear in that account of the proceedings?

Brother BARNARD.—*It does not. BROTHER WATKINS' STATEMENT IS NOT IN THE PAPER!*

Brother TRUMAN, referred to the printed paper by Brother Stevens, was asked—Are the contents of that paper true? to which he answered, *I should say substantially correct*; although he had previously admitted, on being asked if he knew Brother Watkins, *that he did know him*, and that he had *some idea that Brother Watkins spoke relative to Brother M^cMullen's coming down with a message from the Grand Master.*

And Brother JACKSON, cross-examined, gave this evidence:—

Brother STEVENS.—Are you the author of that paper?

Brother JACKSON.—*I am the author of a similar one. I have no doubt this is a copy of it.*

Brother STEVENS.—Who is the printer of that paper?

Brother JACKSON.—*I shall not tell you.*

Brother STEVENS.—Are the contents of that paper correct?

Brother JACKSON.—*They are.*

Brother STEVENS.—Refer to the last paragraph in your paper, respecting Brother Farnfield's resignation. Is that paragraph correct?

Brother JACKSON.—*Substantially it is; FOR BROTHER FARNFIELD TOLD ME SO SINCE IT WAS PRINTED,*

So that, thus far, of these three witnesses, Brother *Barnard* invalidated his own evidence, positively and distinctly, as to the accuracy of the paper, by proving that a very important part of the proceedings, which his own recollection supplied, was omitted. Although, as he subsequently admitted, he saw the statement in MS., and added, *I should not have hesitated to have suggested an alteration if I thought it to have been inaccurate.* Why he did not correct it in this particular is evident. Had he done so, the denial of Brother M'Mullen (or the appeal, as Brother *Barnard* otherwise termed it), would not have stood so conspicuously recorded, if followed by the version given by him—lame as it is—of Brother *Watkins'* reply. It was never the object of either *Jackson*, *Barnard*, or their abettors, to elicit the truth.

Brother *Truman* invalidated his own evidence upon the same point, although not so completely or directly as Brother *Barnard*.

And Brother *Jackson* having declared that the contents of his paper were true, as generally applied, when asked if the paragraph respecting Brother *Farnfield's* resignation, "is that paragraph correct?" replied, "*substantially it is; for Brother Farnfield told me so since it was printed.*"

Yet, when Brother *Farnfield* was examined with direct reference to this point, he testified thus—

Brother *Stevens*.—Refer to that paper. Have you ever admitted to Brother *Jackson* that the contents of that paper are true?

Brother *Farnfield*.—*No! I never spoke to him upon the paper since he brought it to me at the office.*

Brother *Stevens*.—Did you admit that the contents were substantially true when he brought it?

Brother *Farnfield*.—*I did not. I had never read it.*

Brother *Stevens*.—Did you ever admit that the last paragraph was substantially correct?

Brother *Farnfield*.—*NEVER!*

And in this manner, to the fullest extent possible, falsified, unhesitatingly and emphatically, one of the most important and (with one exception) most easily tested points in the evidence of the most prominent party in the inquiry. A direct and unqualified assertion of the chief witness for the complainants irrevocably demolished by the clear and unqualified contradiction of another, and one whose evidence is unimpeached by either party.

Let us estimate the value of Brother *Barnard's* and Brother *Truman's* evidence by the same standard. The former was re-examined by Brother *King*, with this question—

Brother *King*.—Brother *Stevens* asked you a question about Brother *Farnfield's* resignation. Did he resign at the close of the meeting, or after the resolutions of the preceding meeting were confirmed?

Brother *Barnard*.—*Distinctly not immediately next—not the very next—after the confirmation of the resolutions of the previous meeting.*

Brother *Truman* having been referred to the paragraph respecting Brother *Farnfield's* resignation, fixed the period still more definitely by an affirmative reply, than his colleague by a negative, thus—

Brother *Truman*.—*Brother Farnfield tendered his resignation at the close of the evening, very shortly after the remark about Sam Slick.*

Now Brother *Farnfield*, independently of his positive denial that he had made any admission to Brother *Jackson* in the words already quoted, when re-examined by the Complainants, who called him as *their witness*, as to whether Brother *Jackson* had not shown him the last paragraph in the printed paper, and whether he (Brother *Farnfield*) had not admitted it to be correct, says—

Brother *Farnfield*.—*I don't think he pointed out or said a word about it. I went to the meeting prepared with a letter to resign my situation as Secretary. I therefore COULD NOT have said so.*

Having previously given the following evidence—

Brother STEVENS.—When did you resign the Secretaryship?

Brother FARNFIELD.—*In the course of the evening's proceedings I resigned the Secretaryship.*

Brother STEVENS.—At what period of the evening?

Brother FARNFIELD.—*Previously to your resolution having been handed in.*

Brother STEVENS.—How long previously?

Brother FARNFIELD.—IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE PRECEDING EVENING.

Evidence so strong and conclusive as this, from a Brother, who, either as the party most intimately concerned in that portion of the proceedings, or as the Secretary keeping the minutes of those proceedings as they occurred, *should have been considered fatal to the case*; seeing that it falsified, in the minutest particular, the testimony of the other three witnesses upon this part of the subject. But if a single doubt existed as to the veracity of Brother *Farnfield* (none could surely remain as to the WANT of *veracity* on the parts of Bros. *Barnard, Jackson, and Truman*), that doubt must have been dissipated by the confirmation of Brother *Farnfield* in every detail, afterwards given by Brother *Field*, who was present at the meeting, and as Secretary to the Institution has charge of the minutes of proceedings of the 13th of November, in the handwriting of Brother *Farnfield*; *proving, in short, that three distinct motions were put and carried after Brother FARNFIELD'S resignation!*

Why it was left to Brother Stevens to draw out evidence touching the correctness of the paper upon which the charges were founded, by a cross-examination of the witnesses for the complainants, our readers will readily infer; by considering a question that arises still more naturally; which is, *why the complainants did not examine their own witnesses upon that point?* No other answer can suggest itself than this—*the complainants dared not test the correctness of the very foundation of their charges*; they already knew that it was as false as they had been anxious to have it considered to be true; but then they possessed not sufficient candour, they cherished not a sufficient love of justice, to acknowledge their error, and thus partly to make amends. Yet, after all, they were perhaps the best judges of the case, and in the course they pursued evinced the soundness of their judgment; themselves the mere instruments of the more designing, they performed the task allotted to them without either fear or compunction, relying, as the result proved they might safely do, that *however imperfect, contradictory, or impossible* the evidence might be, their employers would obtain for them, or give a decision in their favour.

But on the mind of Brother Stevens no such impression appeared to be made; he still looked at the proceedings, hostile as they had hitherto been conducted towards him, not less on the part of the Board than on that of the complainants, as being likely to be influenced by some considerations of justice, however small; and when the evidence for the complainants was closed, he good-humouredly, but with evident sincerity and confidence, asked *if it would be necessary* for him to call any evidence to rebut the inconclusive and contradictory testimony that had been given? In any other court, he observed, the presiding officer would declare *that no case had been made out*, and that it would be a wanton waste of time to call witnesses for the defence. But he addressed a tribunal that had predetermined to sacrifice him, and if possible his brother respondents, without the slightest regard to either truth or justice, to what they assumed to be the honour of the *Grand Master*; as if his Masonic character could be alone sustained by sacrificing the characters of others!

Finding, then, that the Board was not accessible to any just or honourable feelings and being unwilling to leave its members the remotest shadow of an excuse for the perversion of their functions, which he began to think would ensue, Brother Stevens proceeded to call witnesses for the defence.

On the first charge he asked these witnesses if he made a speech to the effect that His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is no gentleman, &c. To which they answered as follows—

Brother FIELD.—Certainly not.

Brother WHITMORE.—Decidedly not.

Brother ROWE.—No! decidedly not.

Brother BELL.—Certainly not; nor to the effect or purport, or anything that could be so construed.

Brother CRUCEFIX.—Certainly not.

Brother WRIGHT.—Certainly not, as far as the term “*no gentleman*” is concerned, as far as I can trust my memory or ears. *I was particularly attentive.*

And to the general question if at that meeting he said *anything* disrespectful to His Royal Highness, the following were the replies—

By Brother BLOOMFIELD.—I should say not.

By Brother TURNER.—Certainly not.

On cross-examination by the complainants, as to the purport of his address, it was thus described—

By Brother FIELD.—As “*expressing regret* that His Royal Highness had not received the deputation appointed at the previous meeting, which he described as consisting of two Trustees of the institution, the Treasurer, and a Grand Officer, Brother M‘Mullen.”

Brother WHITMORE.—I recollect distinctly *there was nothing disrespectful.*

Brother ROWE.—He *regretted* that His Royal Highness had treated them so uncourteously as not to receive them (meaning the deputation.)

And when re-examined by Brother Phillipe as to the use of the term “*no gentleman*,” Brother Rowe replied “*Certainly not.*”

Brother BELL, also, in re-examination by Brother Phillipe, replied “*Certainly not*; he did not charge him with ungentlemanly conduct, but *spoke in a tone of regret.*”

Brother BLOOMFIELD, cross-examined by the complainants.—“No, I did not hear it; I believe he used no such expressions.” And to the question if he spoke in a tone of reproach or regret, replied “*Regret.*”

Brother WRIGHT, similarly questioned, said “*Most decidedly regret.*”

Brother WHITMORE.—“I heard him make remarks, but not complaints. He *expressed his regret, and wished His Royal Highness were more accessible.*”

Brother TURNER, when cross-examined as to the words used, said, “I think Brother Stevens was referring to the Grand Master not receiving the deputation; and *he very much regretted* that deputation was not received, consisting as it did of the Treasurer of the institution, two Trustees, *elected as he supposed agreeably to the wishes of the Grand Master*, and a Grand Officer, *who was the medium of communication between the Grand Master and the Committee of the Asylum.*”

Touching the second charge, that Brother Stevens “*imputed King Craft, that is, deception to His Royal Highness,*” the following evidence in negation was given by the witnesses called for his defence.

Brother FIELD, cross-examined by the complainants, said, “The word King of the Craft had been *previously used by Brother M‘Mullen*, and Brother Stevens, *playing upon the words*, expressed *his regret* that there had been used so much of the Craft of Kings, and so much less of the courtesies of general life, in the refusal to receive the deputation; or something to that effect. I cannot say the exact words. *There was nothing applying King Craft in an offensive sense by any means.*”

Brother ROWE, cross-examined, said, “Brother Stevens, alluding to what had been said by Brother M‘Mullen, *who called the Grand Master the King of the Craft*, expressed *his regret* that the Most Worshipful Grand Master had made so much use of King Craft, and so little of the Craft Masonic,

by hedging himself in and preventing an interview with a deputation appointed by this Charity, which, if he had received, would have obviated the difficulty. That deputation consisting of two Trustees of the institution, who were understood not to be objectionable to His Royal Highness, the Treasurer of the institution, and a Grand Officer, who had been the organ of the Grand Master to the institution."

Brother BELL described the passage thus—"Brother Stevens stated, as near as I can recollect, 'I am sorry that His Royal Highness (referring to the term King of the Craft previously used) has shown so much of the King Craft, and by so much less of the Craft Masonic, as to have hedged himself in from his Masonic subjects, and declined to receive a deputation, consisting of the Treasurer of the institution, two Trustees, who were represented to be approved by His Royal Highness, and a Grand Officer, who had been the organ of communication between His Royal Highness and the Committee; because he was convinced that if His Royal Highness had received that deputation, as they were so authorised by the Charity, they would have made such concessions to His Royal Highness, and have given such explanations, as would have prevented our being placed in this unpleasant situation as regards His Royal Highness. THAT IT WAS A SITUATION TO BE LAMENTED OR DEPLORED.'"

When examined by Brother Jennings, as to the meaning of the term King Craft, Brother Bell said, "Brother Lee Stevens gave a definite meaning to it, describing the hedging in of the Grand Master from his Masonic subjects."

Brother BLOOMFIELD, cross-examined—"After Brother M^cMullen had used the words King of the Craft, Brother Stevens spoke, and stated (it was in reference to a deputation) to the effect that King Craft was used something more than the Craft-Masonic; and he regretted this, for the deputation appointed to wait on the Worshipful Grand Master would have so explained the resolutions or proceedings connected with the Asylum, that the Asylum would have gone on more prosperously if the illustrious Grand Master had received the deputation."

Brother TURNER, cross-examined, said—"I think Brother Stevens was referring to the Grand Master not receiving a deputation, and he very much regretted that deputation was not received, consisting as it did of the Treasurer to the institution, two Trustees, elected as he had supposed agreeably to the wish of the Grand Master, and a Grand Officer, who was the medium of communication between the Grand Master and the Committee of the Asylum." And further, "I think Brother Stevens alluded to the expression previously used by Brother M^cMullen of King of the Craft, and said, if His Royal Highness had used less of the King Craft, and more of the Craft Masonic, it would have been the means of affording the Committee an opportunity of explaining to His Royal Highness the particulars of their plan in regard to the difference of opinion that existed."

To the question "How did you understand the term King Craft to apply?" he answered, "Not in any disrespectful sense whatever."

And in reply to the question from Brother Jennings, "What do you understand to be the meaning of the term King Craft?" he replied, "The art of governing."

Brother CRUCEFIX, cross-examined by the Complainants.

Com.—Did you hear Brother Stevens use the words King Craft?

Brother CRUCEFIX.—I did.

Com.—Did he apply it to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex?

Brother CRUCEFIX.—He did not, in my opinion.

Re-examined by Brother Stevens.

Brother STEVENS.—Previously to my using the words King Craft, had these or similar words been used by any other person?

Brother CRUCEFIX.—Words much more offensive.

Brother STEVENS.—What were they, and by whom used?

Brother CRUCEFIX.—The words were, *His Royal Highness is King of this Craft, and as such we are bound to obey his commands.*

Brother STEVENS.—Who used them?

Brother CRUCEFIX.—Brother M^cMullen.

Brother WRIGHT, cross-examined by the Complainants, said—“There was a *jingle of the words* King Craft and Craft Masonic, arising out of the previous use of them, or of similar words.”

Com.—Did he complain of His Royal Highness for not receiving the deputation?

Brother WRIGHT.—He did; he said he thought His Royal Highness was wrong in so doing.

Com.—Did he say that he had exercised a species of King-Craft?

Brother WRIGHT.—He certainly likened it to something of the kind; not a direct charge. The words were used to illustrate the meaning. *He questioned the policy of the Grand Master.*

Com.—What do you understand to be the signification of the words King Craft?

Brother WRIGHT.—I look on it to be the Craft of Kings, as of other professions; as an art; as an attainment.

And when asked if these words were uttered in a manner indicating reproach or regret, he rejoined, “*Most decidedly regret.*”

The third charge, that Brother Stevens moved “*some rude resolution about forwarding the proceedings to the Most Worshipful Grand Master,*” was distinctly denied by Bros. Field, Whitmore, Bell, Crucefix, and others, and corroborated by the resolution itself.

And to the last, or fourth charge, that Brother Stevens “*hoped with respect to His Royal Highness there would be no more soft sawder,*” and that in answer to a question from a party present, he had “*referred him to Sam Slick,*” the following appeared upon the examinations.

Brother FIELD.—You used those words (*soft sawder*); but *not in the way it is put here.*

Cross-examined by the Complainants.—“The term ‘*soft sawder*’ was used in a manner not of any extreme or unnecessary tone of complaint as to the motion. Brother Stevens did not appear to wish that any superfluous words should be used. I cannot tell you the precise words. I have told you the sense of it as conveyed to my mind.” Again, “He merely expressed a wish that no soft sawder should be used with respect to the speech of Brother Bell.”

Com.—Did he use the term Sam Slick?

Brother FIELD.—I think not. *The name of Sam Slick was mentioned from several parts of the room.*

Brother STEVENS.—Did you understand me to apply any of the terms assumed to have been used, in a disrespectful sense towards His Royal Highness?

Brother FIELD.—Certainly not.

Brother WHITMORE examined.

Brother STEVENS.—Did I use the words alleged to be used with respect to His Royal Highness?

Brother WHITMORE.—Not with respect to His Royal Highness; but you used the words ‘*soft sawder,*’ certainly.

Cross-examined by the Complainants.

Brother WHITMORE.—My impression is, that Brother Stevens thought it better to place before His Royal Highness the proceedings as they had occurred, *rather than interlard them with any fulsome flattery or adulation, which might not be acceptable to His Royal Highness.*

Cross-examined by Brother Phillipe.

Brother PHILLIPE.—When the words ‘soft sawder’ were used, was any body spoken of?

Brother WHITMORE.—No person was spoken of, but the resolution.

Brother ROWE examined.—You used the words, *but not with respect to His Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master*. It was in allusion to Brother Bell wanting to improve or amend a resolution.

Brother STEVENS.—Did I oppose the alteration?

Brother ROWE.—Certainly not. You said, “Do as you please with it, only don’t let us have any soft sawder.”

Re-examined by Brother Jennings.—Was the term ‘Sam Slick’ used?

Brother ROWE.—Yes; but certainly not by Brother Stevens.

Brother BELL, examined by Brother Stevens.—Did I use these expressions in the way in which they are stated?

Brother BELL.—Certainly not. *If used with respect to any person, it certainly must have been myself*. But I don’t think it was intended to be used towards any person at all.

Re-examined by Brother Jennings.—Was the term ‘Sam Slick’ used?

Brother BELL.—Certainly it was, by Brother Stevens. The term was used in a little *badinage* between Brother Stevens and me. The whole affair occurred in this way. I said to Brother Stevens, *You see how liable we are to misrepresentations; are you wedded to particular terms for your resolution? Then I had not seen the written terms of the resolution. He said certainly not*. I said, I am anxious not to be misrepresented in what we do here, or misunderstood. Brother Stevens looked over his shoulder as he spoke. He was walking away towards the fire-place.

By Brother Phillipe.—Was the *tone* of Brother Stevens *discourteous*?

Brother BELL.—*Certainly not*.

Brother BLOOMFIELD.—‘Soft sawder’ was particularly directed to Brother Bell. I cannot form an idea of what Brother Bell thought of it. There was little difference in the resolutions; and the expressions were used more as *small talk than any thing else*. It might have had reference to those who were not friendly to the society.

Did you hear the words ‘Sam Slick’ used?

Brother BLOOMFIELD.—Yes; by Brother Stevens and several other persons at the same time.

Brother TURNER, cross-examined by the Complainants, gave the following evidence.

Com.—Did you hear Brother Stevens move the resolution about forwarding the resolution to the Grand Master?

Brother TURNER.—I do not recollect the terms; it was merely a simple resolution that the proceedings should be forwarded to the Grand Master; moved at a time when several of the Brethren had got up to leave the room. Brother Stevens commenced by observing, as on previous occasions we had been in the habit of having the proceedings referred to the Grand Master, he wished to have communicated the result of the present proceedings; and he thought it would be only respectful to His Royal Highness to do so on the present occasion.

Com.—Was it carried?

Brother TURNER.—It was about to be put, when Brother Bell wished that the resolution—as our proceedings had been liable to misconception—should be couched in terms that could not be misunderstood. Brother Stevens said, “Well, well, *do as you please, I have no objection*.”

Com.—Was the term ‘soft sawder’ used?

Brother TURNER.—Yes, by Brother Stevens, in this way; after the conversation about the resolutions, Brother Bell wished his resolution to be put, and Brother Stevens said, “*Now, my dear fellow, don’t let’s have any soft sawder*.”

Com.—Did he say “I do not understand that term?”

Brother TURNER.—Yes; and, among others, I REPLIED, “Sam Slick.”

By Brother Phillipe.—How did you understand the terms ‘soft sawder;’ to what did they apply?

Brother TURNER.—To the manner in which the resolution was to be framed. I considered it meant “*fulsome adulation*,” that I understand to be the meaning; and *I considered it to be applied to the resolution. It did not apply to His Royal Highness in any way, any more than to Brother Bell, or to any one else.*

Brother CRUCEFIX, examined by Brother Stevens.—Did I use any words in reference to this clause that could be applied to His Royal Highness?

Brother CRUCEFIX.—Certainly not.

Cross-examined by the Complainants.

Com.—Did you hear Brother Stevens use the words ‘soft sawder?’

Brother CRUCEFIX.—I did.

Com.—Did he apply it to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex?

Brother CRUCEFIX.—*He did not, in my opinion.*

Com.—How did he use the term ‘soft sawder?’

Brother CRUCEFIX.—He applied it in *badinage* to Brother Bell. I consider he did, although *I have no right to say he did.*

Com.—What was the occasion of his applying the term?

Brother CRUCEFIX.—In reply to an observation of Brother Bell’s.

Com.—What was the observation of Brother Bell?

Brother CRUCEFIX.—Brother Bell said, “We’ll have the resolution something—I think as satisfactory—as possible.” No; Brother Bell spoke first, and said, “I can alter this resolution, and make it, I think, to be more satisfactory; will you agree to that?” Your (Brother Stevens’s) answer was, “You may do just as you like, only let’s have no soft sawder.”

By Brother Dobie.—With reference to the previous answer. Did not the words apply to the wish of Brother Bell that the resolution should be more courteous?

Brother CRUCEFIX.—I have no right to say so.

By Brother Phillipe.—What was the manner of Brother Stevens, *was it loud, soft, or sarcastic?*

Brother CRUCEFIX.—*Perfectly collected.*

Brother Phillipe had previously asked Brother Rowe, referring to Brother Stevens, was there *any asperity* in his tone? and thus answered—

Brother ROWE.—No; *Brother Stevens was extremely cool.*

Brother Wright, when asked if the printed statements of this charge was correct, replies—

Brother WRIGHT.—Most assuredly not, as far as respects His Royal Highness. The term ‘soft sawder’ was used in allusion to a resolution which Brother Beil proposed. *His Royal Highness’s name was never mentioned.*

Cross-examined by the Complainants.

Com.—Did Brother Bell object to the resolution of Brother Stevens?

Brother WRIGHT.—He said he thought that another resolution differently worded might be advantageously substituted.

Com.—Why?

Brother WRIGHT.—Because he thought it would more clearly express the line of conduct we had been pursuing.

Com.—Did he not object to the wording of Brother Stevens’s resolution?

Brother WRIGHT.—*Not that there was any portion of the wording in it objectionable; but he thought his own resolution better.*

Com.—Did he say it was not sufficiently courteous?

Brother WRIGHT.—I have no recollection that he did say so.

Com.—How do you apply the term ‘soft sawder,’ used by Brother Stevens?

Brother WRIGHT.—I really do not know. I cannot remember any particular phrase which should have drawn from Brother Stevens the observation. Brother Bell's amendment *was more lengthy, more formal*. Brother Stevens might consider that it was unnecessary, and that his own resolution was sufficiently explanatory. *I understood 'soft sawder,' as then applied, to be unnecessary verbiage.*

Not to weary our readers with continuous extracts from the evidence, we may briefly add that, with the exception of the three witnesses for the Complainants, Barnard, Truman, and Jackson, who either invalidated each other's or their own testimony on every point, and *who would have been scouted in any other court of inquiry had they so conducted themselves*, all others concurred in testifying in the most positive manner to the scandalous incorrectness of the printed statement, upon which the whole proceedings were grounded. And whilst some of them proved—as had previously been admitted by Barnard and another of the witnesses for the complaint, *in contradiction of themselves*—that important passages were entirely omitted, every one agreed in stating that Brother Farnfield's resignation occurred immediately after the minutes of the preceding meeting had been confirmed; and not at the termination of the meeting, as could only have occurred if the printed statement had been “substantially correct;” or if, as regards this part of the case, the deliberate assertions of Barnard, Truman, and Jackson, were not falsehoods of the deepest dye.

One remarkable coincidence of recollection and concurrence of opinion we must notice. Every witness, *without a single exception*, gave evidence that during the whole of the proceedings of the 13th November 1839, Brother Stevens *was not once called to order*. How was it that the combative, violent, and perverted Jackson did not call him to order, if he was so often speaking disrespectfully of the Duke? What kept that restless busy-body Barnard quiet? Who restrained the tatter Truman? Why was the mischief-maker M'Mullen silent? How came Peter Thomson to forget that he was “a Man and a Mason?” Was the acute J. B. King asleep? And were Bossy and Bond bemuddled? We ask no such question respecting poor Laurence Thompson—he was away at that period; and only arrived home in time to assume the functions of a *public prosecutor*, and make his *coup d'essai* upon *behalf*. Happy Laurence Thompson! there is a heavy harvest of other people's quarrels into which thy puny sickle may be thrust; whilst thou mayst console thyself with the reflection that *thou art too contemptible for retaliation!*

To economise our space, and to place the proceedings in as clear a manner as possible before our readers, we have not followed the course adopted by the Board, *who heard the case of Brother Crucefix before that of Brother Stevens was decided*; nor have we given the dates against each portion of evidence in the latter, as it occurred, but have arranged it, as Brother Stevens did in his defence, under separate heads. The hearing of evidence in his case occupied three days; and on the last he was disappointed in the arrival of witnesses for his defence, some having been wearied out with so many previous attendances, and others deeming it *impossible* that there could be any risk of a hostile decision on the part of the Board. A letter from Brother Cullington, a much respected gentleman, and an able Past Master, will give a fair transcript of the opinion that prevailed among all who were not behind the scenes.

“*To J. L. Stevens, Esq.*

DEAR SIR,—I should regret that I shall not be able to be with you in Queen Street this evening, did I believe my absence could be of the slightest importance to you; but I feel that my testimony could add nothing to that of the many witnesses who have been, and I hear yet are to be, examined. I could merely say (and, as a lawyer, it appears to me no evidence at all)

that I never at any time heard you say that the Most Worshipful Grand Master was not a gentleman, or use any terms to that effect. With regard to the "soft sawder," it appears to me so perfectly ridiculous, that a body of gentlemen should be seriously deliberating upon such a subject, that willingly I would not be a party, even as a witness, to such an absurdity.

I remain, dear sir,

47, Craven Street, Strand,
29th Feb. 1840.

Yours faithfully,

DAN. CULLINGTON."

Having examined the witnesses in attendance, Brother Stevens asked for an adjournment of the Board to another day, to give him time to bring up others; but was refused, and requested *immediately* to sum up his defence. To this he very naturally demurred, observing that Brother Alderman Thomas Wood, an able lawyer, had been allowed ample time to prepare himself, and it was only reasonable that a civilian should have similar indulgence; yet, in spite of this, the Board at first attempted to force Brother Stevens to proceed at once (only one of many instances we could mention of their gross injustice towards him), and then imperatively called upon him to be ready on Monday, the 2nd of March, it being at the moment late in the evening of Saturday, the 29th of Feb., although he pressed very urgently for a longer period, observing, "there have been so many witnesses examined, and at such length, that it is impossible for me to go through their evidence, and prepare even an *imperfect defence*, WITHOUT DESECRATING THE SABBATH." *And this they forced him to do!* He might as well have applied to Commissioner LIN for a license to import opium into China, as to appeal to the *moral or religious* consideration of the Board of General Purposes.

However, on Monday, the 2nd March, Brother Stevens attended, and having first read a written defence in a manner that must have cut many of his hearers to the quick, but particularly Brothers Bossy and M'Mullen, *who took their full share of the iniquitous work, notwithstanding the protest against their sitting at the Board*, delivered the document to the President, with a parting observation to this effect:—I shall now retire, Brother President of the Board of General Purposes, and leave the Complainants to say just what they please in reply; for I will not remain to hear a repetition of the impertinence I have already been obliged to suffer from them, without the protection of the Board, *when I am not at liberty to protect myself.*

It was naturally expected by every one excepting the Members of the Board of General Purposes, that the cases would be disposed of so as to be reported to the Grand Lodge on Wednesday, the 4th of March; but having given Brother Stevens *part of one business day* (the Board always meeting at three A. M.), and the *whole of a Sunday*, to prepare his defence, took SEVEN BUSINESS DAYS and a Sunday to prepare their decision, which, with a continuation of the narrative, will be found in the following correspondence.

To the Worshipful the Board of General Purposes.

W. BROTHERS.—I am this morning in receipt of a copy of the resolutions of your W. Board, dated the 1st inst., and signed by the Grand Secretary, which was left at my chambers last evening after office hours, and which I here transcribe:—

"At a Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge of England, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Tuesday, 10th day of March, 1840.

"The R. W. Brother Benj. Bond Cabbell, President, in the Chair.

"The Board having heard the several parties in the case of the complaint of the W. Brother Peter Thomson and others, against the W. Brother John Lee Stevens, and the evidence adduced, as well by the Complainants as by Brother Stevens, and having fully and maturely considered the same,

“Resolved, that the *tendency* of the expressions used by the W. Brother John Lee Stevens, P.M. of the Lodge of Fortitude, No. 122, at the Meeting of the 13th of November last, at Radley's Hotel, was *intentionally* disrespectful to His Royal Highness the M. W. Grand Master.

“Resolved unanimously, that Brother John Lee Stevens be suspended from all Masonic functions and Privileges for the term of three calendar months.

“By order of the Board,

“WILLIAM H. WHITE, G. S.”

In the Book of Constitutions, under the head of “*Board of General Purposes*,” article 5, page 110, it is declared that “The Board has authority to hear and determine all subjects of Masonic complaint or irregularity, respecting Lodges or individual Masons, when regularly brought before it, and generally to take cognizance of all matters relating to the Craft. It may proceed to suspension, admonition, or fine, according to the laws of the society; and its decision shall be final, *unless an appeal be made to the Grand Lodge, &c.*”

And under the head “*Of Appeals*,” page 101, it is declared that “As the Grand Lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the Fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme *superintending authority*, and the *power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the Craft. Any Lodge or Brother, therefore, who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any other Masonic authority or jurisdiction, may appeal to the Grand Lodge against such decision, &c.*”

In accordance with those articles, I hereby give you notice of my appeal to the Grand Lodge, against your decision so communicated to me, of which decision I complain, as contrary to the evidence and to justice.

I was informed and I still assume that it had previously been the practice of your W. Board, whenever the parties interested had personally appeared, to inform them in person of your decision; and I could not, therefore, expect any deviation from your common practice in my case; much less so, as, after I read my imperfect, because hurried defence to your W. Board on Monday, the 2d inst., I was requested by your R. W. President to remain below until you had decided upon it. I cheerfully complied with that request; and after waiting about an hour I was told by your Tyler that your W. Board had broken up, and that I need not wait any longer. I could then only conclude that your W. Board had been unable to come to a decision that evening, and that I should have due notice of the next meeting.

Your W. Board is, of course, aware that I received no such notice, and that no opportunity has been afforded to me of appealing against your decision until my receipt of the communication from the Grand Secretary.

I mention these facts, because I was last evening refused admission to the festival in aid of the Boys' School—of which Charity I am a Life Subscriber, and served the office of Steward in 1836—by the W. Brother Phillipe, P.G.S.B., the President of the present Board of Stewards, and a member of your W. Board, in consequence, as he ‘officially’ stated, of my having been suspended from my Masonic Privileges by your W. Board; but to which declaration, under such very peculiar circumstances, I refused to give credit, although compelled to submit to the penalty of exclusion. Nor am I even now satisfied of the truth of that statement, because, if the copy of your resolutions be correct, your W. Board has not suspended me without appeal, inasmuch as no date is declared from which the suspension shall commence.

But if any instructions were really given to suspend my Masonic Privileges, in the interim between the decision of your W. Board and the very first opportunity afforded to me of appealing—a grievance into which early inquiry would have to be made—I respectfully, but firmly and confidently request, that they may be immediately countermanded, as I have this evening to preside as W. M. over the Bank of England Lodge, No. 329.

I believe it would be something as new in the annals of Freemasonry, as I am sure it would be singular in the popular history of the nineteenth century, that punishment should be inflicted pending an appeal.

17, Ironmonger Lane,
Thursday, March 12, 1840.

I am, W. Brothers, yours obediently,
J. LEE STEVENS."

A similar communication was made to the Grand Secretary, with the following addition:—

"I beg the favour of your placing the accompanying notice of appeal in the hands of the R. W. President of the Board of General Purposes, without a moment's delay."

To which this reply was received—

"To the W. Brother John Lee Stevens.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER,—In accordance with your desire, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, addressed to myself, and inclosing one addressed to the R. W. the President of the Board of General Purposes, which I shall not fail to place in his hands at the earliest opportunity, and shall lay before the Board your letter to me.

The only points in that letter which it appears necessary for me to reply to are two—

The first is, that of your having remained here on the 2nd instant until the Board had broken up. The President certainly requested you not to go away directly, but the Board having, after a short time, decided that your presence would not again be required, the Tyler was desired so to acquaint you, for such was the intention; and I am confident the Board will learn with regret that you were so long detained.

The second point is, as to the time when the period of suspension commenced. I apprehend there can exist no doubt, because the date (viz. the 10th instant) when the Board came to their decision and passed the resolution for suspension is given with the resolution, from that day therefore the time is to be computed. I am, W. Brother,

Fraternally your obedient servant,

Freemasons' Hall, London,
March 30, 1840.

WILLIAM H. WHITE, G. S."

SENTENCES.

[We omitted placing the sentences passed in the cases of Bros. Alderman THOMAS WOOD and DR. CRUCEFFIX in their proper places, and supply the omission here.]

"At a Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge of England, holden at the Freemasons' Hall, London, on Tuesday, March 10, 1840,

"The R. W. Brother Benj. Bond Cabbell, President, in the Chair.

"The Board having heard the several parties in the case of the complaint of the W. Brother Peter Thomson and others against the W. Brother Ald. T. Wood, and the evidence adduced as well by the Complainants as by Brother Wood, and having fully and maturely considered the same,

"Resolved unanimously, That the W. Brother Ald. T. Wood, P. M. of the Tuscan Lodge, No. 14, at the meeting at Radley's Hotel, on the 13th of November last, used language highly disrespectful of His Royal Highness the M. W. Grand Master.

"Resolved, That the words used by Brother Ald. Thomas Wood, were INTENTIONALLY disrespectful to His Royal Highness the M. W. Grand Master.

"Resolved, That Brother Ald. T. Wood be suspended from all Masonic functions and privileges for the term of six calendar months.

“ Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this Board that the charges made against the W. Brother Robert Thomas Crucefix, P. J. G. D. for not checking or calling to order at the meeting on the 13th of November 1839, at Radley's Hotel, the W. Brothers Alderman Thomas Wood and John Lee Stevens, when those Brethren were making observations and using language disrespectful to His Royal Highness the M. W. Grand Master, are fully proved.

“ Resolved unanimously, That the W. Brother Robert Thomas Crucefix, P. J. G. D., be suspended from all his Masonic functions and privileges for the term of six calendar months.

“ By Order of the Board,

“ WILLIAM H. WHITE, G. S.”

The first step afterwards taken by the three Brethren was to present a dutiful memorial to the Grand Master, requesting him to call an especial Grand Lodge for the consideration of their case; *but the Grand Master did not condescend to take any notice of such memorial!*

The next step was to appeal against the decision of the Board of General Purposes, and appeals from each were duly presented according to the Constitutions.

On the 24th of March, Bros. Crucefix and Stevens waited on the Board of General Purposes, to obtain, if possible, an elucidation of the Masonic law by which such extraordinary proceedings could be warranted; especially with reference to the manifest injustice, not to say the gross absurdity of inflicting punishment pending an appeal. Having sent in their names at the opening of the Board, they were kept in attendance until just as the Board was about to break up, and then informed by the Grand Secretary *that the Board declined seeing them!* Brother Stevens then furnished the Grand Secretary with the necessary documents to enlarge his appeal, so as to comprise these five points, as set out in the joint memorial of Bros. Alderman Wood, Dr. Crucefix, and himself, presented to the M. W. THE GRAND MASTER—

- 1st. That the Board of General Purposes had no jurisdiction.
- 2nd. That their decision is not supported by the evidence for the complainants, and is disproved by the evidence for the defence.
- 3rd. That none of the expressions charged are declared to be proved; and the Board should have declared what were the words used, for the information of Grand Lodge.
- 4th. That there is no law in the Book of Constitutions applicable to the question; and that if there be such law, it was incumbent on the Board to set forth the particular law under which they decided.
- 5th. That the conduct of the Board during the investigation was partial and irregular.

Although common sense plainly indicated that an appeal being made, the operation of a sentence from a lower tribunal was as a matter of course suspended until final sentence should be confirmed by the Grand Lodge, yet the three Brethren, fortified still further by the very generally expressed opinion of a vast number of the community, and still desirous to avoid the barely possible imputation of contumacy, resolved upon taking counsel's opinion; and the following opinions were given by eminent Barristers in different branches of the Legal Profession, viz. by

Mr. CROSS, of the Temple, PLEADER;

Mr. HARE, of the CHANCERY BAR; and

Sir FRED. POLLOCK, M. P., the late ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

CASE.

At a meeting of the Board of Management for the Antient Fraternity of Freemasons, usually called the Board of General Purposes—three gentle-

men, viz.—Alderman Thomas Wood, Dr. Crucefix, and John Lee Stevens, Esq., were suspended from their Masonic functions. Alderman Wood and John Lee Stevens, Esq. for having, at a public meeting, used words alleged to have a tendency of disrespect to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Grand Master of the Order; and Dr. Crucefix, for being in the Chair at the said meeting, and allowing such language to be used. The above-mentioned Board is entrusted with full power to suspend any Brother of the Order, as will be seen by the extracts of their By-Laws of Government, called the Book of Constitutions. A short time after the Board of General Purposes had so suspended these gentlemen from their Masonic functions, they lodged an appeal with the Grand Secretary, (such appeal being allowed by the laws of the Order,) to the Grand Lodge, and gave the proper notices. And it is as to the effect of such appeal that your opinion is requested.

The question submitted is, whether, upon the true construction of the following laws, the appeal suspends the execution of the judgment until the Grand Lodge shall finally determine the appeal. A case will be submitted in the course of a day or two, stating the Masonic rights of these gentlemen, and requesting your opinion as to the legal remedy, should they be obstructed in the pursuit of them; but at present, your opinion is only required as to the operation of the appeal.

“OF APPEAL.—As the Grand Lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual Member of the Fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the Craft; any Lodge or Brother, therefore, who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any other Masonic authority or jurisdiction, may appeal to the Grand Lodge against such decision. The appeal must be made in writing, specifying the particular grievance complained of, and be transmitted to the Grand Secretary. A notice and copy of the appeal must also be sent by the appellant to the party against whose decision the appeal is made.”—*Page 100, Const.*

“SECTION 5.—The Board has authority to hear and determine all subjects of Masonic complaint, or irregularity respecting Lodges or individual Masons, when regularly brought before it, and generally to take cognizance of all matters relating to the Craft. It may proceed to suspension, admonition, or fine, according to the laws of the Society: and its decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the Grand Lodge. But should any case be of so flagrant a nature as to require the erasure of a Lodge, or the expulsion of a Brother, the Board shall make a special report thereon to the Grand Lodge, with which body alone, the power of erasure and expulsion resides.” *Page 110, Const.*

“SECTION 9.—When the Board has investigated and decided on any case which, in its judgment, requires the admonition, fine, or suspension of a Lodge or Brother, the fact alleged as the offence, shall be fully stated in the minutes, shall be declared to have been proved, the law relating to the offence (if particularly provided against) quoted, and the decision recorded, and then acted upon.”—*Page 112, Const.*

“I am of opinion, that the sentence passed by the Board of General Purposes against these parties, cannot, consistently with the Masonic laws, be carried on to execution, until the appeal (supposing it to have been properly made) has been finally determined by the Grand Lodge. The Board of General Purposes may, it seems, proceed to suspension, admonition, or fine, and its decision will be final, UNLESS an appeal be made to the Grand Lodge; it appears to me, therefore, to follow, as a necessary consequence, that a decision by the Board of General Purposes *will not be final*, or, in other words, cannot be legally carried into effect, in those cases in which an appeal to the Grand Lodge has been properly made,

“ until the Grand Lodge has finally delivered its decision upon the appeal ;
 “ indeed, if this were not the case, the parties would be effectually *deprived*
 “ *of their appeal*, which, in my opinion, would be directly at variance both
 “ with the words and spirit of the Masonic laws. And although it appears
 “ by section 9, that when the Board has investigated and decided upon any
 “ case, its decision shall be recorded, and *then acted upon*, it is quite clear to
 “ me, that this can only apply to those cases in which no appeal has been
 “ made, otherwise the effect of it would be, completely to nullify that clause
 “ of the Masonic laws which gives the parties an appeal to the Grand
 “ Lodge.

“ New Court, Temple.

“ W. S. CROSS.”

“ I am of opinion, that the appeal in this case must necessarily have the
 “ effect of suspending the execution of the sentence which has been pro-
 “ nounced, until the determination of the case by the body in whom the
 “ ultimate authority is vested. Many circumstances may be suggested, and
 “ do, in fact, occur in our Courts of equity, in cases where the question
 “ turns on the right to the possession of property, in which an appeal to a
 “ higher Court does not prevent effect being immediately given to the
 “ decree of the Court below ; but all the cases in which the Court has
 “ refused to stay execution of its decree pending appeal, proceed upon the
 “ principle that, assuming the judgment appealed against to be right, the
 “ delay in acting upon it would inflict a wrong upon the party in whose
 “ favour it has been given ; and if the decree should be found to be errone-
 “ ous, it would be in the power of the Court to replace the appellant sub-
 “ stantially in the situation from which the execution of the decree had
 “ removed him. But this principle is wholly inapplicable to the adminis-
 “ tration of a penal law, to which class the sentence belongs. *To inflict a*
 “ *penalty under a decision against which the party has a right of appealing,*
 “ *during the prosecution of that appeal, is manifestly an incongruity which*
 “ *cannot be supposed to exist in any system of law.* I am not aware of any
 “ system of penal jurisprudence which does more, in such a case, than pro-
 “ vide that the offender shall be forthcoming, and amenable to its juris-
 “ diction when the ultimate decision shall be pronounced. To proceed
 “ further than this would be obviously contrary to the first principles of
 “ justice.

“ The Book of Constitutions, (as stated in the foregoing case), gives the
 “ Board cognizance of all complaints and irregularities ; and it mentions
 “ five different penalties as applicable to offences committed by Lodges and
 “ individuals ; namely, erasure, expulsion, suspension, admonition, and fine.
 “ The jurisdiction of the Board, so far as to giving sentence, is excluded
 “ from cases where either of the first two penalties are proper ; and with
 “ regard to the last three penalties, it is final only when there is no appeal.
 “ The 9th Section of the Book of Constitutions is plainly intended to point
 “ out what shall be the order of, or steps in, the proceedings of the Board in
 “ cases which they consider proper for admonition, fine, or suspension.
 “ First, the offence must be fully entered in the minutes. Second, the
 “ proof of the fact must be declared. Third, the provision made for the
 “ offence must be stated. Fourth, the decision must be recorded ; and
 “ lastly, when all the proper steps have been taken, and not till then, it must
 “ be acted upon. There must be an offence, proof of it, cognizable by the
 “ laws of the institution, and obviously a *final* decision. The effect of the
 “ 9th Section is to provide an additional protection to the accused, by
 “ securing regularity of proceeding ; and it cannot, in my opinion, be con-
 “ strued so as to take away or render nugatory that appeal which is pre-
 “ viously given by the law.

“ Chancery Lane,

“ THOMAS HARE.”

“ I am of opinion, that the parties under sentence of suspension, may (pending the appeal) exercise their Masonic rights and privileges, until the final decision on their respective appeals has pronounced them either innocent or guilty. By the 5th Constitution an *appeal* is given. It is of the essence of an appeal that it should stay the execution of the judgment appealed against; and this may be supported by analogy from every existing code of laws. In many cases, a contrary doctrine would lead to the greatest injustice, and the grossest absurdity, as if a judgment affected *life or limb*. The case of Mr. L. Stevens, in an inferior degree, is a specimen of the same sort. The punishment will have been suffered before the justice of it can be enquired into, unless it be held that the appeal suspends all proceedings under the judgment; *which, in my opinion, it does.*”

“ Temple.

“ FREDERICK POLLOCK.”

That this step became absolutely necessary for the protection of their Masonic honour will appear by the following startling facts:—

The sentence of the board was passed at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, the 10th March. Did the Board wait to confirm their own minutes?—Oh! no. Did they wait until the sentence was approved at the “Masonic Horse Guards?”—Let us see.

On the following day, Wednesday the 11th, the Boys' School Festival was announced to take place: a double quick movement was therefore necessary to give to the affair a kind of Drum-head Court Martial; for, on one of the “suspended” calling at the Grand Secretary's office to confer with the Grand Secretary, that official was not in attendance, whereon the “suspended” made for the Masonic Horse Guards aforesaid, and using a little of the Craft-royal, enquired if he could see *Mr. White*, and was told that *he* was then with His Royal Highness. Again, at FIVE o'clock on this very day, the official messenger delivered the sentence in the most obnoxious manner to one of the Brethren; and at the door of the Festival of Charity, another was actually refused admission to eat with his fellows, and was thereby prevented from contributing to the funds of the institution. Shortly after this, the natal-day of the Grand Master (who was born January 27th, 1776) was celebrated, and the Board of Stewards were driven to the necessity of passing a vote of exclusion, because their President (!) had declared in their name that such had previously taken place, which in fact was not the case!

The next complimentary tribute was passed at the Grand Festival, from which they were also excluded.

But as evidence of the true character of this persecution, we must give the following episodical description. The reader may be incredulous, for the facts are startling.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1840.

Time, half-past four—Scene, Grand Secretary's Office.

Dr. Crucefix having requested of the Treasurer to the Grand Officers' Club to give him the customary admission ticket to the Grand Festival, (as a member of the Grand Officers' Club), was informed that “*they* had told him, that Dr. Crucefix was not to have a ticket;” and on Dr. Crucefix's inquiry who were meant by the word *they*, could get no satisfactory answer; upon pressing the party more closely, he then stated to Dr. Crucefix that he was “suspended.”

Dr. Crucefix replied, that he had appealed against such suspension, and that pending the appeal he was free to enter Grand Lodge.

Dr. Crucefix was at this moment expressing his indignation at the discourtesy, when the Grand Master came out of his room, and in a very excited manner addressed Dr. Crucefix, stating—

That he, the Grand Master was surprised at the conduct of that Brother in presuming to present himself as he had done ; that he was under suspension, and that until his *appeal had been heard*, * he was bound, by submission to the sentence, to show that he was influenced by a pure spirit of Masonry.

That the Grand Master had not acted on his own opinion alone, but was fortified by the opinion of *lawyers of eminence* ; † that Dr. Crucefix had grossly misconducted himself, *and was a disgrace to Masonry* ; that he the Grand Master had tried every means of reclaiming him without effect, and that an example, the strongest possible that Masonic power could suggest, should be made ; that since the time of —, ‡ no one had done so much injury to Masonry as he had done ; that he pretended to know the laws of Masonry, and had led the Brethren astray ; that he had taken every means to insult the Grand Master ; that in return for the mark of confidence placed in him, and for his promotion, he had conducted himself with baseness and ingratitude ; that he had sown the seeds of discontent where all was peace and good order, and by his *vile paper* § he had caused considerable mischief, the effects of which it would take all the care and consideration of the Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Lodge, to correct ; that he had published counsels' opinion on his own case ; that he had entered Lodges and presided as Master, which was a gross violation of discipline ; that he the Grand Master acted solely from conscientious views ; that he (*the Grand Master*) did not force himself on the Craft to build a reputation, or advance his private interests ; and that Dr. Crucefix might be assured that his own character as a man, and reputation as a Mason, would deeply suffer by his shameful conduct.

As well as Dr. Crucefix could edge in a few words, (for the Grand Master was both excited and voluble,) he stated that his conscience acquitted him of disrespect or indiscipline ; *that his appeal protected him until heard* ; that it was then neither the time nor place for explanation, but that he would attend any commands of His Royal Highness ; that having now received the personal orders of the Grand Master, he should consider of them ; and that after what had been stated, he should exonerate the Brethren from any intended discourtesy, as the responsibility of such conduct now devolved upon a higher authority ; that he knew nothing of Brother —'s affair, but would look into it ; that his conduct was to be judged by the Craft ; that what the Grand Master had stated was matter of opinion, *and that some of it was not true*, and that he himself would justify whatever he had written or said ; that he could not understand the allusion of the Grand Master in regard to Masonry and private character ; that his conscience acquitted him of intentional wrong.

The outline only of this scene can be given, for the Grand Master was so violently excited as to render it impossible to give a conversational report.

Dr. Crucefix wished the Grand Master "good day," then returned to the ante-room of the Hall, and informed the President, Secretary, and other Members of the Board of Stewards, that he had been commanded by the Grand Master not to enter the Hall, and that he Dr. Crucefix acquitted the Board of any intended discourtesy.

The anniversary festival of the Girls' School, in May, afforded the friends of discord another opportunity to vent their spleen. The newly-appointed Grand Registrar, who, as a Masonic light, is unrivalled, at any rate, in the heat of his zeal, which is most fervid, managed to out-manceuvre a very considerate vote of the Board, that the Brethren should be admitted ; and the consequence was, that Alderman Wood and Dr. Crucefix being again

* So that on the 29th April, the Grand Master probably did not contemplate so monstrous a violation of the law as to stop the appeal.

† Then why abuse Dr. Crucefix for taking the same course?

‡ The name is suppressed for obvious reasons.

§ Ah ! the paper—the vile paper—there's the rub.

insulted, dined together, *tête-à-tête*, under the same roof, and were visited by several Stewards and their friends. We are thus particular in the details not only to prove the wrongs, but to show, that unless proper rights had been asserted, the wrongs could not have been proved.

GRAND LODGE.—QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

The grand scene now remains to be described. The 3rd of June 1840 will exist in the memory of the greatest number of Brethren ever assembled since the Union; and this account of it will be read by far many more with mingled feelings of regret and disappointment. Of regret, that the case was ever permitted to be entered into at all; and of disappointment, that justice has been REFUSED.

“PRELIMINARY MATTERS.”

Brother Stevens presented himself at the door for admission, and was refused permission by the Grand Poursuivant, in these words: “*I shall not allow you to sign the Book, Brother Stevens.*”

Brother Crucefix attended to be marshalled in his rank, but was informed that he could not be admitted. He persisted, however, in asserting his right, unless the Grand Master interdicted him; on which the Director of Ceremonies retired for orders, which were expressly to forbid the Doctor from entering, but ordering him to be in attendance until summoned; whereon he retired to the glee-room and took refreshment.*

Present, in Grand Lodge, H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, *K. G.*, M. W. G. M., on the throne. Bro. R. W. Hon. A. Moreton, *M. P.*, P. G. S. W., as S. G. W.; — Bodkin, *M. P.*, as J. G. W.; Earl of Zetland, Dep. Grand Master; the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Worsley, *M. P.*, J. Ramsbottom, Esq., *M. P.*, Hon. Fox Maule, *M. P.*, John Easthope, Esq., *M. P.*, and an unusual number of Grand Officers and other Brethren, amounting to 322.

Before the minutes of the Board of General Purposes were read,

The GRAND MASTER said, as they inculpated three Brethren who had been suspended by that Board, AND HAD APPEALED, he should direct that those Brethren be present to hear the report read, but as they were under suspension, chairs should be placed for them in the centre of the Hall.

About half past nine, the three Brethren were marshalled into the Hall by a guard or deputation (the reader may take his choice of the term) of Grand Stewards. On their entrance there was a general welcome offered by their friends, which was instantly reprehended by the Grand Master, with a threat that he should direct, *that any one who repeated such offence should retire.*†

Three chairs being placed midway in the Hall, on which the “three” were directed to sit, with a Grand Steward standing by each, either as a guard of honour, or for the security of their persons!

ALDERMAN WOOD’S CASE was the first considered.

The sentence of the Board was read previous to the appeal being read. The alderman repeated, in a few words, *the qualified declaration he made at the Board*, and which he had also incorporated in his address to that body,

* A little bit of an interlude was here played. The glee-room communicates with the gallery of the Hall, and the waiter was observed to be officiously moving about, on which he was directed to lock the door and take the key. Sir George Smart, however, being in the organ gallery, and alone, as some time elapsed, wished to stretch his legs, and came to the door, hoping to walk about. Sir George, not exactly aware, demanded to be let in, and was not over pleased at being kept out. Indeed, it took some time for the waiter, when summoned, to explain to the Grand Organist the relative position of all parties, in Masonry! Sir George shrugged his shoulders, and played the Grand Master in.

† The Constitutions direct that no one shall hiss at a Brother, but it was reserved for the Grand Master of 1840 should rule, that approbation is to be suspended at his bidding, which he enforced whenever any applause was elicited by the appellants, or those who supported them.

when the Grand Master most exultingly declared that his honour was satisfied. A motion was made and seconded, that the affair, as regarded the Alderman, should be buried in oblivion. The Grand Master called Alderman Wood to the Throne; thereat was "shaking of hands," and thereon followed a clapping of hands, which echo resounded all round the Hall.*

THE APPEAL OF BRO. JOHN LEE STEVENS

Was then called on, and the Grand Secretary, after reading the charges and the decision thereon by the Board of General Purposes, (which we have already given,) read the Appeal dated the 24th of March, but omitted even the slightest mention of that of the 12th of March!

Brother STEVENS commenced his address by observing that it was impossible for him to adopt a similar course to that pursued by the worthy Brother Ald. Thomas Wood, and he would state sufficient reasons. The sentence of the Board of General Purposes had been carried into effect, in his case, in the most offensive and unmasonic manner, even *before the decision of the Board had been communicated to him*; for before it was possible for him to receive the Grand Secretary's letter, conveying the result, he had been insulted in the face of hundreds, at the Festival for the Boys' Institution, by being prevented from re-entering the Hall after he had taken his place at the dinner table; and that, too, by a member of the Board of General Purposes, who had evinced hostility towards him in every stage of the inquiry. This conduct had been followed up by the Board, generally, *in refusing him an interview* on the 24th of March, when he was desirous of ascertaining if the Board concurred in the opinion expressed by the Grand Secretary, that notwithstanding the appeal had been entered in conformity with the Book of Constitutions, punishment was still to be inflicted. Besides, there was this remarkable distinction in the two cases,—the worthy Brother Alderman Thomas Wood, had not, if he understood aright, abstained from the exercise of his Masonic functions and privileges; therefore the wrong he had sustained was trifling compared with what he (Bro. Stevens) had suffered, for he had most religiously abstained from every Masonic observance, and had submitted, for the time, to the construction of the law by the Masonic authorities, *however erroneous or absurd*, in the full confidence that he should obtain *ultimate justice*. Under these circumstances, it would be nothing short of a gross fallacy on his part, innocent as he could prove himself to be of every charge, if he were to compromise the case in any way; especially when it was remembered, that only one week remained from that very day of the three months' suspension that had been passed upon him so unjustly, and *inflicted in a spirit utterly devoid of gentlemanly courtesy or of Masonic principle*. And having given these reasons for proceeding with his appeal, and read copies of his protests, he would now convince the Grand Lodge, *by referring to the evidence itself*, that the Board of General Purposes had come to a conclusion in direct opposition to the testimony of the witnesses examined both by the complainants and for the defence.

Brother HARRISON, Grand Registrar, interrupted Brother Stevens, saying that the Grand Lodge had no power to inquire into the evidence, which must be *assumed* to be in accordance with the finding of the Board; but if the Brother had *any point of law* upon which he could raise an objection, that would be fair matter of discussion under the appeal.

Brother STEVENS said he did not come there to discuss points of law, but *to seek justice according to the merits of the case*, upon the absolute facts. He would not pretend to compete with the forensic eloquence or the legal abi-

* The Grand Master did not check this demonstration of applause on his own case.
VOJ. VII. C C

lity of the Very Worshipful Grand Registrar; but, as a much older Mason—as one, he believed, much better read in the Book of Constitutions—he called on the learned Brother to *point out any portion of the Masonic law* which deprived the Grand Lodge of the power of inquiring into the facts of a case, when called upon to pronounce judgment upon those very facts.

Brother HARRISON replied, that his two predecessors in office agreed with him entirely in the opinion he had expressed. It was quite clear the Board of General Purposes had alone the power of examining witnesses, and deciding upon the evidence, as was seen from the whole tenor of article 5, page 110—“The Board has authority to hear and determine all subjects of Masonic complaint or irregularity, respecting Lodges or individual Masons, when regularly brought before it, and generally to take cognizance of all matters relating to the Craft. It may proceed to suspension, admonition, or fine, according to the laws of the society; and its decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the Grand Lodge,” &c.

Brother STEVENS rejoined by observing that the opinion of the Grand Registrars, present and past, was of no value unless it were based upon the Book of Constitutions. Without that it was *mere assertion; of no value in this case*, whatever it might be in courts of law. He wished the Grand Registrar, in that *Grand Lodge of Freemasons*, to discuss the question according to *Masonic principles, and Masonic law*; and he was sorry the Very Worshipful Brother had not been fair enough to quote the Book of Constitutions on the subject in question, that of appeal, as declared under the head “Of Appeals,” page 101—“As the Grand Lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the Fraternity, it necessarily possesses a *supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the Craft. Any Lodge or Brother, therefore, who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any other Masonic authority or jurisdiction, may appeal to the Grand Lodge against such decision,*” &c. He (Brother Stevens) was at issue with the Board of General Purposes upon the facts, and he claimed the exercise of the “supreme superintending power” of the Grand Lodge to do him justice by examining the facts. If this were refused upon the special pleading of the Grand Registrars, *of what use was an appeal?* He contended, emphatically, that he had a positive right to have the disputed facts examined under any circumstances; and that right had been tacitly conceded by the Board of General Purposes, in accepting the appeal upon that point, in these words—“That their decision is not supported by the evidence for the complainants, and is disproved by the evidence for the defence.” It had also been acquiesced in by the Grand Lodge then assembled, for the proceedings had been opened by *reading the appeal containing that passage*. And if his right to go into the facts had been questioned, it would have *only common fairness, to say nothing of Masonic feelings*, that the Board of General Purposes, or the Grand Secretary, *should have intimated the doubt*. As it was, they had, with the Grand Lodge, *formally recognised the appeal, and it would be a positive denial of justice to reject any part*, even if the Book of Constitutions were not in his favour.

Brother HARRISON again rose, but was interrupted with cries of “spoke, spoke.”

The M. W. THE GRAND MASTER said, “That rule does not apply to my Grand Registrar. He has a right to reply to all arguments as they arise.”

Brother HARRISON then reiterated his opinions; and whilst he admitted that there was no precedent in Freemasonry, contended that the case should be considered, by *analogy* with the law of the land.

Brother SANGSTER was of opinion that Grand Lodge ought to be guided by *common sense*. That as the law in question gave an appeal against the decision of the Board of General Purposes, and that decision having been come to upon bearing evidence, of course Grand Lodge had the power of

calling for the evidence, that being the *only* mode whereby they could learn if the Board had formed a *correct judgment*; and it was of the utmost importance in this case, because the principal ground of appeal was, that the *decision was directly contrary to the evidence*. He contended further, that if the Grand Lodge relied upon analogy to the law of the land, then the evidence ought to be produced; and he instanced the courts of appeal in the ecclesiastical jurisdictions. The Court of Chancery as a court of appeal from the Vice-Chancellor or the Master of the Rolls; and the House of Lords as a court of appeal from Chancery; all of which courts always read the evidence produced before the inferior court; and, *by analogy*, Grand Lodge would have *the same power*. Therefore, both *according to law and common sense*, Grand Lodge was *bound* to look at the evidence produced to the Board of General Purposes.

Brother HENDERSON, Past G. R. and Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, said, he agreed in the construction that had been put upon the Constitutions by the learned Grand Registrar; and would ask the Grand Lodge to consider the great *inconvenience* that would result from going into the evidence, which he believed took many days in examination, although he would not use this as an argument, for, if the Brother had a right to conduct the appeal in this way, no argument arising from inconvenience ought to interfere with the *right*. But an appeal of this kind was in the nature of a writ of error, and no objections could be taken that did not occur upon the face of the sentence itself. And then the *inconvenience* would be manifold. Not to admit evidence on the appeal was consistent with the proceedings of the superior courts. This was not a case of new trial, where the matter was referred back to be reviewed. *The case must be taken as it was reported by the Board, whose decision on the question was final, and binding on Grand Lodge!* It was therefore evident that the only objections that could be entertained were those that were apparent on the proceedings.*

Brother J. C. BELL stated that he challenged the learned and Very Worshipful Grand Registrar to show a single instance in the case of appeal in which the evidence was *not gone into*. The question was *most important*, as regarded not only the present case, but as a precedent in future cases. The whole of the arguments against considering the evidence in the appeal were arguments as to the *expediency*, and not as to the *justice*, and he hoped the Grand Lodge would pause, and not on a mere question of *expediency* or personal convenience, come to a decision which would *most unjustly shut out the consideration of the principal points of the case*. As it was stated law was the perfection of reason, it would be most *unreasonable*, and therefore most *unjust*, to shut out the consideration of the evidence on which the whole case depended. He appealed not only to the Grand Registrar, but also to the two learned predecessors of that officer, whose practice in the courts had made them more particularly conversant with such questions, that in *all* cases, and in *all* courts, from the lowest to the highest, when an appeal was given the evidence was gone into; whether it was an appeal from the conviction of magistrates to the quarter sessions, from the quarter sessions or any inferior court to the Court of Queen's Bench, from the Vice-Chancellor to the Lord Chancellor, or from the Lord Chancellor to the House of Lords, in all cases the witnesses were either examined, or the evidence taken in the court appealed from was transmitted. The analogy in this case was greater between the trial of a fact sent by one of the superior courts to a jury for decision, in which one of the parties felt aggrieved and applied for a new trial. In that case the court had the notes of the learned judge who presided at the trial, subject to correction by the notes of the counsel engaged

* *Passim*, let the reader turn back to page 161, where the same Brother described the Board of General Purposes as A COURT OF HONOUR!

at the trial; and this brought him again to the question of expediency. It might be inexpedient to examine all the witnesses in Grand Lodge, and therefore the evidence taken either by the Grand Secretary, or by the President, or some other member of the Board of General Purposes, ought to be laid before the Grand Lodge; but to refuse to hear the evidence in *any shape would be most unjust to the appellants*, and place the Grand Lodge in the dilemma of *deciding without the facts*.

Brother POLLOCK, Past Grand Registrar, would contend that this was not like the case of an appeal in which the evidence was gone into at quarter sessions; for that was under a particular statute. He agreed in opinion with Bros. Harrison and Henderson.

Brother KENYON PARKER, S. G. D., said, that allusion having been made to the Court of Chancery, and being connected with that court, he would observe that the present were entirely dissimilar proceedings; for there the evidence was part of the record, and the whole record was of course examined.

Brother HENRY UDALL contended that the appeal was entirely nugatory, unless the evidence was considered on which the judgment had been given. That to decide and not to examine the evidence *was making the authority of the Board of General Purposes independent of Grand Lodge*, which was quite *contrary both to the letter and spirit of the Book of Constitutions*. That book gave THE GRAND LODGE a *supreme superintending power over all other Masonic bodies*. He pointed out to the Grand Master how *serious* it would be to *make such a precedent to guide future Grand Lodges*. The decision of the Board might be arrived at by a simple majority, and yet the question could not be investigated further; and thus by the decision of *one individual* a Masonic stain might be cast on a Brother for life. As to the construction put on the Constitutions by the legal authorities, he expressed *his unfeigned surprise*, and particularly at the speech of a gentleman of the legal acquirements of Brother John Henderson. One fallacy pervaded the whole of that Brother's speech—the confounding an appeal against a judgment which had been given *on an examination of testimony* with an appeal against a judgment given *on facts admitted and arrived at by arguments on the law*. Brother Henderson argued as though there was *no mode of appeal except by writ of error, although he must be well aware of the distinction*. An appeal, by the very force of the term, implied *a power to examine the judgment appealed against*, and how could a Court of appeal *ascertain* whether the judgment was *correct or incorrect without going through the same process* as the Court below had done *before giving a decision*? Where the Courts below arrive at their judgments by *an examination of the law*, the Courts of appeal do the same; where the Court below decides *on evidence*, so does the Court above; such was the distinction in this country, and the universal rule from the lowest Court of Petty Sessions to the House of Lords, and he challenged Brother John Henderson to give one instance in any system of law, English or Foreign, in which the practice was to the contrary. Besides, the present appeal was analogous to a criminal proceeding, and would depend mainly on the *credence given to the testimony of the parties examined*. He said he thought it would be clear, so far as analogy went to other laws, that the evidence must be examined. But there was that which more nearly resembled the present proceedings than anything that had been yet noticed—he alluded to the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament. Those bodies continually appointed select committees to investigate a particular subject, which committees made their report, *the report was printed, and the discussion came on by an examination of the evidence whether their report should be adopted*.

THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, THE EARL OF ZETLAND, here said: "In such cases the committee report the evidence."

Brother STEVENS asked why had not the Board of General Purposes reported the evidence? He had himself taken a close note of all that was

given, upon which the most implicit reliance might be placed; *but he would be content to have reference made to the evidence taken by the Worshipful Brother R. W. Jennings, (!!) under the authority of the Board, and he called upon the Board to produce it.*

Brother B. BOND CABBELL, P. G. S. W., and President of the Board of General Purposes, denied that the evidence had been taken by the authority of the Board. "*The INDIVIDUAL who had said so had stated that which was not true !!!*"

Brother UDALL.—As a member of the Board of General Purposes I confirm the statement of Brother Stevens. I know that at the last meeting of the Board *it was said by the President that the evidence taken by BROTHER JENNINGS belonged to the Board*; and so much so was it so considered at a previous meeting of the Board, that before giving the evidence which had been applied for by one of the suspended Brethren, the sanction of the Board was obtained, and the seal was then broken, and Brother Jennings allowed to copy part of the evidence.

Brother R. W. JENNINGS, A. G. D. C., interrupting him, "*It's all a mistake M. W. Grand Master.*" *

Brother THE HON. FOX MAULE, M. P., P. G. W., wished to observe, that, as the select committees of the House of Commons had been referred to, that the evidence heard before them was not again heard by the House. But the hon. member forgot the distinction between a select committee, and a Board of *General Purposes*; and the very important fact that the evidence taken before such committees is *printed for the use of every member of the House*, before final legislation.

Brother STEVENS.—Most Worshipful Grand Master, I am informed by a worthy Brother that there is a precedent in my favour. Evidence was heard by Grand Lodge in the appeal of Brother Dr. Witney of Bath.

THE GRAND MASTER.—Aye, but that was a provincial appeal.

Brother STEVENS.—I am unable, Most Worshipful Grand Master, to perceive any distinction, or why a provincial Brother should enjoy a privilege which is denied to me.

THE GRAND MASTER said he had listened to all the arguments that had been used, and he must determine that the objection of the Grand Registrar was a very proper one. *Evidence must not be gone into to support the appeal, but the Brother must confine himself to the limits pointed out by the Grand Registrar!*

Brother STEVENS declared that he deeply regretted the decision to which the Most Worshipful the Grand Master had come, however warranted by the opinions of his legal advisers. He would not quarrel with the judgment of the Grand Master, but this he would say, that *the laws, and their practice beyond the walls of that hall, had been repeatedly violated in the proceedings of the Board of General Purposes, which would never admit of their application in his favour; and that now the laws and their practice beyond the walls of that hall, according to the DICTA of the GRAND REGISTRARS, were unjustly brought in, to his disfavour, and MADE TO SUPERSEDE THE MASONIC LAW! This was an utter violation of every principle of Freemasonry; and he felt it to be a duty he owed to himself, and a duty he owed to the Craft at large, that he should not sanction by HIS presence SUCH A PERVERSION OF JUSTICE.* But before he retired, he begged to set the Grand Lodge right upon the order of precedence. The discussion had been confined entirely to the *second subject* of appeal; the *first* had not been alluded to at all; he would, however, save the time of the Grand Lodge by giving up the first; and, protesting against the decision which had prevented his entering into the facts, in *sustainment of the second, he would retire*, and leave the Grand Lodge to

* See this Brother's letter in a previous note. The reader, no doubt, knows what value to place on R. W. J. in matters of evidence.

deal with the remaining three subjects, or with the whole appeal, JUST AS IT PLEASED.

Brother STEVENS then saluted the Grand Master, picked up his papers, and withdrew from the Hall, with a dignity of demeanour and self-possession suitable to the high grounds he had taken and sustained.

Brother HARRISON then rose and said, that as the appeal was thus unsupported by the Brother, he should move that the minutes of the Board in his case should be confirmed—which motion being seconded,

Brother BELL rose, but was met with "spoke, spoke." He wished to explain on the refusal of the evidence, and contended that the minutes of the Board should be opposed on grounds arising out of the minutes themselves; but he was clamorously interrupted by several. Brother Bell proceeded to state, that the minutes of the proceedings were so objectionable that the Grand Lodge ought not to confirm them. He admitted the respect to which His Royal Highness was entitled, not only on account of his situation as Grand Master, but also on account of his illustrious station in society, which prevented his repelling an insult in the manner in which persons in ordinary life could—in like manner the Pro-Grand Master and the rest of the members of the Craft were entitled to respect, it being a mere question of degree; now the complaint did not state the words complained of, but referred to a printed paper, which contained gross attacks, amongst others on the Most Worshipful Pro-Grand Master.

THE GRAND MASTER.—Can we notice this now, as it has not been complained of?

Brother BELL thought they could, as the printed paper being annexed to the charge became part of it. His objection was, that the parties who came to complain ought to come with clean hands; and that the Board of General Purposes ought not to have received a libellous paper. He then attempted to advert to the terms of the resolutions of the Board of General Purposes, as compared with the charge, but was interrupted by the Grand Registrar, who stated, that this was matter of appeal, and therefore could not be heard. The Brother was not allowed to proceed!

The motion was put and carried, in so hurried a manner, however, that several Brethren did not understand it.

APPEAL OF BROTHER R. T. CRUCEFIX.

The GRAND MASTER then called for the third Case, when the Grand Secretary read the sentence of the Board, and the appeal of Dr. Crucefix, on which

The GRAND REGISTRAR (Brother Harrison) addressed the Grand Lodge, expressing his surprise that a Brother who had such knowledge of the laws of Masonry, and who had written so much on Masonic subjects, should have put himself out of Court by so informal an appeal, which was, in fact, a mere nullity. He should, therefore, propose, that as the appeal fell to the ground, the sentence of the Board be confirmed; the Grand Master expressed himself *quite satisfied* with the opinion of the Grand Registrar, as to his construction of the law, when Dr. Crucefix rose from his chair, and approaching as near as possible in front of the Grand Master, he placed his right hand on the volume of the sacred law, between the square and compasses, and addressed His Royal Highness as follows:—

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR,—Unprotected as I am by you, at this trying moment, when I feel that my reliance has been so bitterly mistaken, it is with the greater hope that I appeal to your God and my God that he will deign to direct us both in the line of our duty. I cannot, sir, believe that

you are serious in your intention to act on the mistaken opinion that has been delivered; for such opinion, I solemnly declare, can be based on no sound principle of equity or justice. Is it possible, that at the moment when I am about to enter upon the defence of my honour against the foul aspersions that have been cast upon it, that I am to be met by a mere quibble of the law? Remember, sir, that our Order is based upon the illimitable principle of CHARITY, and that if there exist the slightest possible informality in that appeal, which I believe sacredly there does NOT, that I can claim, in the presence of God, and in this Grand Lodge, the most extended measure of a charitable consideration of any defect in such appeal, rather than that so mean and so disgraceful a mode of dismissing it shall be permitted. I denounce such artifice as discourteous, disgraceful, unmasonic, and unholy.

The GRAND MASTER (*interrupting the speaker*). Why, the Brother is absolutely leaning on the covenant!

Dr. CRUCEFIX.—Which I have never violated.

(Brother Jennings here whispered to the Grand Master, that the Brother had only placed his hand on the volume of the Sacred Law).

The GRAND MASTER.—Oh; I declare I thought he was leaning on the Covenant—the unfortunate state of my eyesight deceived me—I beg the Brother's pardon.

Dr. CRUCEFIX.—Might I not then, without offence, sir, draw your serious reflection to this misfortune, so unhappily felt by yourself, and so deeply regretted by all, as affording, upon this occasion, an opportunity to pause and to consider, after the events that have occurred, and particularly on this evening, whether other parties may not have been deceived by their ears, and whether I am a guilty or an offended Brother.

I remove my hand from that Book—it contains my creed. I placed my hand thereon that I might inwardly be preserved from the expression of a sentence, nay, of a single word, that might partake of disrespect to the Order of Freemasonry; and recollect, Sir, how much I needed the moral aid which that Book alone could give, when I have been thus suddenly called upon to protect my character; and even in my humble endeavour to do so, have been treated unfriendly by yourself.

Sir, I pray, at this my hour of trouble, that however long I may live, that I may not outlive that precious gift from Heaven, the exercise of a sound mind, and that no act of mine may disgrace my humble station. I do not consider that my present position, humiliating as it has been made, will in the slightest manner disgrace me in the estimation of my fellows, by whose kindness I have for so many years been supported, and in whose service I have so cheerfully and not unsuccessfully laboured.

Sir, I shall now make a solemn declaration which no one present can gainsay. If they can do so, let them speak. You have betokened me marks of confidence which I have never abused. I have never SPOKEN disloyally of you; I have never WRITTEN disloyally of you. Shall I prove how it is that I have never done these things?—because I have never THOUGHT disloyally of you. And even now, when my feelings are engaged in the moral conflict created by impassioned sentiments, I hope not to forget that I am a Freemason unjustly accused, though, I fear, about to be still more unjustly treated.

The very silence is awful; and I take advantage of it to observe, that as it may be the last time I shall ever be heard here, so I shall now retire self-assured that I have not forfeited the esteem of the good Mason, by the stand I have made against this monstrous act of Masonic injustice you are about to commit. I respectfully retire, and leave my case to PROVIDENCE.

On the retirement of Dr. Crucefix,

Brother the HON. FOX MAULE observed, that notwithstanding that the Brother had said that he had never used disrespectful language to the Grand Master, yet from all that appeared to the contrary, he was present when such language was used. *His denial went for nothing.** He therefore found it his duty to move the confirmation of the report.

Brother BELL opposed such motion; but it was vociferated from the dais that there was "no appeal," and the Brother was compelled to sit down.

Brother SANGSTER opposed the motion, amid the cry of "no appeal."

Brother UDALL was at length more fortunate in being heard. He opposed the motion on the ground that the evidence for the defence had not been heard by the Board of General Purposes; that Alderman Wood proposed to call several witnesses to disprove certain statements that had been made by some members of the Board; that he was allowed to call two, but the Board would not give him further time; and as Dr. Crucefix was not suspended from any thing that he himself had done, but what was proved in the other case was the evidence on which he was convicted, he contended that the case ought to be sent back to the Board, to hear the whole evidence, before—

THE GRAND MASTER said—Brother, you are now going into the evidence, and it has been determined that cannot be done.

Brother UDALL rejoined, he did not wish to reply upon the Grand Master, but respectfully contended that the decision that was come to was, that the suspended Brethren could not support their appeal by evidence, but that on the question whether Grand Lodge should confirm the report of the Board, it was open for every member of Grand Lodge to use such arguments as occurred to him, to show why Grand Lodge should not come to such a resolution; for if there was to be no examination of the report, why was the question put? Especially was it open to him to state why he opposed the confirmation, being a member of the Board of General Purposes, and one who had been present during the whole of the examination of witnesses in the first cases.

Brother CABELL here made some observation, which, on account of the noise on the dais, we were unable to hear.

Brother UDALL said—I most distinctly say that throughout the whole of the examination of witnesses as regards Brother Wood, and on which the Board determined, I was present. No fresh testimony was adduced against Brother Dr. Crucefix when his case—(here the noise on the dais became so great that we could not hear the sentence finished, and in the midst of which the Worshipful Brother resumed his seat.)

THE GRAND MASTER then addressed GRAND LODGE. He adverted to attacks that had been made upon him in the newspapers; alluded to the letter that he had sent cautioning parties not to publish proceedings; that he was not responsible for what appeared in newspapers; that as to anonymous writers he could not of course be expected to answer them; that he had been many years the Grand Master, and was willing to continue so, but that if Grand Lodge thought a younger and more active person was necessary, he was ready to retire; that personally it was of no consequence to him; that it

* Had Dr. Crucefix's appeal been heard, Mr. Fox Maule's denial would have gone for still less. Shame, shame on such meanness.

rather detracted from than added to his popularity; that it gave considerable trouble, but that he was ready to undergo while he held the office.

The Grand Master then put the motion, which was carried.

The tavern presented an unusual scene of animation after the closing of Grand Lodge.

THE GRAND MASTER remained, with a select number of his staff, in his private room, until past two o'clock.

Dr. CRUCEFIX, and a party of choice friends, assembled in the *Star*, and enjoyed themselves over a few bowls of Mrs. Pott's supernaculum.

The Dignified (!) and his coterie cogitated in another apartment, with closed doors.

The Grand Officers' mess sipped coffee until a late hour.—Not a room but was occupied by some Brethren in debate.

Synopsis of Attendance of Members of the Board of General Purposes.

— Present; 0 Absent.

	Jan. 28	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 17	Feb. 25	Feb. 29	Mar. 2
GRAND OFFICERS.							
Cabbell, P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henderson, V. P.	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Percival	—	0	—	0	—	0	0
Laurence	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Bossy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dobie	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
Jennings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardwick	—	—	0	0	0	0	0
M'Mullen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phillipe	0	—	0	—	—	—	—
MASTERS.							
Kincaid	0	—	—	—	0	0	0
Warriner	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Wilson, R. L.	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Wilson, S. B.	—	—	0	0	0	0	0
Head	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udall	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Rowsell	—	—	0	—	—	0	—
PAST MASTERS.							
Norris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acklam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Key	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rule	—	—	0	—	0	—	—
Lee	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Hanley	—	—	0	0	0	0	0
Fourdrinier	0	—	—	—	—	—	—

The meeting for the 12th of February was adjourned in consequence of Ald. Wood not being in attendance.

March 10.—Present: the President and eleven members.

M'Mullen and Bossy did not vote in the case of Dr. Crucefix, having been desired to retire. The President and another member declined voting.

Consequently, there were but eight; of whom six were for the sentence, and two did not oppose it:

Therefore the *unanimous vote* of the Board, consisting of twenty-five members, rests after all with *six persons!*

The above account refers to the truly Masonic compliment paid to Dr. Crucefix. We have not been able to investigate precisely the *modus operandi* in the other cases.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

It now became necessary for Dr. Crucefix to consider his position. Alderman Wood, who was declared by the Board to have INTENTIONALLY spoken disrespectfully of the Grand Master, had been most *graciously* permitted to shake hands! Brother Stevens, although he made a manful stand against the Old Bailey Masonry, had suffered his full punishment, wanting but one week, and would therefore be at such time restored to the full exercise of his *Masonic* (!) functions and privileges, of which he had been most unmasonically deprived. But Dr. Crucefix being met by a refusal to urge his appeal, that might possibly have made due impression, felt he was thereby *robbed* of the privilege given him by the Constitutions, and resolved to disentrammel himself from his unenviable position. He addressed the following letters to the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, and the Masters of the several London Lodges with whom he had been so long connected.

Those Brethren who can enter into his feelings on this painful task, will at once appreciate the high moral compliment he has paid to the Order of Freemasonry, by the sacrifice he has made on the shrine of honour. We believe there are no Lodges where there is reciprocated such an affectionate attachment between Brother and Brother as in these three Lodges—of two of them he was the father—and at the altar of one his Masonic fealty was first pledged!

“ *To His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, K. G., &c. &c., Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

SIR,—I am irrepressibly induced to address your Royal Highness, at a moment in which I find my best solace to arise from the contemplation of a duty which you, equally with myself, owe to our mutual Creator—at a moment when I dare to hope he will pardon you for having withheld from me the protective power with which you have been entrusted—and at a moment in which my reliance, with the most implicit confidence, on the exercise of your highest prerogative—justice—has been so grievously disappointed. It is with mingled feelings, among which the deepest regret prevails, that I am urged to declare—

That the Grand Master has been unmindful of the very FIRST ARTICLE of OUR ‘ANCIENT CHARGES’—wherein, if he had conscientiously considered

there was *error* in my conduct, he was bound to have squared his own conduct by the principle laid down for its moral government.

That the Grand Master has been also unmindful of his obligation "to promote peace and cultivate harmony," as inculcated by the SECOND ancient charge.

That by a partial bearing to the opinion of a newly-appointed Grand Officer, very far my junior in Masonry, the Grand Master has prevented fair discussion upon the most important subject, that of *appeal*, whereby I am shut out from communion with my Lodges; and thus the THIRD ancient charge is violated.

That by such partial conduct the FOURTH ancient charge is also disregarded, for I have been "*put to shame*," and "*the Royal Craft despised*."

That the Grand Master has not been "*faithful to the Lord*," for I have been "*put out of my work*;" and thus the FIFTH ancient charge has been abused.

And that the general tenor of the SIXTH ancient charge has been disregarded, by reason that although I carried an appeal to the Grand Lodge against the unjust decision of the Board of General Purposes, I was (through a mean artifice) prevented from supporting it; whereas if my appeal was in reality defective, I ought to have had an opportunity afforded to me of remedying such defect by the aid of your law officers, past and present, who knew of the appeal, or by your Grand Secretary, who was advised with upon it; and erring thus, if error it were, not merely a want of justice, but the prevention of justice has intentionally been inflicted on me.

Beyond these declarations I must be permitted to call the attention of your Royal Highness to the memorable scene of the 29th of April in the Grand Secretary's office, wherein you threatened me with a power beyond the Masonic law, and expressed that threat in language so unusual and unexpected from a Brother of your exalted rank and station, as was calculated to lower the respect due to the person of your Royal Highness, and above all to the dignified office of the Grand Master.

And your Royal Highness will not be surprised to learn that I have resigned my membership in every Craft Mason's Lodge, with which I have for so many years exchanged congenial sentiments of intimacy and attachment, and worked with untiring zeal; leaving to my late helpmates in the goodly work to put upon my conduct their own construction, whether it be of my dishonour or of my innocence.

Had I not taken this step, I could not have availed myself of the only means left me to maintain my self-respect, viz. the opportunity of returning into the hands of your Royal Highness, as I hereby do, the distinction of a Grand Officer, a distinction which as I have never sullied by *thought, word, or deed*, I will not retain after I have assured myself that to do so would rob me of an independent spirit, and might render me despicable in the estimation of my fellows. My only distinction now among the Craft, will be that I suffer for the Craft.

With my resignation of an office unsought for by me, and which I solemnly

affirm has neither contributed to my peace of mind, advanced my personal interests, nor promoted my Masonic reputation, be pleased, Sir, to accept my sincere wishes that the Craft may not suffer by your mistaken policy.

Thus, in declaring my personal freedom from any future attacks of "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," by my release from Craft-Masonry and its consequent slavery, I disclaim any intention to depreciate an institution which sheds by its benign influence a blessing on mankind; I find fault only with those who promote or permit its disgrace.

And I subscribe myself, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's obedient servant,

Lancaster Place,
June 10, 1840.

R. T. CRUCEFIX,"

"To W. H. White, Esq., G.S. &c.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I request that you will with all possible speed place in the hands of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the M. W. Grand Master, the inclosed letter, containing my resignation into his hands of my distinction as a Past Grand Officer, together with my announcement to him that I have also resigned membership with those Lodges in the English Craft with which I have until this moment been associated.

I remain, Sir and Brother, your obedient servant,

Lancaster Place,
June 11, 1840.

R. T. CRUCEFIX."

"Lancaster Place, June 10, 1840.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—You will not be surprised at receiving from me a request to have my name withdrawn from the Lodge.

The circumstances in which I am placed by the Grand Lodge leave me no other alternative, and I therefore bend to the pressure of a power which I can only lament has in my case been exercised with so little regard to justice and every other principle of Freemasonry.

With feelings of unabated fidelity to the Lodge, and of sincere attachment to its members, I remain,

Dear Sir and Brother, your faithful friend,

R. T. CRUCEFIX."

To John Lane, Esq. . . W.M. 49

To David Wilson, Esq. W.M. 113

To J. Lee Stevens, Esq. W.M. 329

At a Meeting of Emergency of the BURLINGTON LODGE, No. 113, held at the Piazza Coffee House, Covent Garden, on Tuesday, June 22, 1840.

Present: Brother D. Cullington, P.M. as W.M., and other members.

The Lodge having been opened, Brother Cullington stated that the Brethren having already been apprised by the notice they had received of the purpose for which this Lodge of Emergency had been called, he had but to express his deep regret that any event should have occurred in Masonry to induce their excellent Brother Dr. Crucefix to withdraw from it. In this, his mother Lodge, the deprivation would be peculiarly felt, not only from the irreparable loss of his valuable services as a Mason, but his society as a gentleman. Having expressed these sentiments, which he felt assured were participated in by every Brother of the Lodge, he would read to them the communication addressed by Brother Dr. Crucefix to the Brother D. Wilson, the W.M., who he regretted was unable, in consequence of his absence from town, to preside over them on this occasion.

The letter from Dr. Crucefix was then read.

Brother John Udall addressed the Lodge, deeply regretting the loss that would be inflicted upon it by the withdrawal of one of its most influential members; and after deprecating those events which in the estimation of Brother Dr. Crucefix rendered that withdrawal expedient, moved the following resolution—

“The Lodge, in receiving the resignation of Brother Dr. R. T. Crucefix, expresses its deep and sincere regret at the loss of one of its most valuable members, and in accepting it, which they do only in conformity with the wishes of that excellent Brother, beg to assure him that he continues to possess, as he ever has done, the perfect confidence and esteem of all its members.”

Brother P.M. Smith, in seconding the resolution, cordially concurred in every sentiment of respect and esteem for the worthy Brother, and forcibly expressed his regret that he should have withdrawn himself from them.

The resolution having been passed unanimously, the resignation was directed to be received, and the Secretary requested to forward to Brother Dr. Crucefix a copy of the minutes, the Lodge was closed.

Extract from the Minutes of the BANK OF ENGLAND LODGE, No. 329, held at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, June 22, 1840, being a Lodge of Emergency, specially summoned “to receive the resignation of Brother Dr. Crucefix.”

“Resolved unanimously, That this Lodge receives with the warmest sympathy and the deepest regret, the resignation of Brother Robert Thomas Crucefix, *M. D.*, *P. M.*; who, whether as a member of this Lodge or of the Craft at large, has rendered such essential services to Freemasonry.

“That this Lodge desires further to record the expression of its extreme sorrow and indignation at the events which have produced a result so deeply to be deplored.

“That the Secretary be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Dr. Crucefix, and to express the very sincere wishes of the

Lodge for his health, happiness, and prosperity, and that the sphere of his utility may be enlarged in other directions in proportion to its unfortunate limitation in Craft Masonry.

“ROBERT FIELD, P.M. *Secretary.*”

LODGE OF CONCORD, No. 49.

An Especial Meeting was called at Wright's Hotel, in the Strand, on Monday, June 22, 1840, to receive the resignation of Brother R. T. Crucefix, P.G.D., Treasurer.

The Lodge was opened by Brother William Shaw, P.M., in the place of Brother Lane, necessarily absent at Oxford.

The letter of the worthy Treasurer, Dr. Crucefix, containing his resignation, having been read, the following resolutions were proposed by Brother E. R. Moran, P.M., seconded by Brother John Stevens, S.W., and carried unanimously:—

“That the letter containing the resignation of Brother Crucefix, now read, be received and entered on the minutes.

“That while we accept the resignation of that worthy Brother, we cannot refrain from coupling with our act the expression of our regret that any circumstances should have arisen to render such a step on his part necessary.

“That the Lodge cannot suffer his separation from it to take place, for a space however brief, without putting on record the opinion we, its members, entertain of the value and importance of his services to it in particular, and to Masonry in general, in every way in which the best qualities that cement and adorn our Order could have developed themselves.

“That a Jewel be presented from this Lodge to Brother Crucefix, accompanied with an address embodying these our sentiments; the said address to be fairly engrossed on vellum and framed before presentation.

“That having thus feebly attempted to convey to the worthy Brother the expression of our feeling towards him, he be requested to continue an honorary member of the Lodge, with the assurance that nothing of the past has diminished or can lessen the esteem and respect we entertain towards him, both as a man and a Mason.

“That this Lodge do meet on September the 11th next ensuing.

“That a committee of three, namely, Bros. W. Shaw, E. R. Moran, and John Stevens, be appointed to see to the due execution of these resolutions.

“That these resolutions be printed, and a copy of them sent to all the Lodges in England and Wales.”

Lodge of Concord, No. 49,

Monday, June 22, 1840.

COPY OF THE INSCRIPTION ON THE JEWEL.

“TO BROTHER R. T. CRUCEFIX, M.D., P.M., T., ETC. ETC., THE LODGE OF CONCORD, NO. 49, AS A SLIGHT TOKEN OF GRATITUDE FOR MASONIC WORTH AND BROTHERLY AFFECTION.

‘Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.’

IN OPEN LODGE, JUNE 22, 5840.”

THE CASE OF BROTHER J. EASTHOPE, ESQ., M.P.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES, *April*.—The following memorial was read at the Board of General Purposes :—

“To the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge of England.

“The undersigned Brethren, whose addresses are added, together with the name and number of their respective Lodges, feel themselves compelled to make a complaint to the Board of General Purposes of one of the most grievous Masonic offences which, according to their opinion, can possibly be committed. The complaint they have preferred is against the Right Worshipful Brother Easthope, P.G.W., who the undersigned have ascertained is the principal proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, and the offence is the publication of a gross slander concerning the Masonic body, and the duties of its several members, in that periodical.

“In the *Morning Chronicle* of the 20th of *March* last, the undersigned find a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Freemasons’ Hall, at which, as appears by such report, sentiments of the most violent party character were advocated. The connexion between the Established Church and the State denounced as an union disastrous to both, and a grievous hindrance to the dissemination of true religion. Besides which, it further appears, that the main object of such meeting was to adopt a petition to Parliament against a measure shortly to be submitted to the House of Commons by the members for the University of Oxford. The undersigned further state, that it appears by the said report, and of which, should it be denied, they have evidence, to prove that the Right Worshipful Brother against whom this complaint is made, was present at such meeting. The slander of which the undersigned complain is this, that in such paper the numerous and respectable Masonic Fraternity are described as coinciding totally with those violent opinions above stated; the character of our Fraternity is therein pledged, not only to such opinions, but it is stated that if they, the Masonic body, perform their duties correctly, they would necessarily act up to them.

“It is needless for the undersigned to enlarge upon the enormity of such an offence, much aggravated as it undoubtedly is, on account of the rank of the Right Worshipful Brother who has published such a slander. At present they merely state it, and that they are ready to prove it. The undersigned have therefore to request that the said Right Worshipful Brother may be summoned before the Board of General Purposes, for having published the same, and that such investigation may take place as speedily as the Masonic laws admit; for they feel, that as long as it stands officially uncontradicted, that the Masonic Fraternity are of either party in politics. The broad shield which the legislature has thrown over them as a protection to their secret meetings is in danger of being withdrawn.”

(Signed by three Members of the Grand Lodge.)

It was moved and seconded that the memorial be not entertained; to which an amendment was moved, that it be taken into consideration at the next Board.—Carried.

May.—At the Board the preceding memorial was considered, when it was resolved that the memorial be not entertained, by reason that it had been printed in the public papers.

Observe the moral contrast.—In the persecution against three Brethren, founded upon a vile and slanderous *printed paper*, published by a man not six months in the Order, the Grand Master considered “*that his character and reputation were implicated*,” and the Board of General Purposes determined to do his bidding—for it is idle nonsense to designate their conduct by any other term.

But when the conduct of the Grand Master is implicated, by the publication, in a highly respectable daily newspaper, of a fully detailed account of the proceedings of a meeting at which HE PRESIDED, and at which he *spoke*, and at which meeting the proprietor of such paper was present, and therefore could judge of the correctness or incorrectness of the report that appeared in his own paper—what is the conduct of the Board of General Purposes with regard to the memorial? Oh! to do the bidding, and to “*burke*” the complaint.

Query.—Had Dr. Crucefix published a copy of the charges, or complaint of his four *worthy* Brothers (!), would the board have thought it proper to have dismissed the charges on such grounds?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ATTACKS ON THE GRAND MASTER.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Without admitting that I am called upon to give any opinion on the propriety, or otherwise, of discussing the conduct of the Grand Master in the columns of the newspaper press, I deem it an indispensable duty to notice the active malevolence of the very contemptible assailants who have privately attributed those articles to me. Their object in doing so could not be misunderstood. It was intended, to create a prejudice against me on a recent occasion: and, I am persuaded, was successful with many; for nothing is more natural than that the weak should become the tools of the wicked.

But to the confusion of these backbiters, (who are inaccessible to compunction and incapable of honest regret,) and as a warning to their dupes, (who were unwittingly deceived,) I most positively declare that I have not, either directly or indirectly, contributed a single article on the subject to any newspaper, whether metropolitan or provincial; nor have I any knowledge of the writers.

And let me assure all who feel interested in these matters, that if I am driven to the use of my pen in making or repelling further personal attacks, I shall not deviate from the rule I have ever observed, in controversies wherein personal identity may be on both sides certain, of authenticating what I write by my signature. My opponents, whatever their rank or station, will always find me prepared to meet them without apprehension or disguise; for before the public, if not in *other* places, we may mutually enjoy the privileges of “a clear stage and no

favour," and the preference of right to might—of truth to simulation—of facts to fictitious analogy—of honest advocacy to sophistry and special pleading—and of untainted justice to any purchasable perversion of the law.

I beg to remain,

Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully

June 11th, 1840.

J. LEE STEVENS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Allow me to enquire through the medium of your excellent periodical, the rank of a Past Grand Steward of one of the eighteen Lodges of England; it being questioned whether the broad crimson border of the one apron shall give way to the narrow garter-blue of the other, partly on the ground that one is only entitled to *silver* tassels, while the other legally wears *gold*. Also, whether an officer of a Provincial Lodge or a Past Grand Steward takes precedence? and whether a Past Grand Steward may embody his Provincial Grand Lodge position, in purple or gold embroidery, upon his crimson apron, and wear gold tassels attached to two-inch garter-blue ribbon.

These distinctions are not pointed out in our Constitutions, which only relate to GRAND LODGE PROCESSIONS, and the wider garter-blue ribbon.

We are agreed to be decided by your opinion, feeling satisfied that no Brother existing is better qualified to decide upon matters relating to Masonic etiquette.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours Faithfully and Fraternally,

*The Author of the Song to the air of "Poor Mary Anne,"
dedicated to Brother Lofty, of Lodge 21, inserted in an
early number of the Review.*

[In a Provincial Grand Lodge, the officers thereof rank precisely as in the table of precedence laid down by the Const. p. 17. When Grand Stewards of England are present, being *Grand Officers of the year*, they are usually placed in their rank accordingly; but Past Grand Stewards retain no other rank than what their position otherwise has acquired. For example, a Grand Steward may be merely a Master Mason, not even an Inner Guard; yet as Grand Steward of the year he ranks as Grand Officer, but on the termination of the year of office his rank ceases with it. A Grand Steward cannot alter his Badge, nor can a Provincial Grand Officer attach to his Badge any of the appointments of a Grand Steward—either red and silver, or purple and gold—each must be separate and distinct.]

SIR AND BROTHER,—Having been called upon to give an opinion with regard to Brother Ribbans' retirement from office of P.M. in the St. Paul's Lodge, which his exertions raised from "death unto life," I deemed it most prudent to satisfy myself by consulting, if possible, the minute-book, and, by consent, I have seen that the following vote is entered as on the last visit of Brother Ribbans to the Lodge:—

“That the grateful thanks of this Lodge are due, and are hereby given to Brother Ribbans, our late W.M., for the unremitting attention he has invariably manifested to his duties as W.M., and that this Lodge has great cause for congratulation in the increase of its members during his year of office.—Carried unanimously.”

This, I think, will sufficiently show the estimation in which Brother Ribbans was held *then*, and a very pretty little mark of respect and admiration of his talents and industry, shortly to be presented to him, will sufficiently indicate the esteem of his friends *now*.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

AN OLD MASON, of Birmingham.

Birmingham, May 7, 1840.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Nobody, I think, can be more ready to agree to customs or laws than I am; but I confess I must see something like common justice in them, or I cannot willingly comply with what they may require.

Upon application for a new warrant for a Lodge, it is always very properly required to be recommended by the officers of some regularly constituted working Lodge; and those who take upon themselves the responsibility of recommending such petition may, I think, fairly claim, and are justly entitled to, the optional privilege of becoming members of such new Lodge, without the ceremony of ballot; this, at all events, is my view of the matter, it being evident that no petition can be legally attended to without being recommended, so also it follows that those who do recommend such petition have a just right to claim equality with the petitioners, and to expect, at least, (to say nothing about courtesy), to be consulted about joining the Lodge, particularly since the petition would be entirely useless without such signatures. Viewing it thus, permit me to solicit of you to state at the foot of this letter, in the next Review, your opinion as to whether my construction be right or wrong.

I remain, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

J. A. Moss.

Dudley, May 25th, 1840.

[We differ with our correspondent upon his construction.

The Constitutions point out the necessity of a recommendation from some regular Lodge to a petition for a new Lodge, but there is not even an implied consent that those who recommend are, because of such responsibility, eligible to enter the new Lodge, when constituted, free from a ballot—and for a simple reason, such a view of the case would destroy the independence intended to exist. First, the intent is that a Lodge may be granted, not upon the shewing of the parties seeking, but upon the recommendation of others, who have no other interest than the welfare of the Craft. As the entering of a Lodge without ballot is unconstitutional, so the parties' recommendation would, under such circumstances, be improper.

Again, suppose that certain Brethren, who might be desirous of retiring from a Lodge on account of any difference, however well or ill-

founded, still rather than absent themselves from Masonry altogether; they seek to obtain a new warrant, and their late associates, approving of the course taken, still differing with them on other points, cheerfully recommend their petition; would it not be likely, that if, when the new Lodge was constituted, the recommending Lodge were to claim admission as members *without ballot*, that the former feuds would be renewed? It is clear that all but those petitioning must undergo the ballot. We have dwelt at some length on this case, because our opinion given here will answer to two other correspondents on the very same point of discipline.]—ED.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I forward you a copy of an anonymous letter, which I know to have been circulated as generally as the author's inventive talent for mischief could desire; and that you and your readers may see that in all cases the anonymous slanderer does not succeed. I also send you the best reply to his venomous attempt at the assassination of character.

Yours &c.,

June 5th, 1840.

A MEMBER OF THE CAMBRIDGE CRAFT.

“To the W. Master of the Scientific Lodge, Cambridge.”

“SIR AND BROTHER,—As there is a begging letter in circulation to get up a Tribute or Testimonial to a Brother Crucefix, for, as the writer says, services done to the Craft,—the whole is a delusion. All the claims the letter enumerates are acts of ambition. As to the Grand Stewardship, hundreds are yearly seeking the honour. With respect to his presiding at meetings, that has been long feeding his ambition. The Past Masters' Club has been bane to the Order. In proof of the good he has done, both Crucefix and J. Lee Stevens are suspended from all their Masonic functions, the first for six calendar months, and the latter for three months. So much for deserving a Testimonial, neither of these parties can enter a Lodge until the period of their disgrace has terminated,

“I am, W.M., yours fraternally,

“P.S.—My object in writing is that as an Honorary Member of the School of Plato, I feel a lively interest in the Lodges in Cambridge.”

“19, Great St. Helens.” *

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the School of Plato Masonic Lodge, has agreed to subscribe 1*l.* 1*s.* towards the funds for a Testimonial to Dr. Crucefix.

I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

A PAST MASTER OF THE SCHOOL OF PLATO.

Cambridge, May 23rd.

* Another paper pellet from poor little Laurence?

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

ESPECIAL GRAND LODGE, APRIL 29.

There was nothing remarkable except that the Grand Master stated that he had expressed his opinion very strongly to Brother Crucifix; that before his appeal and that of the other Brother should be heard, he should exact two pledges from them; one, that they would not publish any of the proceedings; and the other, that they would not take any future proceedings at law.* He adverted to some anonymous attacks upon him in a newspaper, wherein he was charged with perjury. The name of this party would only be given up upon his denial of these charges; but hard as were the terms he would do so, that he might have an opportunity to bring the delinquent before the Masonic world.†

The Grand Officers were then appointed.

Earl of Durham,	Pro-Grand Master.
Earl of Zetland,	Deputy Grand Master.
E. T. Bainbridge, <i>M. P.</i>	S. G. Warden.
No one had yet <i>consented!</i> to be	J. G. Warden.
Rev. W. Fallowfield & I. Vane	Grand Chaplains.
R. Percival, jun.	Grand Treasurer.
W. Harrison,	Grand Registrar.
W. H. White,	Grand Secretary.
H. Parker and J. C. M ^c Mullen,	Grand Deacons.
Sir W. Woods,	Grand Director of Ceremonies.
R. W. Jennings,	Assistant ditto.
C. Hobson,	Grand Sword Bearer.
Sir G. Smart,	Grand Organist.
W. Rule,	Grand Pursuivant.
— Barton,	Grand Tyler.

GRAND STEWARDS FOR 1840-1.

Rev. W. Rodber, No. 1	William Harvey Williter, No. 30
Andrew Henderson, 2	Charles John Wishaw, . . . 32
John Udall, 4	Claude E. Scott, 37
Edw. Thos. Bainbridge, 6	Joseph Warren, 66
(Since appointed S. G. W.)	Thomas Gilson, 72
Aubrey Walsh, 8	George Warriner, 108
William Stephenson, 14	George Soanes, 116
J. F. Klein, 21	Laurence Walker, 233
George Biggs, 23	G. P. F. Gregory, 324
George Bentink Lefroy, 27	

The Especial Grand Lodge was then closed.

At the Festival there were present about 280 Brethren. The addresses of the Grand Master were confined to the general topics, and the day passed off with much less satisfaction than usual.

* These threats were abandoned—they were not sustainable by Masonic law.

† Who is the delinquent? Nobody knows. The terms were too hard—there has been no denial, however positively promised!

COMMITTEE OF MASTERS.

May 27.—A brief report from the Board of General Purposes was read, containing the sentences against Bros. Wood, J. L. Stevens, and R. T. Crucefix.

The appeals of the Brethren were severally read.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By I. WALTON.—To alter the present mode of distributing Masonic benevolence—(a renewal).

By Brother SANGSTER.—1st. That in accordance with their resolution of December, 1837, Grand Lodge adopt the Asylum as one of the recognized charities.

2nd. That the Asylum receive annually the same amount as the Boys' and Girls' Schools.

3rd. That it be referred to the Board of General Purposes to ascertain out of what fund such grant should be made.

By Brother MORAN.—To move a resolution expressive of the regret of Grand Lodge, that the recent harsh measures of the Board of General Purposes against Bros. Wood, Stevens, and Crucefix, should have taken place; and to present an address to His Royal Highness, the Grand Master, requesting him to adopt such measures as he may be pleased to think conducive to healing the existing state of things.

By Brother H. ROWE.—That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for the erections of water closets; such Committee to consist of Bros. Laurence Thompson, and others.

The following list was declared as the balloting paper for the Board of General Purposes:—

MASTERS.		Truman, John O. No. 205	
Baumer, Charles, . . .	G. S. L.	Udall, Henry	679
Barnes, Richard, sen. . .	No. 33	Wilson, Stephen B. . .	188
Blake, James Joseph . . .	255	Wilson, Richard Lea . .	593
Fourdrinier, John C. . .	215		
Godfrey, John	15	PAST MASTERS.	
Graham, Robert A. . . .	118	Acklam, J. P.	8
Hanley, William L. . . .	5	Bell, Jos. Copeland . .	108
Hawley, Charles	8	Bowerbank, J.	79
Harris, Abraham	223	Fox, Thomas H.	227
Kincaid, John D.	212	King, John B.	66
Kislingbury, William . .	21	Lee, James	3
Lane, John	49	Rowe, Henry	22
Moor, Henry	32	Rowsell, Samuel	225
Sangster, Martin	79	Rule, William	227
Sirr, Henry C.	38	Shaw, William	49
Smith, W. Thody	72	Walton, Isaac	109
Thompson, Laurence . . .	116	Warriner, George	108 & 205

It was resolved unanimously to recommend the case of the orphan child of the late Brother Begbie to Grand Lodge, for thirty pounds.

SCRUFINERS APPOINTED.—Bros. Godfrey, R. L. Wilson, Kincaid, Gibbins, Barnes, and Moore.

TO COLLECT BALLOTING PAPERS.—Bros. Barham, Dean, J. Udall, and Hall.

THE GRAND OFFICERS' CLUB, *June 3.*—The assembly was too numerous for comfort. Anxiety was to be observed among the prudent—a flushing assurance among more—and a spirit of recklessness amongst a few. The Horse Guards' balloting list was ordered to be adopted, to mark the *independence* of the purple and gold.

THE MASTERS AND PAST MASTERS' CLUB, *June 3.*—Thoughtfulness, with deep regret that bad counsel had prevailed to a certain extent, was felt by all, yet a firm and unshaken reliance on the integrity of a good cause prevented despondency; and the moment, though fraught with anxiety, was unaccompanied by fear. The appeals of the Brethren were to be heard, and the voice of a high morality, it was *expected*, was about to pass judgment on appeals of unusual import.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION, JUNE 3, 1840.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form; for those present see page 194.

Brother BODKIN, *M. P.* for Galway, was then introduced, and invested as *J. G. W.*, and took his seat; Brother Cabbell retiring to the dais.

The minutes of the last Quarterly Communication, and of the last Especial Grand Lodge, were read and confirmed.

The Scrutineers having collected the balloting papers, retired to examine them.

The minutes of the Board of Benevolence were read. Brother J. C. Bell moved that the recommendation in favour of the grant of 30*l.* to the orphan child of the late Brother Begbie, be carried into effect, and spoke warmly as to the Masonic qualifications of the deceased Brother, regretting that a larger sum had not been suggested. The motion was duly seconded.

Brother H. ROWE, in a forcible and energetic speech, in which he recounted the various excellent Masonic traits in the character of the late Brother Begbie, moved, as an amendment, that the grant be for fifty pounds, which was seconded in a very able manner, by a Brother whose name did not reach us.

Brother M^cMULLEN opposed the amendment, and contended that thirty pounds was ample relief. The amendment was carried by a large majority.

The proceedings respecting the three suspended Brethren were then taken, as already reported under the head "Persecution."

The Scrutineers then made their report, and the following list, forming the new Board of General Purposes, was then declared, and the Grand Lodge was closed.*

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES, 1840-1.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Brother W. Harrison, Grand Registrar, President.

Brother B. B. Cabbell,	}	Brother R. W. Jemmings,
" G. P. Phillipe,		" B. Laurence,
" J. C. M ^c Mullen,		" H. R. Lewis,
" F. W. Bossy,		" A. Dobie,
" J. Henderson,		" K. Parker.

* The remaining minutes of the Board were not put for confirmation, the Grand Master being probably quite satisfied with what had been done.

LITHOGRAPHED * FOR THE BALLOT.

MASTERS.	PAST MASTERS.
Brother C. Baumer,	Brother J. B. King,
“ R. Barnes, Sen.	“ J. Lee,
“ W. H. Hanley,	“ S. Rowsell,
“ C. Hawley,	“ W. Rule,
“ A. Harris,	“ J. Walton,
“ W. Kislingbury,	“ G. Warriner.
“ H. Moore,	
“ H. C. Sirr.	

PAST ORDER.

Copy of a Memorandum for Signatures on entering the Grand Lodge.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

I, the undersigned, do hereby declare on my MASONIC HONOUR, that I am of the Lodge _____, No _____, meeting at _____, and as such am entitled to attend in the Grand Lodge as a member thereof. Dated this _____ day of _____ [What next!]-ED.

ESPECIAL GRAND LODGE, JUNE 24.

This day an Especial Grand Lodge was holden, in compliance with the following Circular:—

“ UNITED GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS IN ENGLAND.

His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, DUKE OF SUSSEX, *K. G.* &c. &c. &c. M. W. Grand Master.

W. MASTER.—Your attendance is hereby required, together with the Past Masters and Wardens of your Lodge, at an Especial Grand Lodge, to be holden on Wednesday, the 24th day of June instant, at Twelve for One o'clock in the Afternoon, punctually, to consider an Address of Congratulation to be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, upon the providential escape of Her Majesty and Her Royal Consort from the atrocious attempt on the life of Her Majesty and of His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha.

By command of the M. W. Grand Master,
H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex,

Freemasons' Hall,
13th June, 1840.

W. H. WHITE, G. S.”

Instead of assembling at “ One o'clock in the Afternoon, punctually,” the Grand Master and his suite of Grand Officers kept the crimson and blue badges waiting till nearly two.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, M. W. Grand Master, opened the Lodge, on his arrival, being supported by the R. W. Brother Lewis, Prov. G. M. for

* A paper containing these names, a copy of which we have filed, was most forcibly pressed upon the Brethren as they presented themselves, and was circulated at the Grand Officers' Club, by which they marked their balloting papers. Oh! the independence of Freemasons! At the head of this precious paper are these words—“ You are requested to have on your list the following names only.” Notwithstanding this manoeuvre, however, had it not been for the Derby, the minority would have been so enlarged as to have become the majority. We left enough on the race-course to have ensured a victory, both for the three Brethren and the new Board. Let this fact be remembered.

Sumatra, as Dep. Grand Master; E. T. Bainbridge, Esq. *M.P.* S. G. W.; J. J. Bodkin, Esq. *M.P.* J. G. W.; and a strong muster of Grand and Provincial Grand Officers.

Suitable addresses to Her Majesty, and to H. R. H. the M. W. Grand Master, were duly proposed, and unanimously adopted; as were resolutions of sympathy to be forwarded to H. R. H. Prince Albert, and H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent.

Although the dais was well occupied, in the body of the Temple there was unusual vacancy.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

COMMITTEE OF GENERAL PURPOSES.—*April 30.*

PRESENT.

Comps. Burckhardt, Henderson, Crucefix, P. Thomson G. P. Philipe, Fortune, L. Thompson.

A petition for an exchange of the position of a Chapter from one Lodge to another, was referred for correction in its data.

The financial report was highly satisfactory, there being in the hands of the Grand Treasurer (after all accounts recommended to be paid), the sum of 190*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

Dr. Crucefix gave notice of motion, that the Grand Chapter be requested to grant an annuity to Ann Miller, the relict of the late Grand Janitor, Robert Miller. The sum first named was 5*l.*, but on the suggestion of Brother Peter Thomson it was increased to 10*l.*

The advices from the provinces generally announce the flourishing state of Royal Arch Masonry, especially in the North—at Hull, and at Bristol.

QUARTERLY CONVOCATION.—*May 6.*

PRESENT.

Comps. Burckhardt, Savory, Henderson, as Z. H. J.

Comps. P. Thomson, Hope, Laurence, Bossy, White, Dobie, Philipe, Crucefix, &c., and several principals of subordinate Chapters.

The report from the Committee of General Purposes was read and confirmed.

The following appointments for the year were declared: Pro-Z., H. I., E. N., P. S., Treasurer, Sword Bearer, Organist, as last year. Comp. Bainbridge, A. S.; W. Harrison, Registrar; I. Walton, Director of Ceremonies.

Comp. Crucefix then, pursuant to notice, moved that an annuity of ten pounds be granted from the funds of Grand Chapter, to Ann Miller, the relict of the Grand Janitor, which was seconded by Comp. Henry Phillips. Companion Philipe opposed it on a question of form, but the motion was ultimately carried unanimously.

Companion Sangster moved that the sum of ten guineas be granted to the Asylum. Dr. Crucefix rose to second the motion, which was objected to by Comps. Burckhardt, Henderson, and Harrison. Some explanation took place between the Companions, and ultimately Comp. Sangster, in a very handsome manner, withdrew his motion.*

The Committee of Laws reported that their labours had terminated, but that the report would not be laid before the Grand Chapter until the next meeting.

The following E. Companions were then elected as the Committee of General Purposes :—

The three Grand Principals and the Pro-Grand Z.

E. Comps.	R. L. Wilson	R. T. Crucefix	D. Kincaid
	I. Fortune	W. T. Hope	J. Henderson.
	J. C. Burckhardt	H. Phillips	

The Grand Chapter was then closed.

THE CHARITIES.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.—GENERAL COURT, *April 9.*—Present, Dr. Crucefix, *M.D.*, in the Chair. The minutes of the several meetings of the General Committee were read and confirmed.

Resolved,—“That the Audit Committee be desired to render their accounts to the next General Committee.”

A motion by Dr. Crucefix, that in future the meetings of the General Committee be held at the hour of twelve at noon, was carried.

On a motion by Dr. Crucefix, the following address of condolence to the Marquis of Hastings, was carried unanimously; with a request that the treasurer, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., should sign the same, and transmit it forthwith.

“*To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Hastings, on the lamented decease of the late Dowager Marchioness, a Vice-Patroness.*”

“MY LORD,—The decease of your lamented parent, the late Dowager Marchioness of Hastings, having left a blank in the records of the Royal Freemasons' Charity for Female Children—of which the deceased lady was a Vice-Patroness—we beg, very respectfully, to offer our sincere condolence upon the loss you have sustained.

“We are forcibly reminded at this moment how cheerfully the late Marchioness shared the labours of your distinguished father, our revered Brother, whose memory, as well as that of his amiable relict, is endeared to all who estimate the virtues that adorn humanity; and we pray the Great Architect that their noble descendants may be blessed with health and happiness.”

* The President having ruled that such a motion should not be seconded, in which opinion he was seconded by Comp. Harrison, the mover, although certain of carrying the vote, very kindly withdrew his motion rather than cause any difference of opinion; in which praiseworthy conduct he acted upon truly Masonic principles.

The following annual Governors were elected on the General Committee:—

Br. Atkins	Br. Halton	Br. Rule
" Andrew	" Hodgkinson	" Sharman
" Begbie	" Kolle	" Stahlsmidt
" Bolus	" Hogard	" Surr
" Bossy	" Leeks	" Taylor
" Brewster	" Lewellyn	" Thrupp
" Bromley	" Monnery	" Trollope, G.
" Burrill	" Nokcs	" Tucker
" Cleghorn	" Pennington	" Weichbrodt
" Field	" Rackstraw	" Whiting.

The following children were then declared to be elected, (without ballot): Wiggins, Bickford, Leafe, Woodfield, White, and Machan. The Chairman addressed the parents and children very impressively on their respective duties, after which the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, *April 30.*—Present, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair; Bros. Shadbolt, Crucefix, Lewis, and about forty other Governors.

The following Governors were ballotted for on the House Committee:

L. Chandler . . . 39	J. Lee Stevens . . 19	H. R. Lewis . . . 14
J. P. Acklam . . . 33	S. Staples . . . 18	A. Dobie . . . 14
C. Baumer . . . 32	H. Rowe . . . 18	W. H. White . . 13
W. Shadbolt . . . 31	J. D. Kincaid . . 18	G. Warriner . . 12
R. T. Crucefix, <i>M.D.</i> 30	J. C. Fourdrinier 17	T. R. Kemp . . . 7
Thomas Wood, <i>Ald.</i> 22	J. Taylor . . . 17	Tenbrocke . . . 7
		J. C. Mc Mullen 5

The election was declared to be in favour of the first twelve Governors.

The following Governors were then ballotted for on the Audit Committee:

R. T. Crucefix, <i>M.D.</i> 23	G. Warriner . . . 10	H. R. Lewis . . . 7
J. Cleghorn . . . 22	J. Lewellyn . . . 10	R. L. Wilson . . . 5
T. Wood, <i>Ald.</i> . . . 21	T. H. Patten . . . 9	J. C. Mc Mullen 3
C. Baumer . . . 17	G. Wackerbath. 8	H. C. Sirr . . . 2
R. Field . . . 12	G. Rackstraw . . 8	
S. C. Norris . . . 11	W. Mather . . . 8	

Whereon the election was declared to be in favour of the first twelve Governors.

The general business was then proceeded with, and the Committee adjourned.

HOUSE COMMITTEE, *May 21.*—Present, Dr. Crucefix in the Chair; Bros. Baumer, Acklam, Alderman Wood, Stevens, Rowe, Kincaid and Chandler.

A representation having been made to the Committee that three of its members (who had appealed to Grand Lodge against their suspension) were prevented yesterday, by the Board of Stewards, from attending the festival of this charity at Freemasons' Hall, it was resolved, *nem. con.* "That such discourtesy was unnecessary and unmasonic, and calculated very seriously to injure the charity; and that the Secretary be directed to write to the Secretary and Members of the Board of Stewards, inclosing a copy of this resolution to be laid before such Board."

It having reported the amount subscribed in the Hall, yesterday, to be *771l. 15s. 6d., exclusive of the House Committee and many other deferred subscriptions*, and that Brother Baumer had attended to the subscription lists with his customary kindness and diligence, resolved that the thanks of the House Committee be offered to Brother Baumer, for his attention to the interests of the charity.

A letter from Bro. Ribbans was read, announcing a present of several copies of a tale written by him, for presentation to Wards on leaving the school. The present was gratefully accepted, and thanks to Brother Ribbans recorded.

ESPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE, *May 28.*—Present, Dr. Crucefix in the Chair; Bros. Acklam, Staples, Baumer, Kincaid, Rowe, and Chandler. The Abstract of Accounts for Grand Lodge was agreed upon as follows:

	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Receipts	1941	6 3
Disbursements	£1317	2 8
Balance in Treasurer's hands	624	3 7
	1941	6 3

LIABILITIES.

Account unpaid for the Quarter ending Christmas, 1839	275	17 1
Loan due to Grand Lodge	1000	0 0
Subscriptions uncollected	£54	0 0

The account was signed by R. T. CRUCEFIX, Chairman,
C. BAUMER, S. STAPLES,
J. P. ACKLAM, J. D. KINCAID.

Thanks voted to the Chair.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, *May 28.*—Present, Brother Henderson in the Chair; and a considerable number of Governors, including many of the Stewards of the late Festival and their Friends.

A resolution to rescind the motion of censure on the Stewards, as passed by the House Committee, was carried.

Brother TAYLOR resigned his place at the House Committee.

Petitions were received.

The expunging of the motion of censure by the Stewards and their friends, most of whom appeared for the first time, does not alter the *fact* of the censure, any more than it purges the Stewards of an act of gross violation of the principles of Freemasonry, in excluding Brethren from the Festival of CHARITY.

The resolution to expunge, however intentionally rude, is, after all, innoxious.

The CHAIRMAN probably felt (as a high-minded man) the importance of the lesson, that Chairmanships are not always "lifeholds."

Dr. Crucefix stood the attack right well; took part in the public business with great cheerfulness, and expressed his hope that future meetings would be as well attended as the present.

HOUSE COMMITTEE, *June 19.*—Present, Dr. Crucefix in the Chair; Bros. Baumer, Rowe, Stevens. Brother Lewellyn attended for Brother Gore, indisposed.

Account of Needlework, *7l. 10s. 11d.*

The following children left the School, their time having expired, viz. Mary Jardine, Louisa Tozer, and Elizabeth Byrne, and after receiving an impressive admonition from the Chairman, were presented with bibles and prayer-books.

The Committee examined very minutely into the duties of the House Committee, and made several important arrangements.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—GENERAL MEETING, *April 13.*—Present, T. Moore, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair; Dr. Crucefix, Messrs. Crew, Fourdrinier, Gilbert, and Philipe.

Brother Philipe's account for legal expences incurred by the new premises of the Institution, amounting to about 25*l.*, was passed.

Dr. Crucefix addressed the meeting on the propriety of appointing Brother Paradise as assistant messenger, with a salary of 10*l.* A motion to that effect was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

THE ASYLUM.

The general business presents no other point for comment than that of satisfaction.

A Ballot for the election of One Candidate for the benefit of the Institution, will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on July 8th, at Three o'clock.

We shall now proceed to record the transactions of a Festival of the most gratifying and interesting description.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE

ASYLUM FOR AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS,

Was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, on Wednesday, the 24th of June.

STEWARDS.

Br. T. Wood, <i>Ald.</i> Encampment, No. 20	. . . . .	<i>President.</i>
" John Yates . P.M. Old Dundee Lodge, No. 18	. . . . .	<i>Vice</i>
" David Wilson W.M. Burlington Lodge, No. 113	. . . . .	<i>Presidents.</i>
" John King . S.W. Bank of England Lodge, No. 329	. . . . .	<i>Treasurer.</i>
" C. Tancred . Chapter of Fidelity, No. 3	. . . . .	<i>Hon. Sec.</i>
Br. J. Udall, (G. S.) P.M. No. 679	Br. James Vickers	No. 82
" W. T. Smith, (P.G.S.) G. S. L.	" John Powis, P.M.	" 107
" Leo. Chandler, (P.G.S.) No. 8	" Bekir Pacha	" 118
" T. Warne, (P.G.S.) P.M. " 14	" William Vink	" 169
" P. Mountain, (P.G.S.) " 108	" W. Shaw, P.M. 49, S.W.	" 195
" John Vink, (P.G.S.) " 116	" J. T. Perkins, P.M.	" 212
" G. Beattie, (P.P.J.G.W.) " 580	" Henry Deane, S.D.	" 215
" J. B. Newcomb, " 10	" R. Rossi	" 229
" John C. Crucefix, P.M. " 49	" S. B. Wilson, P.M.	" 255
" W. Wilcockson, J.W. " 49	" I. N. Bainbridge, S.D.	" 318
" G. W. Turner " 53	" Dr. Bedford	" 329
" Joseph Breillat " 57	" Rev. C. Vink, A.M. Chap.	" 661
" Maurice Schleisenger " 79		

Brother the Hon. HENRY FITZROY, *M.P.*, presided on the occasion. He was supported in the chair by Brother Forbes McKenzie, Esq. *M.P.*, *P.G.M.* for Peebles, Brother Alderman Thomas Wood, Bros. J. C. Bell, Shaw, Rev. C. Vink, Rev. H. R. Slade, H. Udall, L. Udall, Dr. Crucefix, Dr. Bedford, Ribbans, Coletti, &c. &c.

The Vocal department was admirably conducted by Bro. Hawes, and Signor Negri, who had under their direction Messrs Giubelei, H. Seguin, Lane, Lloyd, two young Gentlemen from the Chapel Royal; Mrs. H. Seguin, and Miss Turner, also most effectively contributed to the harmony of the evening, both in the hall, and afterwards in the ladies' concert room.

The cloth having been withdrawn, and the "*Sanctus*" sung by the professional gentlemen present, and the choristers of the Chapel Royal.

The CHAIRMAN, rose to propose the first toast of the evening. He said the first toast which it fell to his lot to propose was one which claimed precedence of all others in every assembly of Englishmen, and especially so among the Brethren of the Craft; a portion of whose creed was the paramount duty of loyalty—(hear)—that toast was the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty!—(cheers)—which he well knew would at all times be received in the manner it deserved; especially at a time when the hand of the assassin had been raised to smite the Lord's anointed—(tremendous cheers). *But one feeling had been called forth by this attempt; the assassin had been hated and despised by all, and he trusted that but one voice would be raised to preserve our Sovereign from the danger, and our nation from the foul stigma of such another act—(cheers). He concluded by giving the health of our Most Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, which was drunk with three times three, (and most enthusiastic cheers), followed by the National Anthem, the whole company standing.*

The CHAIRMAN, after a short interval, again rose. He said the next toast which he had to propose would occupy very few words. It was the health of the Queen and her illustrious consort Prince Albert—(loud cheers). The company had already so warmly expressed their feelings regarding Her Majesty, that it was unnecessary for him to say anything more in allusion to the Queen; but with respect to the illustrious Prince with whom she was allied in marriage, he begged to express his wish that their union might be productive of as much happiness to themselves, as of welfare to the nation—(loud cheers). The only occasion in which His Royal Highness had taken part in any public business was in the defence of humanity—(repeated cheers)—namely, at the Anti-Slavery Meeting at Exeter Hall, which he thought was a good omen of the advantage Englishmen were likely to derive from His Royal Highness's union with our young and lovely Queen—(loud and reiterated cheers). He concluded by proposing the toast, which was drunk with three times three, and followed by "God save the Prince."

The CHAIRMAN again rose. The next toast he had to propose was the name of an illustrious lady, whose name never appeared in public except as associated with some act of benevolence or work of charity—(hear, hear). Whether that charity was proved by affording means for providing additional instruction to the rising generation, or whether by putting her hand in her pocket to relieve the meanest subject in the land, it was the same—(hear and cheers)—an appeal was never made to her but that appeal was sure to be answered in the most liberal and gracious manner—(great cheers). A few days since, at the request of

some of his Brethren, by whom he was now surrounded, he had taken the liberty, through Lord Howe, to lay before Her Majesty the Queen Dowager the claims of this charity, and to ask for it Her Majesty's countenance and protection by the smallest donation—(hear, hear)—which by its example would be productive of the most beneficial results—(hear, hear). He was induced to do this, not only from a knowledge of Her Majesty's charitable disposition, but also from a knowledge of the fact that her late consort, King William the Fourth, was a Brother of the Craft—(continued cheering). He had on these two grounds felt that it was not unlikely that Her Majesty would listen to the request, and the result showed that he was not mistaken in his anticipation—(hear, hear)—for Lord Howe had forwarded to him, (the chairman), in Her Majesty's name, the liberal donation of 20*l.*—(loud and reiterated cheers)—expressing also Her Majesty's most gracious wishes for the welfare of the institution—(renewed cheers). He (the hon. chairman) did not hesitate to say that so much virtue could not fail to go down to posterity as one of the brightest ornaments to the British throne—(cheers)—and he concluded by calling upon the company to drink the health of the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family, with three times three—(loud and prolonged cheering). The toast was then drunk with three times three, and one cheer more—three distinct huzzas were then given.

A glee having been sung,

The CHAIRMAN again rose, and said the toast which he was now about to give them would require no comment or recommendation among Masons, namely, the health of the Duke of Sussex—(cheers). His Royal Highness had filled the high and distinguished post of Grand Master for nearly thirty years, and had proved himself to be one of the warmest and staunchest friends of the Craft—(cheers). They could not but feel it an honour to have been presided over by one of the Royal House of Brunswick for so many years—(renewed cheers)—and long might His Royal Highness continue to fill that distinguished post, his occupation of which had been productive of so much good to Masonry—(loud cheers). He concluded by giving the health of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, their Most Worshipful Grand Master. Drunk with three times three and loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN again rose and said, the next toast to which he had to call their attention was the health of their Pro-Grand Master, the Earl of Durham—(cheers). He was sure that they would all, in common with him, much regret the noble Earl's absence, and still more that that absence was caused by illness. The Chairman concluded by giving "the health of the Pro-Grand Master the Earl of Durham, and better health to him"—(loud cheers). The toast was drunk with three times three, with the most unanimous expression of feeling.

The CHAIRMAN, after a short lapse of time, again rose to propose the health of the Earl of Zetland and all Grand Officers, not forgetting the Lodges of Scotland and Ireland—(cheers). On his right hand, said the Hon. Chairman, sat one of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland—(hear). He had been long acquainted with him (Mr. Mackenzie, *M.P.*); he was made about the same time that he (the chairman) was, and he believed him to be as good a Mason as he was a worthy man—(loud cheers). He concluded by giving "the health of the Earl of Zetland, coupling with it that of Brother Mackenzie, Provincial Grand Master of Scotland." The toast was drunk with three times three, amid hearty cheers.

Brother MACKENZIE, *M.P.*, rose to return his most cordial thanks for the honour done him. The Craft in Scotland was, he could assure them, emulous of the Craft of England—(cheers)—and although they knew little of her, she knew a great deal of them—(cheers). It was a great advantage to Masonry in Scotland that some of her sons should go forth to see what was done in other countries—(hear). Some of them had seen the project for the Aged Masons' Asylum, in aid of which they had assembled to-day; and he was so much pleased with it himself, that he should do his utmost, on his return to Scotland, to establish something of the same sort there—(cheers)—and he only hoped they would assist them to the utmost of their power—(loud cheers).

The CHAIRMAN again rose. He said, in rising to propose the toast which he next had the honour of submitting to the company, it was one more especially connected with the objects of their meeting to-night—(hear). He should not say much in bringing the toast under their notice, because by so doing he should undervalue the subject itself, as well as underrate their philanthropy, by acting as if he supposed that it required the stimulation of strong argument—(hear, hear). It could not be necessary to dwell at any length on the importance of the objects which they had met together to-night to advocate. It would be as presumptuous in him to talk to Masons of the paramount necessity of charity—charity the very key-stone of the Arch upon which Masonry rested—as it would be presumptuous to press the same point upon Christians, who were taught, as part of their religion, to love their neighbour as themselves, and that without charity all other qualities were worthless—(cheers). They were told in a valuable work on Masonry, that to sooth the sorrows and tend the declining years of the aged was the greatest part of Masonry, which was well known and universally acknowledged as applicable also to religion by the whole of the Christian members—(hear, hear). He was aware, however, that there was an impression existing in the minds of some of their Brethren, although a very erroneous impression, that the advocacy of a new charity would tend to deprive the other charities of those revenues which have hitherto flowed into their aid, but he (the chairman) did not believe that such would be the case—(hear and cheers). Lord Durham had himself said, in a memorable speech of his, that the exercise of charity and the practice of benevolence should be as wide and general among Masons as the principle of admission was comprehensive—(loud cheers). He knew that the heart of a Mason was ever open to the cry of distress, and that there was no institution which should be once proved beneficial to his fellow man, that he would not go out of his way to support. But while all objects of Christian charity had claims upon his sympathies, there were some objects which more immediately called them into action, and although youth and manhood had their sufferings, what could be a more distressing picture than destitute and indigent old age?—(hear, hear). Let them picture to themselves a man, who possessed of every virtue, after toiling up hill through a long, virtuous, righteous, and industrious life, and practising the sublime precepts of their Craft, suddenly deprived of every comfort, and even necessity of old age—(hear). Behold him destitute of every support at a time when he most required it! Behold their destitute and indigent Brother with no brotherly hand to smooth his passage down the rugged hill of life, and say whether this was a picture which any Brother of the Craft could look upon coolly—(hear, hear.)—Was this picture overcharged? Was it not, a very short

time since, that such was the fate of a Brother who had often graced that room with his presence?—(hear, hear.) Let them, however, celebrate the eternal honour of those who had rescued the Craft from the stigma of being the only body which had not made a provision for old age—(loud cheers.) The prayer of gratitude would not return empty-handed on those who had begun this work!—(renewed cheers.) They would be tenfold rewarded by the recollection, in the last dark vision of life, that they had rescued their Brother from a state of wretchedness and poverty, which would cast at least one ray of brightness over the sad scene—(hear.) Charity, he had said, was the key-stone on which the Craft was raised. The Craft was founded on one of the two great Commandments, “Love thy neighbour as thyself;” and it was the bounden duty of every member of it to think of their aged and destitute Brethren. Asylums had been provided for the young, but was that a reason why they should not make provision for the old, and endeavour to furnish support and consolation for those who, in the day of prosperity, had liberally contributed to their friends in want and distress—for those who had arrived at that dark and gloomy stage of human life, so beautifully described in the sacred books? when “the years shall draw nigh in which I shall say I have no pleasure in them; when the sun, and the light, and the moon, and the stars, are darkened, and the clouds return not after the rain; when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men bow themselves; when they shall be afraid of that which is nigh, and fears shall be in the way, and the almond-tree shall flourish, and the grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail, because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets”—(great cheering). Much had already been done, but much still remained to be done—(hear, hear.) He (the hon. chairman) feared not the opposition which they might meet with—(hear)—he feared not any opposition or lukewarmness without—(cheers)—he feared not any opposition within—(loud and continued cheering)—for he could not feel that any Mason who had taken one step in the Craft could say that they (the promoters of the Asylum) were not acting on the very spirit and constitution of Masonry when they were providing an Asylum for those who had been their worthy Brothers—(hear, hear, hear.) It had been left to others to lay the foundation of the Institution, and should they shrink from building the superstructure?—(hear, and cheers.) They had chalked out the path, and should it be too much for them to follow in the good work?—(cheers.) No! He called upon them to come forth with one heart and one hand to provide the means of carrying the benevolent project into effect; and he was quite sure he should not make the appeal in vain—(cheers.) They would prove, by their subscriptions, that they had not forgotten one of the first, as it was one of the most ancient, duties of mankind, namely, that of respecting and supporting old age—(much cheering.) He lastly called upon them, as men of business, to come forward without delay in providing the necessary funds, and concluded by proposing, with the warmest feeling of his heart, “Success to the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons.” The Hon. Chairman sat down amid general and prolonged cheering, and the toast was drunk with three times three, and the utmost enthusiasm on the part of the company, which, it is due to the Chairman to say, his spirit-stirring address, had not failed to inspire.

The following Address, written by Brother J. Lee Stevens, for the occasion, was then spoken by Brother George Bennett.

WHEN I was young, in boyhood's early spring,
 Ere emulation falter'd on the wing—
 Ere hope to prudence had her ear inclin'd—
 Or fancy ceased reality to blind—
 How I aspired my compeers to outpace,
 And with my seniors run the stirring race;
 How long'd to leave the youthful and secure,
 And risk the perils of the more mature.

Selecting him in manhood's class who shone
 As the most favor'd—the most happy one—
 From whom of joy there was withholden nought,
 I thus his life apostrophised in thought:—
 " Behold him, at the concert or the ball,
 All eyes attract, and ev'ry heart enthrall—
 The young approach him with admiring love—
 The watchful aged praise him or approve—
 The fairest give him glances warm and bright—
 The wisest listen to him with delight!
 Again, behold him, at the altar's side,
 Wedding a peerless, young and loving bride,
 Whose maiden blushes seem to prelude this
 As a sure advent of unceasing bliss!
 See, commerce tempt him next to mend his state,
 And boundless wealth on wealth accumulate;
 Whilst honor, with a chaplet for his brow,
 And eager homage, comes to crown him now!"

Alas! how impotent is human pow'r
 To scan the future by the present hour!
 Pleasure, love, honor, fortune, his may be
 For years on years, yet he be doom'd to see
 Pleasure diminish—love itself decay—
 Honor abandon—fortune fade away—
 Until poor, aged, friendless and unknown,
 He walks a mourning wreck through life, alone!
 Such was *his* fate—my boyhood's envied one—
 For, ah! misfortune frown'd upon his path—
 Death pour'd around the vial of his wrath,
 Drop after drop; and there were none to share
 Even his woes, or save him from despair!

Yet he, the happiest one of earlier years,
 Had often wiped away affliction's tears—
 Had often, with Masonic love and zeal,
 Stretch'd forth his hand a Brother's wounds to heal,
 Had often proved a parent to the child
 Of orphanage—had often too beguil'd

The widow's sorrow or the mother's grief;
 And never, having means, withheld relief!
 Shall *he*, then, totter helpless to the grave?
 For *one like him* is there no friend to save?
 Has Masonry no home, in such distress,
 For *one the homeless had such cause to bless?*

Forbid it you, who cherish human kind!
 Nor to this humble homily be blind:—
 Whate'er your station now, the time may come
 When *even you* may vainly seek a home
 In which to shelter your declining years!
 Aid, then, the noble effort that uprears
 A meet **ASYLUM** for **MASONIC POOR**!
 Give, without stinting, to the goodly store—
 Give, **MASONS**! that reproach be yours no more—
 That food and raiment, comfort and repose
MAY CHEER YOUR AGED FRIENDS, and haply SOOTHE THEIR WOES!

After which, "*The Aged Brothers*," a Masonic Song, written for the occasion by Brother John F. Smith, and set to music by Brother Negri, was sung by Mr. H. Seguin.

RUBY wine is circling round us,
 Joy in rosy chains has bound us,
 And music's strains breathe sweet delight.
 Our constant pledge we haste to fill,
 Be mid our mirth remembered still,
 'The **AGED BROTHER**'s health to-night.
 If tossing on life's troubled wave,
 His hopes a wreck—no hand to save—
 Or bark, or friendly port in sight,
 Be **THOU, GREAT ARCHITECT**, the stay,—
 Be **THOU** the guide—the beacon ray—
THE AGED BROTHER's Friend to night.

The **CHAIRMAN** again rose. He said the finest ship which was ever built would be a cumbrous and useless body in the waters without hands to work her—(hear)—so would it be with this charity without the worthy treasurer (**Dr. Crucefix**), and the other working officers of the institution—(cheers). But from what they had seen already, they had a guarantee that it would work well, and become an edifice likely to last and the reward of Heaven would doubtless be showered down upon them. Let the company now show their gratitude to those gentlemen by drinking the toast with as much enthusiasm as they felt it deserved—(cheers). He concluded by giving the health of **Dr. Crucefix**, the treasurer, and the other officers of the institution. The toast was drunk with three times three and enthusiastic cheers.

Brother **CRUCEFIX** rose and requested, before he returned thanks for the honour done to himself and brother officers, to read the following

REPORT.

"The Fifth Annual Report of your Treasurer will not prove less gratifying for its financial explanation than creditable to those of your

Committee, who have zealously laboured to promote your wishes by fulfilling their trust.

“ There has been a steady improvement in our funds. The sum invested amounts to £2,030. Three hundred pounds are invested in Exchequer Bills, and one hundred pounds in the Savings' Bank. There also remains about one hundred pounds at the bankers, and a like amount uncollected from subscriptions and donations.

“ The Report of last year announced the intention to carry your benevolent object into effect by granting annuities until the Asylum itself should be erected and endowed. That object has been effected, and several annuitants have partaken of your bounty, and bless you as the instruments under Providence of cheering their evening of life.

“ Your liberality is not undeserved by them. You may rest assured that your aged friends, every one of them, do equal honour with yourselves to the noble principle of Charity, in thus exemplifying the truth of that heavenly maxim, ‘ that the receiver and the donor are equally blessed.’

“ The correspondence is no less gratifying. From every quarter, the high moral evidence of the utility of this institution stands out so clear and distinct, that we are much mistaken if before another year is past this Charity does not stand in the proud station of parentage to others; for it is already in agitation to commence similar institutions in India and elsewhere. These happy circumstances may affect us a little in point of finance, but they abundantly prove the high character of this institution.

“ There is, however, some drawback on this otherwise successful statement; but it is only to be discovered in that misunderstanding which has arisen out of falsehood, the effects of which no exertion could prevent, but which effects your Committee have left no means unattempted to remove. They unite with your Trustees and Treasurer in congratulating you on the present state of your affairs, and confidently trust to your impartiality and justice for your approval of their conduct.”

The Doctor then advanced nearer the company, and addressed them nearly as follows—

“ To say that he was unprepared for the generous burst of feeling that had followed the toast, which the Honourable Brother, the Chairman had proposed, would neither become him nor the friends he was addressing. It was a most delightful task to acknowledge so grateful a kindness (if he might be permitted so to speak) as shewn to his colleagues and himself; the former, at least, were not undeserving of it, and his own feelings assured him that he could join heart and soul in offering their united thanks. (Dr. Crucefix paused for some time evidently labouring under deep emotion, he however recovered and proceeded). A glance around that Hall painfully reminded him of many past scenes, and as he then stood before the meeting, *alone*—not in desolation—but the one singled out as a mark, he implored them for the sake of those whose humble advocate he had ever been, and ever must continue to be, not to allow the interests of the Asylum to suffer by any presumed unworthiness of his. *It did not follow, that because might had for a season overcome right, that justice would not yet be done;* and he should abide the issue of time with that hopeful expectation which his conscience supplied, as a moral guard against self-reproach. The Honourable Brother in the chair, whose rank and station entitled

him to respect, had brought to bear in favour of the compliment a generosity of sentiment at a moment when such was much wanted. Having said thus much, he would dismiss any personal allusion to his own position. As regarded the Institution, he had never been a false prophet; the probable difficulties had always been stated, but they became light by the cheerfulness with which the friends of the Institution had met them, and by the spirit by which those difficulties were surmounted, proving that nothing could prevent the permanency of this Institution. They were now, thank God, free from false friends, and could look fairly at the case. The times elsewhere might be somewhat out of joint, but here, in this cause, they were all united; although much, as the Honourable Chairman had well observed, remained to be done, still they would conquer by energy; for the mind would find happiness in exertion. What a numerous body of friends had assembled; and by what other means, but from the holiness of the cause, and the stirring influence of a gallant band of stewards? Had not the Honourable Brother in the chair abundantly fulfilled the expectations formed of him? had he not nobly emulated his predecessors?—further, had not other noble Brethren stepped forward to aid them? Well might it be said, ‘did not a meeting like this make amends for the past, and inspirit them to future labours?’ Year after year this cause had been protected by the sanction of ‘Woman!’ The friends of the Asylum have had the high gratification to know, that in such a cause, her sense of justice had been beyond all prejudice—what she sanctioned must succeed. “To-night, in addition to that usual proud array of female support, an illustrious lady, scarcely the second in the hearts of Englishmen, had allowed her name to grace their subscription—(great cheering). Next to God, all gratitude be to her, the widow of their late Patron-King, for the example she had set, and for the good she had done—(cheers). “Ladies,” (addressing the latter in the gallery,) “this cause is yours! Withhold not the countenance of that protection by which the means of future blessings may be ensured.”

Dr. C. then again acknowledged, on behalf of himself and colleagues, this compliment from the Chairman and the company, and expressed their confidence that liberality would be commensurate with the means to raise the subscription to such an amount as should satisfy the sceptic, and put the slanderer to silence. (Dr. C.’s address was received with deep attention).

Brother Alderman THOMAS WOOD craved the indulgence of the company to introduce the health of a gentleman among them, which he knew would be received with universal approbation—(cheers). It was the name of one who, persevering in the good cause, had scorned the opposition from without, who had never quitted the true principles of Masonry, and who had added his name to the list of those who, in spite of all opposition, were determined that there should be a society which should protect the aged and destitute Freemason—(loud cheers). It was their happiness that day to meet a united and happy band, who were resolved to carry out the plan which had originated in benevolence, and which no opposite feeling should frustrate. He called the attention of the company to the zeal which their excellent chairman had manifested in their cause—(cheers)—and said that so long as Masonry lasted, and the present company lived, they would have reason to be grateful to the kind friend who had presided over them that day—(loud cheers). They were advancing step by step—the young were enlisted in the cause of the aged.

They had to-day as their chairman a gentleman, who for the first time in his life had presided over a public meeting—(cheers). He thought they might challenge the Greeks and the Romans in the noble example they had in their excellent chairman of this evening. They lived in an age of refinement, and never were more chastened ideas expressed, or more poetical allusions made, than they had heard this evening—(cheers). It was extremely gratifying to him (Ald. T. Wood) to find cardinal principles so firmly engrafted, and so well developed, that the rising generation might copy from so bright an example—(loud cheers). He concluded by proposing the "Health of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, their chairman"—(long continued cheering). The toast was drunk with three times three, and one cheer more, the whole company standing.

The CHAIRMAN rose to return thanks. He was sure they would not think he was using common-place and hackneyed phraseology when he said to his honourable Brother on his left (Mr. Ald. T. Wood) how much he felt the kind and flattering manner which he had introduced his health, and to them how gratified he felt at the manner in which they had responded to it—(hear). He knew he was perfectly undeserving of such a compliment, and that he could impute to himself no merit which could entitle him to the kind encomiums which had been passed upon him—(cheers). Their kind indulgence had enabled him to get through the duties of the evening, not only without difficulty, but in the most pleasing manner to himself; and he should not perhaps be out of order in thanking them for the very flattering silence with which they received the few remarks he had had the honour of making—(cheers). He should never forget the kind manner, and the generous feelings testified towards him that night. Could indeed must that heart be whose best feelings would not be called forth by the cause which had been placed in his hands to-night—(cheers). He felt it, he could assure them, the greatest honour to be called upon to preside over such a meeting—an honour which would never be forgotten by him. He rejoiced in it because the kindness which he experienced to-night would induce him to persevere in his exertions in behalf of charity—(hear, hear)—to increase his exertions ten fold. He trusted that his eye might never turn from the sight of the sufferer, and his ear never be deaf to the voice of distress—(loud cheers). It was most encouraging to hear such a report as had been read by his esteemed Brother Crucifix, with respect to the future prospects of the institution. Opposition, as unprecedented as its motives were inexplicable—(hear, hear, hear)—had been offered to this charity—(cheers). But he was convinced that this meeting would not be unproductive of beneficial results, in respect of the names of its supporters, and the list of contributions. He concluded by hoping that he should have the honour of attending the meeting of the ensuing year, when he could not but flatter himself that the contributions would more than double those of to-night. He returned them his most sincere thanks for the honour they had done him in drinking his health, hoped they should meet on many future occasions, again congratulated them on the success of the institution, and sat down amid the loud and general cheering of the company.

Brother Dr. CRUCIFIX, as soon as the cheering had subsided, rose to read a list of the subscriptions and donations, among which were the following:—the Queen Dowager 20*l.*; the Chairman 15*l.* donation, and five guineas annually; Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy two guineas annually; the

Earl of Southampton five guineas annually; the Earl of Mansfield a donation of 10*l.*; the Marquis of Kildare two guineas annually; Mr. Mackenzie, *M.P.*, a donation of five pounds; Viscountess Anson two guineas annually; Alderman Thomas Wood ten guineas, his second donation; the Dorsetshire Provincial Grand Lodge 21*l.*; Alderman Harmer five guineas; Brother John Udall twenty guineas, third donation of the same amount; Brother Newcomb twenty guineas. The proceeds of the ball 53*l.* The subscriptions and donations announced during the evening amounted to about 700*l.*, among which were included the contributions of upwards of twenty ladies!

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast which he had to give was "the health of the Past Chairmen of the Festivals."—(cheers). The toast was drunk with three times three and much enthusiasm.

Brother BELL returned thanks for himself and Brothers, who had in the infancy of the institution done all in their power to promote its objects—(cheers). It was a matter of great rejoicing to him (Brother Bell) to have seen the Chairman of this evening presiding over their meeting—(cheers). The conduct of her Majesty the Queen Dowager was beyond all eulogy—(loud cheers)—and the institution, which had commenced with small beginnings, by the exertions of their humble endeavours would now doubtless triumph over all that envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness could bring to bear against it—(loud cheers).

Brother MACKENZIE rose to propose the health of the ladies—(loud cheers). He alluded to the pleasure which all must have experienced this evening from their presence in such numbers—they were the joy of our youth, and the solace of our old age—(cheers). Although the secrets of Masonry must to them for ever remain a sealed book—(laughter),—they might rest assured that there was nothing in those secrets which could militate against the purest loyalty to their sex—(loud cheers)—which was the pride and boast of every right feeling man—(renewed cheers).

The ladies were retiring, when the Chairman rose to acknowledge the mark of respect to them—With deep regret we confess that not being aware of the intention we had put our materials in our pocket, and became so rivetted to the speaker that we forgot our duty—the previous addresses of the Chairman were characterised by a manly spirit, and a feeling heart, but he threw into his language, and into his manner of delivery in the present—so much sincerity, truth, and beauty—as to enrapture his hearers; the father, the husband, the son, the friend, all listened in admiration.

The health of the Reverend Brother H. R. Slade was then proposed, with that of the Rev. Dr. Oliver, and other advocates of the Asylum, and was received with great cheering.

Brother SLADE, in returning thanks, declared that Dr. Oliver, himself, and others, were too warmly interested in the Asylum to desert it; for himself, he stated his determination never to abandon it, nor to forget that it was to the Treasurer's example that he was indebted for being awakened to many Masonic obligations.

"The STEWARDS, and many thanks to them," concluded the Chairman's duty. Brother Alderman Wood returned thanks for the toast.

The CHAIRMAN and friends then retired, and Alderman Wood being called to the chair, the harmony of the evening was continued some time longer.

The CHAIRMAN was then introduced to the ladies, and remained with them enjoying the concert for some time.

The musical department, by Messrs. Hawes and Negri, gave much satisfaction—indeed we were never more gratified; Mrs. H. Seguin, and Miss Turner were in excellent voice, and evidently took delight in the scene which they animated. Are we to pass by Signor Coletti, if we did, what would the ladies say? Above, below, he volunteered, and accompanied himself; he was in excellent spirits, and his powerful tones were electrical. The Stewards were fortunate in having invited Brother Coletti, who as a gentleman is an acquisition, as a singer unrivalled.

As a farewell to this happy day, we have only to observe that it was unclouded. In the Hall, order prevailed, there was no necessity to call on the Stewards,—whence this charm—*that is a secret of the Asylum*, known only to those who have the *pass-word*.

The ladies received every courtesy from Brs. Powis, Mountain, and Brillat; to whom, in their name, we thus return thanks.

THE REPORTER.

THE EMULATION LODGE OF IMPROVEMENT (318)—Advances toward perfection, is always to be admired, and we therefore remind the Masonic public, and especially our provincial readers, who should never fail to visit this Lodge of Instruction, that it meets regularly every Friday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. On the 28th of March last, there was a very numerous attendance. The Lodge was opened and closed in the three degrees, and the whole of the first lecture worked in a truly Craftsmanlike style by Brothers Robb, Houlding, Watson, Honey, Key, Brown, and Savage.

The Lodge called off at the fourth section, and took a glass of wine, resumed their labours, and concluded a most delightful task under the able guidance of Brother S. B. Wilson.

April 29.—Our reporter having been attacked with that very severe complaint the “*suspension fever*,” sent us a note of apology.

Thus circumstanced, we looked into the papers of the next day, and cut from the *Morning Herald* the following account:—

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.—The annual festival was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern yesterday. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, presided. Among those present were Mr. Senior, Mr. M'Gilvray, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Charles Simpson, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Jennings, Sir George Smart, Mr. T. F. Savory, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. Baring, Mr. Dobie, Mr. J. Bell, &c.

There was a very numerous attendance of the Craft, nearly 300 having sat down to dinner, which has not been surpassed in excellence or abundance at any of the Masonic festivals for the last twenty years.

After the usual loyal toasts, which were responded to with all that enthusiastic devotion to the powers that be, for which the Craft are distinguished,

Mr. LEWIS, Prov. Grand Master for Sumatra, proposed “The health of the Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.”

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS briefly returned thanks; but such was the noise consequent upon the *too early introduction of the dessert*, that the Grand Master was quite inaudible. The same observation will apply to the whole of the speakers (!).

It might be publicly suggested to the Craft to cultivate with less diligence that species of music which is produced by the violent collision between those deadly weapons called knives and forks and china plates. Such music is neither very edifying nor harmonious.

Among the toasts were those, we believe, of "The Earl of Zetland," "The Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland," "The Stewards of the Day," and "The Ladies;" the latter of which was received with long and rapturous applause.

It was the fortune of the reporter (arriving at a late hour) to take shelter under the hospitable care of Grand Steward Doubourgh, the W.M. of the Lodge of Regularity; and certainly it is but justice to say, that there is not a more glorious Lodge in the Craft as regards catering for all sorts of delicacies, not forgetting the most sparkling champagne and deliciously cool and brilliant claret.

The order was for 320, but only 280 were present.

GRAND MASTERS' LODGE.—The burthen of the addresses were *most charitable*, the aim and end "a rush to the Grand Lodge on the 3rd of June," with a recommendation to bring up every Mason that had a vote, "to support the Grand Master."

THE ANTIQUITY.—Ditto.

THE FRIENDSHIP.—Opinions were given, but in a tone more of sorrow than anger.

THE SOMERSET HOUSE.—Partly disposed to be just.

THE SHAKSPEARE.—Shades of Gordon and Forsteen,—*Laurence Thompson is your successor!*

THE WESTMINSTER AND KEY-STONE.—The word of promise is not broken. Charity is studied and practised.

MOUNT SION CHAPTER.—True-hearted and sincere unity prevails, and will continue. Ten guineas to the Asylum speaks truth.

THE BURLINGTON, CONCORD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND—have been continuing their useful career. Dr. Crucefix having appealed, and thereby rendered his sentence inoperative until its confirmation on the 3rd of June, has been regular in his attendance at the former, his mother Lodge. He presided at the Banquet, owing to the indisposition of the Worshipful Master. He has since, however, resigned them all, that he may not expose himself to any further insult.

THE EDMONTON LODGE continues its prosperous career.

THE CHAPTER OF FIDELITY—In excellent order, under the able care of Dr. Leeson.

THE LODGE OF FIDELITY (3) has at last thought upon an act of gratitude, and performed it toward one of the staunchest old Masons, Brother John Wheeler, who before the union, at the union, and since the union, has never faltered in nor betrayed his trust. The subscription for a handsome cup was soon full, and the cup has been presented full to the brim, with a pleasing address, to which the veteran replied in glowing language from a cheerful heart.

LONDON ENCAMPMENTS.

THE CHAPTER OF OBSERVANCE has met since our last.

THE MOUNT CARMEL ENCAMPMENT has not.

THE ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM—No report.

FAITH AND FIDELITY, May 30.—This Encampment presented on this day unusual activity; no less than seventeen Masonic Knights were advanced to the degrees of Ne Plus, Med. P, Knight of Malta and Rosa Crucis, a number unparalleled in London. But we speak not of that circumstance. We would endeavour to do justice to the manner in which Sir Knight H. Udall performed the ceremony of the Rosa Crucis. The solemnity so necessary to produce an effective impression on the candidates, the correct and chaste delivery of the addresses in the ceremonial, were regulated by the most cautious attention. In his official duty he was well aided by Sir Knight R. L. Wilson. The arrangements in the Chapter were conducted altogether with peculiar *éclat*, and the embellishments displayed considerable taste.

As might be expected, the hospitality of the banquet afterwards was in unison with the occasion, and the addresses of the E. Commander left nothing to be desired. One curious fact was elicited, that out of the twenty that were present, there were *three* Commanders of London Encampments, viz. Sir Knights Udall, R. L. Wilson, and Crucefix, the latter of whom addressed the seventeen junior Knights upon the events of the day at some length.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST, June 19.—Sir Knight Acklam, in the absence of the E. Commander, installed into the Order the Marquess of Kildare, the son of the Duke of Leinster, the Grand Master of Ireland, on the proposition of Sir Knight Crucefix. Companion Collin was installed at the same time. Sir Knight Acklam leaving early, Sir Knight Crucefix presided at the Banquet. Several addresses were made, among them the Chairman alluded very pointedly to the great advantages which the Order derived from the protection afforded to it by that highly respected and estimable nobleman the Duke of Leinster, the Grand Master of the Templar Orders, whose health was drunk with enthusiasm, and the compliment acknowledged by his son, the newly installed Knight. The health of the Marquess was then prefaced with an appropriate address, and again called forth a reply from the noble Knight, who expressed himself both on his father's and on his own part with equal spirit and kindness. The health of the other candidate was received with similar demonstration, and the evening passed with even more than the accustomed pleasure, to which Sir Knight Isaacson greatly contributed by his social powers.

Our reporter has defaulted; but we must excuse him, having so much that calls for apology in ourselves. We trust our readers may never be compelled to make the same excuse, as arising from the similar circumstances.

MASONIC CHIT CHAT.

TO THE EDITOR.—SIR,—In your *Review* for September last, there appears two contradictory accounts of your celebrated Grand Organist, Sir George Smart. I beg to say Sir George was born in Oxford Street; his mother was a native of Shepton Mallet, but died in London. His father was from Tunbridge; Sir George, in his early years, resided with his grandmother at Shepton Mallet, to which place he was taken at the age of twelvemonths for the benefit of his health, when he was the play-fellow of the writer of this, and where, I am happy to say, the salubrious air of the town, wafted from the Mendip and its beautiful hills, and the kind attention of his friends, restored him to perfect health. If, therefore, we cannot claim him as a native, we can as a resident and the son of a native, and as such we are proud to place him with others who have done honour to the town—with Hugh Inge, formerly vicar of Doulton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Bishop of Meath, and Archbishop of Dublin, Walter Charleton, son of the rector of Shepton Mallet, physician in ordinary to Charles I. and II. President of the College of Physicians, and author of “*Chorea Gigantum, or an account of Stonehenge,*” and of the learned and unfortunate dissenting minister, Simon Browne, all three of whom were born in the town, as were the ancestors of Lord Delawar, the Lords Beauchamp, the Lords Poynter, the Dukes of Somerset, the Marquisses of Hertford, and others of the nobility; and it is pleasing, when admiring the beautiful views that surround us, to think that they have been admired by persons of such celebrity—that we are walking the same path as they did before us.

I am, Sir, &c.

June 2, 1840.

SHEPTONTIENSIS.

THE CHAPTER OF PROMULGATION of the Mount Sinai Chapter will resume their meetings on the 30th instant, and continue them every Tuesday, from seven till nine, at the Gun Tavern, Pimlico, under the direction of Companion George Aarons.

STRONG MAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION will re-open the first Sunday in September.

REV. DR. OLIVER, *April 27*.—At a vestry meeting, held on Monday, at Wolverhampton, to appoint churchwardens for the ensuing year, the Rev. George Oliver, *D.D.*, the incumbent, addressed the parishioners on the subject of church-rates:—“As to the legality of church-rates,” said the reverend gentleman, “I continue to hold the sentiments I have heretofore professed; but when I consider that the granting of such rates is optional, and that the discussion of the subject only tends to create feud—to divide the town against itself—to set father against son, and son against father—to sever long-standing friendships, and to dissolve mutual ties; when I reflect also that the agitation of that question is little less than a scourge on the public peace of the town, I cannot consent to aim a blow so heavy, and a discouragement so great upon what I consider to be the interests of the church. I shall not give my consent, therefore, to the agitation of the question of the church-rates. My motto is “Peace;” and the banner which I this day unfurl is the banner of Unity—a banner which cannot, as it shall not, be raised to lead you into contests, in which all is to be lost, and nothing is to be gained—(much approbation). I know I shall be asked how I purpose, without a rate, to provide for the congregational expences of the church? My answer

is simple. I have no doubt whatever of the success of the voluntary system, if it is properly tested. I shall, with the assistance of my warden, and the colleague you may appoint to act with him, give this plan a fair and a free trial; and so long as I continue the resident incumbent of this parish, I pledge myself never to go for a rate if you will support me, which, I repeat, I have no doubt you will, in defraying the congregational expences of the church by your voluntary contributions." Dr. Oliver is a truly liberal divine.

REPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.—The Grand Masonic Lodge has suspended Mr. J. L. Stevens three months, for saying the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, shewed more of King Craft than Masonic Craft; Dr. Crucefix, Treasurer of the Masonic Asylum, and Alderman Wood, six months, for not rebuking the speaker.—*Limerick Chronicle*.—[What will the Grand Master say to this? Surely he will summon the reporter before Judge Harrison and his Board to answer for such *nefurious* conduct.]

SOMERSET, May 15.—The Brethren did their duty at Davies's benefit on Friday, by giving him a "good house." We could not like the play, but Davies as Sergeant Austerlitz secured the interest of the audience for awhile. The "Mason" who possesses such a "wife" as the lady who delivered the admirable Masonic address in so animated and graceful a manner, is to be congratulated. Wallack has drawn two tolerable houses. The fire and energy which marked his performances in former days have not abated.—*Somerset Constitution, May 16.*

The Archduchess Maria Louisa of Parmo has just re-established in her states the order of the Knights of Malta, and has created three commanderies, with endowments of 2,000 francs per annum to each.

THE LATE MR. PITTS.—**PROPOSED SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. PITTS, THE SCULPTOR.** The sudden death of Mr. Pitts, the sculptor, under the circumstances detailed in the public papers, has left his widow, a daughter, and an infant child, entirely without means of support. The misery of their position is aggravated by the uncertainty whether a sum may be realized from his works sufficient to pay the claims on his estate. The high talents which the deceased possessed as an artist, and evinced in his works, among which may be enumerated the well-known *Shield of Æneas*—*Shield of Hercules*—*Contest between the Centaurs and Lapithæ*—*Pleiades*—*Sovereigns of England*—*Illustrations of Virgil's Æneid*, and the integrity and simplicity of his character will it is hoped excite the sympathies of the generous patrons of art, and of the benevolent, and procure for his unfortunate widow that pecuniary assistance which she so much needs.—*May 30.*

There is a short list—too short a one—of subscribers, at the head of which stands Sir F. Chantry, *R.A.* How is it that for the widow and family of such an artist as Pitts a committee has not been formed, embracing, in addition to Sir F. Chantry, the names of Shee, Westmacott, and all the members of the Royal Academy? there should be no squeamishness in such a cause. We hope that fair justice may be done to the memory of a man that scarcely had an equal in his art.

S. BEKIR PACHA.—This excellent Brother having fulfilled his mission in this country, has returned to Constantinople, bearing with him the esteem of his English friends, and impressed with the principles of freedom and justice which a sojourn here for some years has enabled him to study and comprehend—principles which he will carry out in his

own country. His last act here was to enrol himself as a Steward for the Aged Masons' Asylum, but his departure was too suddenly determined upon to permit his attendance on the 24th. The best wishes of the Craft attend him.

BROTHER CUFF—Our worthy and excellent Brother Cuff, late of the Freemasons' Tavern, is about to be presented by his friends and former associates with a very elegant silver epergne and candelabra. The design is by Brother Broadhurst, of Regent-street, who is happy to shew it to any friend or Brother.

SIR HERBERT COMPTON.—The admirers of high worth will be gratified on hearing that a very handsome silver dinner service has been presented to Sir Herbert Compton, Provincial Grand Master of the coast of Coromandel, from the native inhabitants of Bombay, on his retirement from the important office of Chief Justice of that place. In the service is a very elegant silver vase, with the figure of Justice at the top, and the sides are supported with two figures of Fame, which form the handles. It also bears an address, which was signed by upwards of one thousand of the subscribers. The plate is now to be seen at the manufacturers, Bros. Broadhurst and Co., of Regent-street. On their taste and workmanship it reflects great credit.

MARRIED, May 1.—At South Molton, Brother Richard Ley, surgeon, of North Molton, to Miss Elizabeth Nott, of South Molton.

June 20.—At St. Mary's, Strand, by the Rev. J. F. Denham, A.M., Charles Robinson, Esq., of King Street, Holborn, to Mary, eldest daughter of Brother J. P. Acklam, of the Grand Stewards' Lodge.

BIRTHS, March 31.—At South Molton, the lady of Brother J. T. Shapland, solicitor, of a daughter.

April 27.—At Taunton, the lady of Brother Eales White, of a daughter.

May 25.—At Marazion, Cornwall, the lady of Brother Walter Lindsay, barrister-at-law, of Lodge 50, Dublin, of a daughter.

Obituary.

Jan. 28.—**BROTHER ARCHIBALD CHARLES WINDEYER, Esq.** ætat. 75, Deputy Prov. G.M. for Kent, an office which he held upwards of nine years; he was initiated in No. 20, Chatham, and was a Mason of fifty years standing.

On the 10th of February, at Cuddalore, in the East Indies, **CHARLES WHITWORTH ALLEN DANCE, Esq.**, of the Madras Civil Service, second son of Colonel Sir Charles Webb Dance, K.H., of Barr House, near Taunton, Somersetshire. He left England in April, last year, and was cut off in six months after his arrival in India, by fever, in the 21st year of his age, to the deep grief of his afflicted parents and family. He was a most amiable and promising young man, universally beloved and esteemed, and will be much regretted by all who knew him.

Feb. 11.—At Rome, **HENRY JARDINE, Esq.**, advocate, late W.M. of the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, Edinburgh. In him the character of

the Mason and the gentleman were happily blended. In a late number we had to record the untimely death of his brother, Mr. James Jardine. The loss of these two estimable Masons is most deeply deplored.

Feb. 18.—BROTHER FRANCOIS, P.M., ætat. 60. He was formerly a member of No. 7, but resigned on its union with the Royal York Lodge of Perseverance.

On the 18th of *March*, aged 71 years, JOHN JACKSON, Esq., of Charlemont; he was one of the oldest burgesses, and for many years chief magistrate of that ancient borough in the county of Armagh. He was initiated a member of the Masonic society in Moy Lodge, No. 465, and evinced a striking and uniform partiality to the cause for a period of forty years; he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his Brethren, and the community at large; he had five sons, four of whom are now honourable members of the ancient fraternity of Freemasons; he was an ornament to the Christian religion, and in all things adorned the doctrines of God his Saviour. His temper was mild and serene, and his whole deportment upright and regular; he suffered much from a protracted illness, and bore his affliction with meek submission to the will of his Divine Master. Sanctified by the aids, brightened and cheered by the glorious prospects of the Christian religion, he retained the possession of his faculties with unflinching fortitude to the last, amidst the exhaustion of a lingering illness, and the dark final struggle between the immortal spirit and mortal life.—Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man *is peace*.

On Sunday, the 22nd *March*, BROTHER WM. LEAK, builder, of Eastgate, Louth, aged 69. He was for thirty-one years a member of the fraternity of Freemasons, and a contributor to the Louth Packhorse Club for the long period of fifty-one years —*Lincoln Gazette, March 31*.

On Easter Monday morning suddenly, BROTHER PEATY, P.M. 219, aged 36.

Died, on Sunday last, at Summer's Town, Chichester, SERGEANT-MAJOR HATCHER, many years leader of the band of the Royal Sussex Militia, aged 58. His remains were interred at Donnington, near this city, with Masonic and military honours, a large concourse of people joining in the procession.—*Brighton Gazette, May 7*.

Died of consumption, on Monday the 11th of *May*, 1840, BROTHER JOHN BEGBIE, P.M., Nos. 22 and 93, surviving his wife only five months. —Brother John Begbie was initiated into Masonry on the 9th of *Dec.*, 1828, in the Neptune Lodge, served the office of Junior Warden in the year 1830, Master for the years 1831 and 1832; on going out of office he was presented with a Past Master's jewel, at the cost (by voluntary subscription) of 15*l.*, "in testimony of their respect for his Masonic services as Worshipful Master during the years 1831 and 1832, and as a further mark of their approbation of his zeal in the cause of Masonic benevolence." He afterwards acted as Honorary Secretary to the Lodge up to the year 1839, when he was re-elected Master, and served through the year with great credit and ability; he was some time a member of the Pythagorean Lodge, No. 93, at Greenwich, and served the office of Master of that Lodge. He was exalted in the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5, and served the office of third and second Principal.

He was a regular subscriber to the Boys' and Girls' School from the year 1830, and an attentive member of both Committees. He was a life

subscriber to the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons, and was one of its most straightforward and zealous advocates. He was most devoted to Masonry, and, although with one foot in the grave, he left his home, on the Wednesday previous to his death, to preside over a Lodge, and as Master, gave the third degree to a candidate, with that feeling which became him in the situation in which he was, and made such an impression on the candidate that never can be removed.

As he lives in the memory of the members of his Lodge, may he rest in peace!

In the above sketch an esteemed correspondent has anticipated our intention to pay a heartfelt mark of respect to as worthy a Mason as ever took our hand—the last time we met he warned us against the too probable effects of the “foul conspiracy” (his own words) then proceeding, and expressed his conviction that nothing but —— could save Masonry—his words are now from the tomb.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.—This gallant veteran died on the 26th May, at his residence, No. 9, Rue d'Augesseau, aged 76. A correspondent intimates his intention of contributing a biographical sketch of this distinguished Mason; we therefore merely announce an event which, although from his age and infirmities was rather to be expected, yet as the loss of so estimable a man is deeply felt by the Order in every part of the globe, we trust to be able to do that justice to his memory which a life spent in the illustration of virtue and humanity so eminently deserves.

June.—On the 4th instant, near Hanover, Carlow, of a short and painful illness, BROTHER JOHN MURROW, a worthy and exemplary man, who is deeply regretted by his friends and acquaintances. He was a member of the Carlow Masonic Lodge, during a period of twenty years, and acquired the respect and esteem of the Brethren for his kindness of heart, urbanity of manner, and moral worth. His loss is severely felt by his family.

BERLIN, June 7. DEATH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The King died this afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, in the 70th year of his age. Frederick William III. was born on the 3rd of August, 1770, and had therefore not completed the 70th year of his life when he was gathered to his fathers. He succeeded his father, King Frederick William II., on the 16th of November, 1797. We are promised some Masonic particulars of the deceased King.

June 9.—Brother SIMON M'GILLIVRAY, Esq., aged 64.—Few Masons have performed their allotted task with greater credit than our deceased Brother; in disposition amiable, in character high-minded, in honour untainted, he passed through the most important scenes of an eventful life with unsullied reputation; his opinion was often sought for, and he gave it with a rigid regard to justice. There was some humour about him, for some seven weeks since, when, although the complaint of which he died—a disease of the heart as we understand—had sadly reduced him, we met him within a few doors of the “*Chronicle* office,” and had a slight conversation on the “Persecution,” he quaintly said, “You are right in principle, but incautious in practice, you are not awake; call on me in a few days, at present you have not a leg to stand on, so be careful.” A week elapsed, his visits at the office had become fewer—he took to his house—he died. He was right; his views of principle and practice were founded upon his knowledge of men. Brother M'Gillivray,

in these few words, was unusually kind ; the difference in his demeanor was great, for during the last two years he had estranged himself from the exercise of civilities towards us, but, alas ! at the very moment when he felt a desire to act as a friend, his power to do so was gone.

About three years since he married ; a widow and child survive.

Brother M'Gillivray was a Past Grand Warden, and Provincial Grand Master for Upper Canada ; he received the thanks of Grand Lodge for his zeal in Masonry in that colony, and occasionally presided in Grand Lodge itself.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received the following sketch from a former correspondent and Member of the Inverness Lodge:—

“ Poor Simon M'Gillivray is dead ! He was initiated into the mysteries of the Order in the Shakspeare Lodge, but the writer of this never was at that Lodge during the time of his being a member. He was known to him principally in a Lodge that is not now in being, and a valued member of that Lodge he was ; whenever he was present every thing went on prosperously, and in his absence the Lodge suffered reverses ; that Lodge was called the Royal Inverness Lodge, and was the first warrant that was granted by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and was always in especial favour with our Grand Master. Poor M'Gillivray established the Lodge, although he was not her first Master. The first Master was Brother Col. Hamilton, but the writer of this sketch was not acquainted with that distinguished Brother during the time he was first in office, but he always understood that his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was present at the dedication of the Lodge.

“ The Royal Inverness Lodge was constituted at its formation of the officers of the Royal North Briton Volunteer Corps, of which the Duke was the commander, and the subject of this memoir had been captain in that corps ; of course, like other volunteer corps, it was broken up at the peace, and Brother M'Gillivray, if recollection serves, presented the Lodge with the drinking-shell and snuff-horn that belonged to the officers' mess, during the time that he was Master, in 1817, he being installed in that year.

“ The Lodge then met at the Freemasons' Tavern, and the Grand Master was present at the banquet, as our deceased Brother was an especial favourite with His Royal Highness. Brother M'Gillivray continued attending the Lodge until he left England in 1821 ; and during his absence the Lodge got very much disorganized. He continued out of England until 1824, and when he came back, set to work to get the Lodge in order again ; he paid off the debt himself, amounting to 150*l.*, and every thing now went on prosperously. The number of members increased vastly, four or five being initiated every meeting ; among the first that joined were Brother Potter Macqueen and Brother George Lane Fox—the latter Brother seems to have left Masonry for many years ; he like the writer, no doubt, as he is past the middle of life, does not like to make new friendships, and therefore left. The Lodge went on prosperously until Bro. M'Gillivray went out of England again ; soon after his return, which was in 1827, was the last time the writer saw him in the Inverness Lodge, it was at the installation of Brother Lord William Lennox, but the Lodge never recovered from the want of his vigilant care. The funds got into disorder, and the heavy expences of meeting at the Argyle Rooms, (to which place the Lodge had for several years been removed), increased the difficulties, and ultimately, and prin-

cipally through the exertions of Brother M'Gillivray, the Lodge united with the Somerset House Lodge, of which, it is believed, our deceased Brother continued a member until his death.

"The last time the writer of this saw our lamented Brother in Masonry was at the Lodge of Friendship, seven or eight years ago. Our Brother was most uncompromising in what he thought right, nothing would make him swerve from the course of that which he considered a duty; his persevering and untiring zeal was the theme of constant praise, get him to any cause and you had him for life. He was said to be a distinguished member of Grand Lodge, but of that the writer of this sketch must leave to other hands to write about, as never having taken office in a Lodge he was not qualified to be present at the meetings, but this tribute is paid by one, who many years ago saw him act and do the part of an upright and honest Mason."

THE VERY REV. GEORGE BAIRD, *D.D.*, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, in the 79th year of his age. He was initiated in a Lodge in Dundee, whose interests he represented in Grand Lodge as proxy member for several years. His benevolence was proverbial; and as the unwearied promoter of religious instruction his name was revered.

Lately, BROTHER WILLIAM BROOKS, of Coventry-street, Past Master of the Lodge of Peace and Harmony, No. 72. He was a Past Grand Steward, had made himself acquainted with the working department of Freemasonry, and promoted the interests of the Aged Masons' Asylum, and served as Steward at the Festival of 1836.

PROVINCIAL.

We have to thank our provincial correspondents for their more than usual attention. They will readily perceive that in somewhat limiting our space for their articles, that we have only acted from a desire to give them as good an account of passing events as possible.

In our next, we trust to resume our usual practice.

HERTFORD LODGE, *May 7.*—On Thursday last, the Brethren of this Lodge dined together at the Shire Hall, for the last time during the Mastership of the Rev. J. Byde. The hilarity of the evening was heightened by the talents and convivial qualities of Brother Fitzwilliam.

The Lodges have addressed the Queen and Prince Albert on their providential escape from assassination.

KENT—CHATHAM, *June 7.*—Arrangements for the approaching Provincial Grand Lodge, to be holden at the Town Hall, Gravesend, on Monday, July 6th.

The Provincial Grand Officers to breakfast at the Puncheon Tavern. Grand Lodge to be opened at eleven o'clock precisely. The procession to march at one o'clock precisely, to church. A collection to be made after the sermon, in aid of the Boys' School.

The procession to return to the Town Hall, and afterwards to proceed to dinner at the Punchon Tavern.—Dinner and desert 6s. 6d.

JOSEPH ASHBY, Esq., of Chatham, has been appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master of this province.

CAMBRIDGE—ROYAL ARCH MASONRY.—The annual meeting of the Companions of this Ancient Order of Freemasonry was held on Wednesday, the 13th of *May*, when a highly respectable assemblage of the members of this, the highest degree in Craft Masonry, congregated in the Chapter Rooms, at the Lion Hotel, Petty Cury, at twelve o'clock, in order to receive the Provincial Grand Superintendent, the Rev. George Adam Browne, *M.A.*, who was specially invited to preside on this interesting occasion. We cannot refrain from expressing our sincere regret that in this province, more particularly where we have ready access to such powerful advantages, the meetings of the Companions of this particular branch of Freemasonry are not more frequently convened. We feel confidently assured, that if the Brethren generally were fully alive to the importance of prosecuting their studies in Masonry, with the same efficient zeal that we have so gratefully experienced in Craft Masonry, that they would not refrain from taking advantage of the earliest opportunity of acquainting themselves most fully with the details of this highest acknowledged degree under the Constitution of the Grand Chapter of England. As it was, however, the meeting was very respectable, though not so numerously attended as could have been wished. We were, however, much gratified to witness an accession, in point of numbers, of five novitiates, who expressed themselves highly pleased in having the opportunity held out to them, and which they found themselves most happy to embrace. The day passed off most delightfully. We are not aware that we ever witnessed a higher display of eloquence on any occasion in the cause of Masonry than that evinced by the Provincial Grand Superintendent at this particular meeting. We were also much gratified by the exertions of the more subordinate members. Our very worthy, and most justly esteemed friend and townsman, John Richard Barker, Esq., was elected to the First Principal's chair, which had that morning been vacated by Brother H. F. Rowe. The other elections were unanimously agreed to, and the Brethren afterwards dined together, and the evening was spent in that true spirit of Christian charity, which is one of the brightest ornaments of the Masonic profession.—*Cambridge Chronicle*, *May* 16.

EDGBASTON, *April* 30.—The petition to establish a new Lodge of the Fraternity at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, has been laid before His Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, *M.W.G.M.*, who has been pleased to grant the prayer of the same; and a dispensation has been obtained by the members to meet accordingly for Masonic business. We understand that the new Lodge is named the *Lodge of Light*, and bears in the records of the *G.L.*, the number 689. The meetings, we believe, are held monthly, at the Plough and Harrow.

LIVERPOOL, *April* 27.—One of the most brilliant meetings was held at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on the occasion of initiating into the mysteries our highly respected chief magistrate, Joshua Walmsley, Esq. Since the Provincial Grand Meeting, which took place in December last at Liverpool, at which Lord Combermere attended, it has been our pleasing task to record the initiation of the son of that nobleman in an

adjoining county, and it is now our duty to add a name to the list of the Brethren, which we are fully persuaded will sustain in unsullied purity those beautiful principles and precepts which Masonry, as a human institution, can alone inspire. It is a matter of considerable interest among the Craft generally, that there is no known instance of a chief magistrate, during his mayoralty, having joined the Masonic body; and it is not a little grateful to the feelings of every Mason in this district, that Mr. Walmsley, in that capacity, has attached himself to a "party" in which politics and polemics are never the subject of discussion and strife, but where union and friendly regard form the principal and permanent bond, united with a higher and holier feeling of daily adoration and worship towards the Great Architect of the Universe, in which the heavens declare his glory, and where the firmament showeth his handywork.

Having briefly stated the object of the meeting, we cannot lead our readers further; the Masonic business having ended, we proceed to notice

THE BANQUET.

Upwards of fifty of the Brethren, in Masonic clothing, sat down to a most sumptuous repast prepared by Brother Radley, to whose skill in these matters very many have frequently testified. Among the Brethren present we observed the Worshipful Master, Joseph Hess, who was supported by the R.W.D.P.G.M. John Drinkwater, Esq., the Mayor of Liverpool; P.G.S. James Norris, Esq.; the V.W.P.G.T., Lewis Samuel, Esq.; and Brethren Henderson, Woodward, Rampling, Statham, Eckersley, Blanch, Molyneux, Megeli, Hess, Butler, Ashcroft, Owen, Lewis Samuel, &c. The repast, consisting of the choicest delicacies, having been discussed and removed, "Non nobis" was sung in excellent style by Brethren Blanch, Molyneux, Norris, and Dodd.

The WORSHIPFUL MASTER then gave "The Queen," and successively "The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The Duke of Sussex;" "Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of the Lancashire District."

Many very appropriate glees were sung between the toasts by several Brethren.

The WORSHIPFUL MASTER then gave "The R.W.D.P.G.M., John Drinkwater, Esq." In proposing this toast, he observed, it was not usual to couple the name of a Brother with that of his official capacity, except upon extraordinary events; and observing several old Members of the Craft present, he conceived the occasion would now justify it.

Brother DRINKWATER acknowledged the toast in a neat and impressive speech.

Brother HESS then rose, and said that he had had the honour to initiate into the mysteries of Freemasonry that day two gentlemen, one of whom was known as their worthy chief magistrate—(loud cheers). He rejoiced that the name had been received with the *eclat* which it deserved. They all recognized Brother Walmsley as a very worthy man, and he must necessarily be a good Mason—(cheers).

Brother JOSHUA WALMSLEY, Esq., returned thanks in an excellent and appropriate speech. He observed that the honour which had been conferred upon him should be appreciated so long as he lived. It had long been his desire to become a Member of the Masonic body, but it was never too late to do well, and he should endeavour to carry out those

principles of fellowship which he had seen happily illustrated that evening. It was not to himself, but to the Members present, to whom all the honour and praise was due. After some further observations, Bro. Walmsley concluded amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

Several other toasts were proposed and responded to, and the meeting soon after separated.

LODGE OF SINCERITY, No. 368, *May 20, 1840.*—A Lodge of Emergency was held this day at the Royal Hotel, Dale Street, for the purpose of initiating several gentlemen into the mysteries of the Order, and conferring superior degrees preparatory to the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge. After the business was ended the Brethren partook of a sumptuous banquet, when the W.M. Brother Norris, P.G.S., presented Brother Molineux, P.G.D. of Ceremonies, with a splendid Past Master's jewel, bearing an appropriate inscription

The W. M. observed that he knew no one more justly entitled to the compliment paid to him than their late P.M., Brother Molineux, not only with reference to his services in that Lodge, but also to the great exertions he had made in the cause of Masonry. He was glad the presentation had taken place in the presence of the newly initiated Brethren, as it would prove to them, that whilst rank in the Order was conferred according to merit and ability, industry and zeal were also rewarded.

Brother Molineux returned thanks in a most appropriate and feeling manner. He apostrophised the Order of Freemasonry as unincumbered by the shackles of sectarianism in religion, or of political bias; and that therefore there was comparatively but little difficulty in the inculcation of leading principle, which was Charity.

LIVERPOOL, *May 28.*—The Annual Grand Provincial Masonic Meeting took place at the Adelphi Hotel in this town. It was most numerously attended by the Brethren of the Craft. The meeting on Thursday last was deprived of the presence of Lord Combermere, in consequence of his services being required to attend upon the Queen on the day of the meeting at the Adelphi. The local business of Lodge 35 commenced at an early hour, and at eleven, the R.W.D.P.G.M. and the Brethren assembled. The Lodge having been duly opened by Brother Joseph Hess, W.M. of Lodge 35, the R.W.P.G.M., and his Officers, entered in order.

On entering the Lodge, a solemn march was most exquisitely performed by Brother Thomson, P.G. Organist. The ordinary business of the province having been transacted, an anthem was sung by the professional Brethren, and the Lodge adjourned at four o'clock, for

THE BANQUET.

Upwards of a hundred Brethren were present, and rose to receive them, the P.G. Organist, Brother Thompson, performing appropriate music. The Assembly-room was laid out with two parallel tables, and an upper one transversely, at which we observed, in the chair, the R.W.P.G.M., Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq.; R.W.D.P.G.M., John Drinkwater, Esq.; V.W.P.G.C, Rev. G. Robinson; R.W.D.P.G.M. of Cheshire, Finchett Maddock, Esq.; P.G. Swordbearer, James Aspinall, Esq.; V.W.P.G. Secretary, James Norris, Esq.; P.G.M.C., J. Molineux, Esq.; V.W.P.G. Treasurer, Lewis Samuel, Esq.; P.G. Poursuivant, P. Greenall, Esq.; P.G. Architect, C. Rampling, Esq.;

P.G. Standard Bearer, J. Naegili, Esq., and several other Grand Officers and visitors. "Praise the Lord" was then sung in very excellent style.

The dinner being over, "Non nobis Domine" was sung by the professional Brethren.

Brother WOODWARD, acting for the P.G. Pursuivant, gave

"The Queen and the Craft." Anthem—"God save the Queen."

"The Queen Dowager, and other branches of the Royal Family." Glee—"Hail, smiling morn!"

"The Duke of Sussex, the Grand Master of the Order of Freemasonry." Glee—"Push the red wine about."

"The Earl of Durham, Pro-G.M." Song—"The rose shall cease to blow."

The Rev. G. ROBINSON, V.W.P.G. Chaplain, then rose, and stated, that, owing to indisposition, he feared he could not make himself distinctly heard at the extreme end of the room, and that he scarcely possessed the faculty of giving effect to the announcement of the toast before him. It had, however, fallen to his lot to offer it, and it related to his and their own most excellent friend the Provincial Grand Master, Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq.—(great cheering). He knew, and his Brethren all knew, that their P.G.M., as a Mason, in every respect stood pre-eminent—(cheers). He would name him as an example in discharging all those moral obligations which adorn the human character.—(cheers). As a Mason, a gentleman, and a magistrate—indeed, in every public capacity—he always stood forward for the public good—(cheers). Knowing these things, and having such a man at their head, Freemasonry could not be what some ignorant persons imagined—occasional meetings held merely for convivial parties, and without any good motive—(cheers). He need not attach any further eulogium to the name of their R.W.P.G.M.—in fact, it was unnecessary, and he would at once propose

"Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, R.W.P.G.M., for Lancashire."

The toast was responded to in the most enthusiastic manner, with Masonic honours.

Glee—"If sadly thinking."

LE GENDRE N. STARKIE, Esq. observed that he could scarcely find words to express in adequate language the feelings with which he was then animated. The flattering testimony they had heard of his character, from his rev. friend and Brother, was certainly of the most gratifying nature, more particularly in reference to his duties as a Mason—(cheers). With regard to his conduct generally, he had, he trusted, endeavoured to pursue one straightforward path, and he hoped he should always do so. It might be thought by some that he was somewhat old-fashioned in his notions, but he entertained principles to which he had been attached from his youth; they were taught in his early days, and whether they related to Freemasonry, or to the existing laws of his country, he would always act up to them as became an English gentleman—(cheering). There was an old motto which most of them would remember, *fiat justitia ruat cælum*; it was one he acted upon in observing the laws of his forefathers, because he considered them to be the best bulwarks of British liberty and British freedom—(cheers). Of his rev. friend, who had mentioned his name so flatteringly, he could not speak too highly. His life was that of a good man, and would be perfected in conformity with those principles which united all the Brethren so firmly—(cheers). The P.G.M. concluded amidst most enthusiastic cheering.

The next toast was by the P.G.M., who stated that it was a source of much regret and disappointment that they were deprived of the presence of a distinguished nobleman, whose kindness and courtesy are so much appreciated; one who had led British troops to victory, and whose fame would live for succeeding generations—(cheers). He would propose
“ Lord Viscount Combermere, R.W.P.G.M. for Cheshire. The Cheshire Hero.”

The toast was received with enthusiastic applause, accompanied with Masonic honours.

FINCHETT MADDOCK, Esq., R.W.D.G.M., Cheshire, rose to acknowledge the toast. He trusted, he said, he should not incur the imputation of intrusion in briefly addressing them, when the name of Lord Viscount Combermere was mentioned, whose health they had drank so flatteringly. He was quite sure that it would be a circumstance of the most gratifying nature to that nobleman that the Brethren present should so enthusiastically welcome his name; and, before the setting of another sun, he (Brother Maddock) would communicate to Lord Combermere their happy approval of his Masonic duties—(cheering).

Song—“ Friend of the Brave.”

LE G. N. STARKIE, Esq. again rose and proposed the next toast; which he was sure they would all respond to cheerfully. A gentleman whose general attention and kindness they had all experienced, and to whom they were about to present a testimonial of their esteem, which, he trusted, would descend to his children and his children's children—(cheers). He would propose

“ John Drinkwater, Esq., R.W.D.P.G.M.”

Drank with the honours.

Brother DRINKWATER said, that after sixteen years presiding over the province as D.P.G.M., he was never more gratified than upon the present occasion, when his health was so enthusiastically drank. His duty, as they were aware, was a very onerous one, and sometimes disagreeable; it was to him, therefore, a source of the greatest pleasure that all the Lodges should have come forward so voluntarily to express their approval of his services by offering him a testimonial, which should indeed be handed down to his children and his children's children. Upon no occasion had he greater pleasure than in meeting them that day. So much harmony and brotherly love existed, not only then, but generally throughout the year. It was a most gratifying instance of the good feeling which prevailed among Masons, that not a single complaint had been brought before him, in his official capacity, upon which he had to give judgment—(cheers). This circumstance shewed the beauty of the principle upon which Freemasonry rested—(cheers). He defied them to shew him any society in which there existed so much unanimity as amongst Masons—(great cheering). He had to congratulate them on the flourishing state of the Order; it was not only progressing in a very pleasant and agreeable manner, but it was increasing in numbers and respectability—advancing, indeed, in a greater degree than ever he had known it since he had the honour of being a Mason—(great cheering). The spread of the principles of Masonry would be the means of putting down all the asperity and rancorous feelings that now distract society, whether political or religious. He should remember, to the latest day of his life, the kindness they had shewn him; and before concluding, he could not but advert to a very pleasing circumstance which had that day occurred, viz., the formation of a Fund of Benevolence, by contri-

butions from each member of the various Lodges within the province, whereby they would be enabled to grant assistance to deserving applicants. Brother Drinkwater concluded amidst the warmest plaudits.

Glee—"Life's a Bumper."

LE GENDRE N. SPARKIE, Esq., proposed the next toast. He remarked that there was one near him upon whose venerable head the winter of years had rested, and whose name in connexion with Freemasonry would be always revered. He would give the health of

"Brother Finchett Maddock, R.W.D.P.G.M., for Cheshire."

Brother MADDOCK returned thanks. He was sensible of the honour they had conferred, which he should remember the longest day he lived. (Cries of hear, hear.) He should never forget the kindness of the Freemasons of Liverpool, and which he had met with more particularly in that room. The acquaintance, it is true, had been short, but it had excited the most lively feeling of regard—(cheers). Allusion had been made to his grey hairs; he had been thirty years a Mason; he had had the honour of arriving at the highest point a Freemason could arrive at, and this was the mark of regard they had been pleased to show towards him—(great cheering). He remarked when they last met, that allusion had been made by their excellent friend and Brother, Drinkwater, to the key-stone at Warrington Bridge, that it might be emblematical of the union that existed between the two counties—(cheers). He thanked them cordially for the manner in which they had received his name—(great cheering). Glee—"How happily we meet."

The R.W.D.P.G.M., Brother Drinkwater, then rose and said, that by permission of the R.W.P.G.M., he would propose the health of a distinguished individual who had been recently initiated into Freemasonry, and whose name, but for that circumstance, could not have been mentioned in that Lodge; a gentleman who, by his assiduity, perseverance, and talent, had been raised to the highest station in that town, he meant his worthy and esteemed friend and Brother, Joshua Walmsley, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool—(loud cheers). And he had no doubt but that if he (the mayor) used the same diligence and attention in his Masonic pursuits as he had in other matters, and carried into effect the principles thereby inculcated, they would soon see him invested with the highest honours which the Order could confer—(great applause). Further preface to the toast was useless, he would therefore propose the health of

"Joshua Walmsley, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool." Glee—"Let Masonry from pole to pole."

The R.W.P.G.M. then gave

"The Provincial Senior and Junior Grand Wardens."

The V.W.P.S.G.W. returned thanks in a very neat speech. Song by J. Molineux.

The R.W.P.G.M. then observed that he had sincere gratification in proposing to their notice the name of a very distinguished Brother. He would propose

"The V. W. Provincial Grand Chaplain." Glee—"The Red-Cross Knight."

The Provincial Grand Chaplain returned thanks. Although labouring under indisposition, which materially affected his voice and hearing, it did not affect his heart. The Rev. gentleman sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

The R.W.P.G.M. remarked, that a treasure was a very good thing,

but a treasurer in office was better, and he should propose the health of
 “The Provincial Grand Treasurer, Brother Lewis Samuel.”

Brother LEWIS SAMUEL returned thanks in exceedingly appropriate terms.

The R. W. D. P. G. M. then said he had the greatest delight in proposing the next toast. Since he had had the pleasure of appointing the present Provincial G. Secretary, he had never found him absent from his post; and the Brethren present could testify to the very admirable manner in which the business of the Provincial Grand Lodge had been conducted that day—(cheers). He would propose the health of

“The Provincial Grand Secretary.”

Brother NORRIS returned thanks. He said he was afraid that, in the warmth of his kind feelings, the R. W. D. P. G. M. had considerably over-rated his services as Provincial G. Secretary. It was true that the duties of the office were at times rather heavy, but he had always had the greatest pleasure in performing them. In the cause of Masonry he would never cease to use his utmost exertions. He could not but feel deeply indebted to the Brethren present for the cordial reception they had given to his name, a testimonial more than compensating for any personal exertions he might have used in his official career. As “the hope of reward sweetens labour,” so he then enjoyed, after his labours of the past year were ended, the fruition of reward in their kind approbation—(cheers). Before he sat down, he would claim his official privilege of proposing the next toast; but as its merits were so well known to all the Brethren present, it would be useless for him to say more than that he, as Provincial G. Secretary, gave the health of

“The ladies”—(great applause). Glee—“Sleep, gentle lady.”

“The Provincial G. Officers.”

Brother JAMES ASPINALL, V. W. P. G. Registrar, returned thanks in an excellent speech, replete with Masonic feeling.

Song—“Wine,” by Brother Dodd, very happily.

“Prov. Grand Stewards.”

“Masters and Wardens of Lodges.”

Brother JOSEPH HESS returned thanks. He said, as W. M. of the Senior Lodge, he had again the pleasure of returning thanks for the very handsome manner in which they had been pleased to notice the Masters and Wardens of Lodges in that province. And he thought that the prosperous and flourishing state of Freemasonry in that county might be mainly attributed to the attention paid by them to the duties of their office. He begged to assure them that no exertions should be wanting on his part to further the kindly feelings which seemed to subsist between the different Lodges in that town—(cheers).

Glee—“Mynheer Van Dunck.”

Several other toasts were proposed, after which the Provincial Grand Officers left the Assembly-room, and the meeting separated.

NORTHAMPTON, *June 24.*—The Lodge of Merit, 687, was constituted this day. Particulars reached us too late for insertion.

NORTH WALSHAM, *May 4.*—Little doing: so, for want of work, we have patronised the actors. “The play’s the thing!”

HAMPSHIRE—WINCHESTER, *June 18.*—The Provincial Grand Lodge was holden at the Castle, at the city of Winchester, on Thursday, the 18th June; was opened for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the church of St. Maurice, and the annual provincial business.

The Lodge was opened at half-past nine o’clock A. M.

Divine service was performed, and the Provincial Grand Chaplain delivered the discourse, after which the Brethren proceeded to the site of the sacred edifice, when the R.W.D.P. Grand Master, laid the first stone.

After the business of the day, the Brethren dined together at the White Hart.

GOSPORT, *May 9.*—The Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Lodge of Harmony, 387, dined together at the Roebuck tavern, on Thursday last, to celebrate the revival of Masonry in this town, which may chiefly be attributed to the strenuous exertions of the Worshipful Master, Brother George Adams. On this auspicious occasion, they were honoured by the company of the D.P.G.M., Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., and the Brethren of the Phoenix Lodge, Portsmouth; Royal Sussex Lodge, Portsea; and several Brethren from Southampton and other places. The W.M. of the Lodge of Harmony very ably presided, and contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the comfort and enjoyment of the assembled votaries “of the mystic tie,” and Brothers Hewitt and W. N. Beattie filled the Senior and Junior Warden’s chairs with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the meeting.

CHUDLEIGH.—There was a goodly gathering of the clan Masonic, to do full honour to the retirement of Brother Captain Powney from the chair, on which occasion he received the well-merited compliment of an elegant Past Master’s jewel. Captain Dickson succeeds him as Master, and is in every respect worthy his esteemed predecessor. It could be wished that a little more independence generally prevailed, but, perhaps, under circumstances, things are pretty well as they are.

A most affecting instance of the value of Freemasonry was exhibited at this meeting: a Dutch captain was present who had recently sustained the danger of shipwreck, and the loss of every thing but a sick wife and child. Our correspondent writes feelingly upon this matter—hear him. “Our abused Order—our insulted Order (I may not say by whom abused and insulted—for, in high places, truth is treason)—raised a subscription, dried the tears of sorrow, and made a heart glad that was bowed down by despair.” Brother Dennis Moore may be proud of his effort in favour of charity.

A Royal Arch Chapter was afterwards held, at which there was an exaltation and several propositions.

YEOVIL.—“The profane world” are chuckling at the London escape; but let us put the saddle on the right horse, and we may ride through all our difficulties in a canter. The beautiful West is too noble a Masonic district to become a laggard in principle. It should set an example, and not want to follow.—*Extract from Correspondence.*

TAUNTON—CHAPTER OF SINCERITY, No. 237.—On Wednesday, the 6th of May, a Chapter was held for change of officers, when E.C. Robert Leigh was continued for another year in the chair of the first Principal. E.C. James Ash was advanced to the second chair as H. E.C. Charles Haseler, was elected to the third chair, J.

On Monday, the 25th of May, the above elected officers were duly installed in their respective chairs by E.C. Robert Leigh, Z., assisted by E.C. Eales White and the Rev. Francis Warre, Past First Principals, in strict conformity with them, now established by the Supreme Grand Chapter. Brother John Cridlan Egan, a member of the Taunton Lodge, was duly exalted.

The Companions are anxious to know if there is any immediate hope

of an improved edition of the laws of the R.A. Chapter, coming from the S.G.C. The Taunton Chapter is properly sensible of the services rendered by Companion R. Leigh during the promulgation of the Grand Chapter, and also for his continuous exertions to renovate it.

May 20, (329).—The Lodge met numerously, and the supper was well attended. The health of Col. Tynte was received with the usual approbation; and the health of Dr. Crucefix, and success to him, was welcomed with enthusiasm.

BARNSTAPLE, May 13.—The Rev. Dr. Carwithen, Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the county of Devon, (in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Provincial Grand Master,) held the annual meeting of the Order at the Barnstaple Loyal Lodge, 312. The occasion attracted a very large concourse of persons. On the preceding evening, and before nine o'clock in the morning, the Lodge was thrown open to the public, and hundreds gratified themselves with a sight of the furniture and decorations. The procession was advertised for eleven o'clock; but the anxious crowds (amounting to some thousands) were kept in waiting until nearly one, when the Brethren walked in order through Cross Street, High Street, Joy Street, Boutport Street, and Paternoster Row, to the church.

Arrived at the church, the Masonic hymn was chaunted in fine style by professional singers from Exeter. The church was well filled by a most respectable audience. The devotional service was performed by the Rev. Wm. Carwithen, rector of Challacombe, and son of the Deputy Grand Master.

The devotional service being concluded, the P.G. Chaplain of Devon, the Rev. John Russell, preached an eloquent sermon, selecting for his text the 2nd verse of the 6th chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians:—“Bear ye one another’s burden, and so fulfil the law of Christ.” The discourse was appropriate and exceedingly well delivered, replete with good moral sentiment, clothed in choice and beautiful language; interspersed with laudatory allusions to the Order. He noticed first the evidence by which the divine origin of the gospel was supported; the benevolence of its design, and its adaptation to the necessities of man: was he guilty? the gospel presented an all-sufficient atonement. Was he a moral agent, yet lapsed and degenerate? the gospel revealed to him a divine influence, whence he derived both the will and the power to perform its precepts. And as a social being, the gospel informed him how best he might contribute to the happiness of his kind. If the influence of the gospel were paramount and universal, earth would be paradise restored: natural evil might, indeed, exist; but, in the total absence of moral evil,—turbulent passions, inordinate desires, conscious guilt,—each would feel his brother’s care, and all would study to alleviate the ills which flesh is heir to. Some might imagine the picture only a dream of fancy; but it was far more; it was a blessed reality in the distant prospect; prophecy clearly pointed to it, and the era of its fulfilment was hastening. Akin to this happy state of things was the Order of Masonry: the precepts of the gospel were universally the obligations of Masonry. So far from containing aught that was inconsistent with the gospel, the love of the brotherhood, the fear of God, and the honour of the Queen, were three of the brightest jewels of Masonry—three of its richest ornaments—three of its first and leading principles. In apostolic days, all were not Israel who were of Israel, neither

in these later times were all Christians who professed the gospel; nor was it a stigma on Masonry that the ill conduct of some of its adherents disgraced a good profession; the Order remained uncorrupted, and every unworthy brother, whether high or low, committed a three-fold offence; he disgraced himself, brought dishonour on the community to which he belonged, and hindered its profitable progress in the world. Reverting to his text, he descanted on the mutual obligations which we owe to each other, and enforced by argument and by examples from scripture, the duty of all to sympathise with the afflicted, and to administer, according to their ability, to relieve the infirmities which are incident to our common nature. He quoted the two local institutions for which he was privileged to plead,—the Infirmary and the Dispensary,—highly commended their design, gave a statistical detail of the benefits they had conferred on the neighbourhood, and energetically pressed them upon the benevolent and liberal support of his congregation.

To conclude the service the choir sang an anthem; and at the door a collection was made, amounting to 23*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.*, for the joint benefit of the North Devon Infirmary, and the Barnstaple and North Devon Dispensary.

The Brethren afterwards dined together at the Golden Lion Hotel; and we are told the evening was spent in the harmony and good fellowship which distinguish the Craft.—*North Devon Journal.*

ALCESTER—APOLLO LODGE, April 15, 1840.—A Lodge of Emergency having been summoned to meet at Birmingham, for the purpose of receiving into Masonry two friends of our true-hearted Brother Blumenthal, and the Reverend F. Palmer, W.M., incumbent of Alcester, having kindly undertaken to preside, a list of choice souls assembled to salute him. The venerable Pastor was assisted by our indefatigable friends, Brothers Ribbans and Lloyd, in such a manner as to imprint a very favourable impression upon the minds of those who were brought to Light. Nothing could surpass the ardent desire of the Rev. Brother to make all around him happy; and it is but justice to say that the accommodations afforded by Brother Banks were replete with every comfort.

ALCESTER—APOLLO LODGE, May 13, 1840.—The Reverend W.M. of the Apollo, having delegated to our Brother Ribbans the authority to hold a regular Lodge for the purpose of *passing* Bros. Ratcliff and Harris we are happy to say that the meeting was one of order, peace, and harmony. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Brother Ribbans thus addressed the *Craftsmen*:—

“The Brethren assembled on this interesting occasion congratulate you on your advancement to the second step in Freemasonry. The *real* meaning, and not the outward signs, is what every true and good Brother regards; the qualifications of the mind are what the genuine Craftsman aims at, and from daily improvement in knowledge and virtue, a daily advancement will follow in social intercourse. I will not go over the several duties of a Freemason, suffice for the present to say, that a good man makes the best Mason, and, consequently, the happiest man. As you advance, you will experience in your Masonic duties a conviction of this value, and you will reflect no greater honour on us by such conviction than you will upon yourself. We now recommend to you the pursuit of every moral virtue, taking as your foundation-stone the inspired writings of old, carefully to study the exact and spiritual defi-

tion of every emblem of our Order. These are designed to illustrate certain virtues, and if carefully observed, will exalt your sentiments, and preserve your respect and regard for Masonry. It is absolutely necessary that you adhere most strictly to all the rules and regulations laid down in our Constitutions; and in all your visits to Masonic assemblies, we implore of you to preserve such dignity of deportment and sentiment as shall reflect honour on your Mother Lodge. Be careful, my Brethren, never to provoke offences; but in all cases, decide with integrity, caution with charity, and rebuke with mercy. I next advise you to offer your sentiments so as to study to improve the talents entrusted to your keeping, and to shew to all that the Grand Geometrician is in your thoughts, and the love of man in your hearts. I would have you, as far as your means will permit, and your inclination suggest, ever to be the foremost in "visiting the fatherless and widow in affliction," in contributing to the wants of others; and above all things, while engaged in these pious acts, to keep yourselves 'unspotted from the world.' Such is your duty as Craftsmen, and this duty you are now destined to observe, by the most trying and impressive engagements."

BATH.—On Tuesday, May the 5th, the officers and members of the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 61, Bath, accompanied by many visiting Brethren from the adjoining provinces, proceeded by one of Brother Parker's boats (engaged for the purpose) to the Claverton Hotel, to celebrate the natal day of their Patron, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Upon landing, the Brethren were received by a salute of one-and-twenty guns, most admirably effected by W. J. Lord, and his pupils, of Combe Villa Academy. The day being fine, it may be readily imagined that the beautiful scenery which this romantic spot presents to the eye on every side contributed greatly to heighten the enjoyment of an excursion, the object of which was to unite business with pleasure.—*Bath Journal*, May 11.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—The cause of Freemasonry continues to flourish throughout the county, and its influence is extending into the adjoining shires. Several of the independent gentlemen of the county have lately been initiated, and give the Royal Order their warmest support. The Cambrian Lodge is to be constituted at the Mariner's Inn, Haverfordwest, early in July, and it is expected to be one of the grandest Masonic doings ever witnessed in the neighbourhood. Colonel Scourfield is to be the Master, Brother Millar Senior Warden, and Brother Begoun Junior Warden. Brother Parry is to conduct the Installation, and Brother Thomas has been solicited to act as Master of the Ceremonies. Brother Mott, W.M., and the members of the St. David's Lodge, and Brother Edwards, W.M., and the Brethren of the Loyal Welsh Lodge, purpose assisting at the ceremony. There will be a procession to church, when Bros. Blexham and Bickerstaff, Chaplains, will officiate. The zeal with which the affairs of the Craft are conducted in Pembrokeshire is proverbial, and to emulate their noble conduct, several of the inhabitants of Carmarthen are about being initiated in the Pembrokeshire Lodges, for the purpose of establishing a new Lodge in that town. We wish them every success.

BIRMINGHAM.—Nothing evinces success in a cause more than increase of popularity, and nothing confirms a good cause so much as the approbation and sanction of the wise and prudent. In Birmingham, the

metropolis of the midland counties, Masonry, until lately, had been confined to very few, indeed, so sluggish was its existence that for months, we might say, years, one of the then existing two Lodges was not fairly opened. Such a zest, however, has been manifested as to produce the most favourable opinion of the Craft by the "popular world," and to lead to quite a new era in the annals of Masonry in the province of Warwickshire. Brother Ribbans's year of office was one of exhaustless exertion, and extreme difficulty, and his efforts and success were unparalleled in the annals of provincial Masonry—he has nobly done his duty, and it now remains for others to do theirs.

The following resolution was passed, with unanimous acclamation, at one of the fullest meetings of the St. Pauls' Lodge, on the retirement of Brother Ribbans from the chair:—

"That the grateful thanks of this Lodge are due, and are hereby given to Brother Ribbans, for the unremitting attention he has manifested to his duties as Worshipful Master, and that this Lodge has great cause for congratulation in the increase of its members during his year of office."

The receipts for the year at the audit declared nearly 200*l*.

June 18.—This morning the first stone of the new clerical hospital, about to be erected in the neighbourhood of the town, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen and the Queen Dowager, was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl Howe, in the presence of a numerous assemblage, including most of the gentry and influential inhabitants of Birmingham and its vicinity. The project for founding a second hospital here originated with the Rev. Chancellor Law, the enlightened and liberal patron of the Royal School of Medicine, and of other institutions. With respect to the necessity felt for the establishment of a second hospital, it is only necessary to state, that hospital was opened in 1779, when the population did not exceed 50,000, while the number of inhabitants at this present time amounts to nearly, if indeed it does not exceed, 200,000.

The spot selected for the site of the proposed new hospital is considered by medical men the most salubrious quarter, being in Bath-row, about half a mile westward of the town: the old General Hospital being situated to the eastward.

Amongst the list of subscribers and benefactors, including most of the nobility of this and the adjoining counties, who have contributed to the new institution, it would be an act of injustice not to mention the name of the Rev. Dr. Marneford, who has contributed towards its funds the magnificent donation of 1,000*l*. Amongst its other benefactors are the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lyttelton, the Rev. Chancellor Law, 200*l*., Dr. Johnstone, 100*l*., J. E. Percy, Esq., Warley Hall, 100*l*., with numerous donors for smaller sums. The institution has some features of equal novelty and utility, on which, however, we have not room to dilate.

The laying of the first stone of the institution was hailed by the inhabitants as a deeply interesting and important event in the history of the town, and which was accordingly celebrated by a public breakfast in the Town Hall, at which Earl Howe presided. On this occasion about three hundred gentlemen were present, including, with the public authorities, a large number of the clergy and most respectable inhabitants. The officers of the regiment of Scots Greys, stationed in Birmingham, were

present as guests, and the galleries being filled with ladies, the hall presented a very brilliant and imposing appearance.

Breakfast being concluded about one o'clock, a procession was formed, which left the hall in grand Masonic order, the whole of the streets through which it passed being lined with spectators.

On arriving at the ground the scene presented a very animated appearance, and, although not less than ten thousand persons were present, not the slightest accident occurred. Silence having been proclaimed, the Rev. Dr. Martle invoked the Divine blessing on the work in which they were about to engage.

The superintendent of the works then presented the plan and specifications of the hospital to the noble earl, who proceeded to perform the ceremony with the customary formalities, saying at its conclusion—"I thus lay the first stone of the Queen's Hospital of Birmingham, and may the Great Giver of All Good, and the Great Architect of the Universe, bless the work thus happily commenced, and bring it to a happy conclusion." Three hearty cheers were then given, the band playing the national anthem, "God save the Queen." Various gold, silver, and other coins, were deposited in a glass case beneath the stone, which bore the following inscription:—"This stone of a new hospital, to be called the Queen's Hospital, in union with the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery at Birmingham, was laid by the Right Honourable Richard Earl Howe, assisted by the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, on the 18th day of June, A.D., 1840, and in the third year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria.—Bateman and Drury, architects."

The building will consist of two principal wings, to be called, after the royal patronesses of the institution, the "Victoria" and the "Ade-laide," and will contain upwards of 150 beds.

At the close of the ceremony the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, *B.D.*, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, delivered a masterly address to the assembly, congratulating them on the commencement of the great and good undertaking, in which they had that day been engaged. After referring in eloquent language, to the glorious anniversary on which they were assembled (the 18th of June) the reverend gentleman said—"Upon such occasions I must not forget—and, remembering, must not withhold—what I am sure your patriotism and piety will have anticipated, I mean the expression of our thanks and praises to Divine Providence for the merciful deliverance which the arm of the Lord, outstretched to prevent and powerful to save, has vouchsafed to our Sovereign Queen Victoria, the Sovereign of our country and the Queen of our affections. May our rescued Queen and her royal consort, Prince Albert, the partaker of her danger and deliverance—may they continue in health, peace, joy, and honour; may they live long and happy on earth, and after death obtain everlasting life and a glorious immortality." The assembly responded to the prayer by a loud and fervent "Amen!"

The procession, having again formed, returned in the same order to the Town Hall, where they separated. Altogether the day has been celebrated in Birmingham as one of general rejoicing.

YORK.—On Monday last, the 18th May, the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, P.G.M. for the West Riding, held his Provincial Grand Lodge in the spacious and splendid room of the New Corn Exchange, Wakefield, on which occasion a large assemblage of the members of the

Craft took place. After the business of the Lodge was concluded, the Brethren dined together under the presidency of their Grand Master, after which the evening was spent in high conviviality.—*York Herald*, May 23, 1840.

HECKMONDWIKE, *March 16.*—The foundation stone of a new Blanket Hall, to be erected at Heckmondwike, was laid with Masonic honours.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, P.G.M., assisted by Charles Lee, Esq., D.P.G.M., and attended by upwards of 150 Brethren of the Order, from the district of West Yorkshire, who came in procession with music and banners from the Amphibious Lodge, at Millbridge, having been met by the committee, merchants, and friends. Stages for the accommodation of the ladies were erected near the site of the building, and the interest excited in this important manufacturing district, of which Heckmondwike is the centre, caused a large assemblage of spectators. The procession arrived on the ground about one o'clock, at which time the scene was exceedingly animated and imposing. His lordship having deposited in the stone a glass bottle, containing the present coins of the realm, some medals, the *Leeds Intelligencer* and *Leeds Mercury* of the 14th inst., and a written account of the way in which the building was to be erected, with the names of the Committee attached, a brass plate was inserted, engraved with the following inscription, which was read aloud:—

“The first stone of this Blanket Hall was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, P.G.M., of West Yorkshire, and was erected in shares, by the merchants frequenting the market at Heckmondwike, March 16, 1840.—Perkin and Backhouse, architects.”

The stone was then lowered into its place, and after the usual Masonic forms were gone through, the address was given by the Rev. Charles Clapham, D.P.G.C.

The dinner, at three o'clock, was laid out in the National School, and the appearance of the room when all had assembled, was really splendid. There were two tables the length of the room, with a cross table at the top. His lordship, who had kindly consented to take the chair, was supported on his right by Charles Lee, Esq., the Hon. and Rev. Philip Saville, William Taylor, Esq., &c.; and on his left were seated the Rev. Charles Clapham, D.P.G.C., the Rev. Dr. Senior, of Batley, P.G.M.C., the Rev. Andrew Cassels, Vicar of Batley, and the Rev. William Battersby, Perpetual Curate of Heckmondwike. The Vice-Chair was ably filled by Henry Oates, Esq., of Heckmondwicke, and Thomas Crossley, Esq. of Leeds, was the Vice at the other table. The Rev. William Battersby was requested to ask a blessing; and the company did ample justice to the good things set before them.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, CANONGATE KILWINNING LODGE.—The sessional labours of this Lodge closed in the beginning of May, after a season of considerable interest and improvement, with at least the average accession of new members admitted into Masonry, besides joining Brethren of British and foreign Lodges. During no season has the zeal and attendance of the principal office-bearers been more exemplary; and those who regretted, deeply the loss of their late lamented Master, Bro. Henry Jardine, have reason to congratulate themselves and the Craft that they have found one so worthy to fill his place. Of Brother Aytoun, the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning may be justly proud. After a year's probation, he has more than fulfilled the highest expectations which could have been formed of him or any Brother. Judgment, gentleness, decision, and ingenuousness, in all his doings and sayings, have rendered him alike esteemed and respected, both as a man and as a Mason. It is possible, indeed, that his disinterested devotion is not sufficiently appreciated by the many, or passes unobserved; for, with the characteristic unobtrusiveness of true talent and worth, he is as slow to display his Masonic merits, as his individual accomplishments. Much good may yet be anticipated by the continuance of Brother Aytoun's rule.

Brother Deans having resigned the Secretaryship of the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, the R.W. Master Brother Aytoun appointed Brother Gibson (nephew of Sir James Gibson Craig) to act in his stead until a general election. The thanks of the Brethren were at the same time voted to Brother Deans, for the able, excellent, and worthy manner in which he had discharged the duties of his situation, during the course of several not un-eventful years in the annals of the Lodge. Without disparagement to any former functionaries, it may be justly affirmed, that the accession of Brother Deans to the Secretaryship gave a new and important impulse to Masonic discipline and practice.

ST. DAVID'S LODGE.—On Tuesday, February 18, the members of this Lodge held a festive meeting, at which deputations from different Lodges attended. Brother Thomas Miller, Past Master, presided. The dormant Masonic grade called the *Royal Order*, it may be observed, has recently been renewed by the admission into its body of a number of the members of St. David's Lodge. This Order or degree has long continued in high esteem on the Continent, where the Lodges originally received it from Scotland.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 1.—This Chapter held some time ago a convivial assembly, Companion Alexander Deuchar on the throne, as First Principal. A visiting deputation from the Canongate Kilwinning Chapter were present. It was remarked that there has not been a single social meeting of the *Templar* Priory for years; owing to the want of a proper *esprit de corps*.

Brother W. E. Aytoun has lately accepted the office of Prior of the Canongate Kilwinning Templars. Hopes may therefore be entertained of a revival in this department, under the auspices of the historian of the chivalrous Cœur-de-Lion.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.—On Wednesday, June 17, the Grand Lodge of Scotland assembled for the purpose of addressing her Majesty

upon her recent providential escape from the treasonable attempt upon her Majesty's life,—the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Grand Master, in the chair. On proposing the address his lordship stated, that while all classes were vieing with each other in expressing their sentiments of loyalty and esteem upon the present occasion, he was sure the Freemasons of Scotland, whose bond was that of Brotherly love to all men, would not be behind in showing their attachment to our beloved Sovereign, especially at a time which loudly called for the sympathy of all her subjects, and their gratitude to Providence for saving her Majesty from the hands of an assassin. He had therefore lost no time in calling the Brethren together, to submit the propriety of forwarding the address, which was unanimously agreed to, and was directed to be forwarded to the Earl of Dalhousie, Past Grand Master, for presentation. Thanks were voted to his lordship for thus anticipating the wishes of the Brethren, by affording them an opportunity of expressing their regard and devotion to our youthful Queen.

CELTIC MASONIC LODGE.—On Tuesday, the 31st of March, the Celtic Masonic Lodge held their annual ball in the Calton Rooms, which were tastefully decorated with Masonic devices. The Brethren were dressed in their full highland costume, and the ladies wore tartan scarfs, out of compliment to the Lodge. The dancing was kept up till an early hour, under the spirited music of M-Kenzie's band; and rarely have we witnessed such a display of beauty, brilliancy, and happy festivity.

LEITH.—Amid the increasing trade of the port, both as regards shipping and buildings, we are glad to notice a spirit of revival in the Masonic department. Since the foundation-stone of the Mariner's Church here was laid, under the auspices of the Lord Provost and Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Canongate and Leith, Leith and Canongate Lodge, has added considerably to its numbers, by admitting members, comprehending some of the oldest and most influential merchants of the town, and not a few of the mariners who occasionally visit our port. In keeping with this spirit of improvement, a convivial meeting was announced for Tuesday evening, April 7th, which came off in the Lodge-room, Constitution Street, with great *éclat*. Besides a full attendance of the Brethren of the Lodge, deputations from six of the Edinburgh Lodges attended the meeting, viz. the St. David's, headed by Brother Douglas; St. Andrew's, headed by Brother Simpson; St. James's, headed by R.W.M. Ramage; St. Stephen's, headed by R.W.M. Reid; Defensive Band, headed by R.W.M. Colquhoun; and the Edinburgh and Leith Celtic, headed by R.W.M. Donaldson. The chair was occupied by the R.W.M. of the Lodge, Brother Gaylor, who performed the duties with true Masonic zeal; and although the toasts were chiefly of a Masonic nature, "The City of Edinburgh and its Improvements," with "Success to the Port of Leith," were not forgotten. A number of excellent songs added much to the harmony of the evening. The company, which was above a hundred, separated at twelve o'clock, after an evening of high festive enjoyment.

LEVEN.—LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW BRIDGE.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new bridge across the river Leven, took place upon Friday the 1st of May, with the usual Masonic solemnities. The Earl of Rothes, R.W. Prov. Grand Master of Fife, officiated on the occasion, assisted by a deputation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, by the Elgin Lodge of Leven, and by depu-

tations from nine different Lodges—from Cupar, Kirkaldy, St. Andrews, Inverkeithing, &c. After the foundation-stone had been laid in the usual manner, thanks were returned to his Lordship by John Peter, jun. Esq. of Kirkland Works, in name of the trustees, when the procession returned to the Gardener's Lodge (the Mason Lodge being too small for the occasion), where about 140 sat down to a splendid dinner, prepared by Mr. Andrew Webster, merchant. The Lodge broke up at a late hour, after having enjoyed a few hours of the greatest conviviality.

THORNHILL, *May 19.*—Monday last was a memorable day in the annals of Thornhill,—occasion, laying the foundation-stone of a new church. Some years ago, the Duke of Buccleuch, upon whom the principal expense will fall, not only cheerfully sanctioned the erection of a new church, but personally pointed out a sunny knoll to the south, that will render the structure highly ornamental to the village, when the present badly situated school-house is removed. Mr. Burn, architect, furnished an elegant plan, and so liberal is his employer, that the expense will not be much under £4,000.

At an early hour in the forenoon, the streets of Thornhill were crowded with strangers from all quarters; the Masons mustered in great force; the St. John's Lodge, Thornhill, is of itself a very powerful Craft, and there were deputations from Cumnock, Sanquhar, Wanlockhead, &c., not forgetting the Queen of the South. At half-past two a procession was formed, and away the party went in lengthened array, preceded or followed by a company of some two thousand spectators. A brass band from Wanlockhead, did the needful well as regards music, and although the weather was decidedly unfavourable, curiosity appeared unchecked from first to last. After the usual preliminaries—deposition of coins and fragments of local history, with libations of corn, wine, and oil—the Rev. Mr. Murray delivered a highly appropriate and impressive prayer, which was listened to, notwithstanding the crowd, with the greatest attention; the Master of St. John's then applied the usual insignia of the mystic tie, and announced that the building had been securely founded amidst the cheering and good wishes of all present. Again the band struck up many a spirit-stirring note, and the procession, after being duly formed, returned in much the same order, the Kilwinning leading on account of their antiquity. At four o'clock the Brethren dined in the Lodge-room, say upwards of a hundred in number, under the auspices of the Right Worshipful Master and his Senior and Junior Wardens. The usual public toasts were given, and various enlivening speeches made.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *April*.—We regret that, owing to some inadvertence, the account of the meeting of Grand Lodge has not reached us. Should it come in time, it will appear in a postscript.

To the Members of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in Ireland.

BRETHREN,—Having received a requisition numerous and respectably signed, requesting of me to convene a meeting of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Ireland, in order to prepare and present an Address to our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen, and her Royal Consort Prince Albert, congratulating them on their providential escape from the late attempt at assassination,

Pursuant to such Requisition, I do hereby require all and every one of the Members of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Ireland, to assemble and meet together at the Masonic Lodge Rooms, College Green, on Friday next, the 19th instant, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose stated in said Requisition mentioned.

WILLIAM WHYTE,
Deputy Grand Master.

17th of June, 1840.

MASONIC CHARITY SERMON.—There was a tolerably full attendance at St. Mark's church, on Sunday, the 18th of May, when the annual appeal in aid of the Masonic Female Orphan School, was made by the Rev. Daniel Flynn, *A. M.* The Masonic and civic functionaries acted as collectors, and his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Grand Master, with his accustomed liberality, placed his annual donation of 50*l.* upon the plate.

ST. PATRICK'S LODGE.—The Brethren enrolled under Warrant No. 50, assembled at four o'clock, on Thursday, the 21st of May, to the number of sixty-four. After the admission and initiation of three apprentices, Messrs. Kenny, Spait, and Studdart, the immediate object of the meeting was proceeded with, viz, the selection of a Brother to serve the office of Junior Deacon for the next six months, when, after a ballot, the Worshipful Master, James Nixon, Esq., barrister-at-law, declared Captain Knox, late of the 5th Dragoons, the successful candidate. At 7 o'clock the Brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment. The dinner, which consisted of three courses, was the criterion of good taste and prime cookery, and the wines travelled with the conversation, which was enlivened by

“ Humour's chaste sallies, judgment's solid worth.”

The W. M. was supported by the Chaplain, the Rev. Doctor Wall, Sir W. Betham, Lieutenant Burdett, 17th Lancers, Colonel Kenny, Major Brownrig; Past Master Tenison was also present. During the evening

“ Enchanting harmony essay'd its art.”

Several songs, duets, and glees, being given by Bros. M'Grath, Magee, Welsh, Clements, Cronin, and Captain Stevens. Mons. Rudersdorf also performed on the violin a *concerto*, which afforded ample scope for his astonishing powers. We must also mention the amusing exercise of

ability displayed by Brother Leonard in his mock Italian bravura, and other performances, which excited many a hearty laugh. On the whole, we seldom recollect a more harmonious meeting; and Brother Baldwin was, as usual, going from table to table to see that every Brother enjoyed the unalloyed pleasures of the evening.

MASONIC PLAY.—Many have been the occasions on which His Grace the Grand Master of Ireland has patronized and visited the Theatre Royal, Hawkins' Street, Dublin, but in few instances has there been a fuller or more fashionable attendance of visitors for the purpose of assisting in the support of a most praiseworthy charity, than on Wednesday evening, June the 10th, when Power appeared in two of HIS!! favourite characters, which were performed in "aid of the funds for the relief of Distressed Widows and Brethren of the Order." When the curtain drew up the Brethern appeared on the stage in full Craft clothing, and the entire theatrical force came forward and sang the Masonic version of "God save the Queen," which elicited general approbation. After the comedy of "St. Patrick's Eve," Brother Calcraft, of No. 50, attired in the apron and other insignia of the Order, spoke the following address, written by Brother Alfred Howard, of the Victoria, No. 4, with admirable spirit.

" Kind, gen'rous friends, again behold me here,
 To claim th' indulgence of your pitying ear,
 And make once more my annual appeal,
 To you who blandly smile, yet kindly feel—
 Feel for the wants of those whose helpless years,
 And cheeks befurrowed with unnumbered tears,
 Bespeak the sad afflictive hand of need :
 Alas! my Brethren, 'tis for those I plead :
 And with a time-taught confidence implore
 You'll do as oft you've nobly done before.
One ray of sunshine to his wants impart,
 And glad the old and helpless Brother's heart.
 The widow, too, oppressed with years and grief,
 Sues as a suppliant for your kind relief;
 And like the good Samaritan of yore,
 Full well I know the oil and wine you'll pour,
 And salve those wounds how deep soe'er they be,
 With that unfailing styptic—Charity.
 Yet hold—Lord bless me, what am I about?
 I ask a favour, yet imply a doubt.
 How very silly, when before me *there*
 Are ranged the good, the virtuous, the fair;
 Time-honoured names! aye, foremost in the van,
 When Brother seeks relief from Brother man,
 Whose hands obedient to the generous breast,
 Ope with delight to succour the distress'd;
 Whose eyes refulgent with the noble glow
Of God-like pity, willingly bestow
 Whate'er they can to swell the poor man's store,
 And only grieve to think they *could* no more.
 Fair sisters—pri'thee, let me call ye *thus*—
 For, over dear and ever loved by us
 Must those kind beings be, who thus arrayed,
 The cause of virtue to uphold and aid,
 The sad to solace, and the old to cheer,
 Still rally round us here from year to year—

Our warmest, grateful, heartfelt thanks are due,
 Types of divine benevolence, to you!!
 To-night, fair spinsters, in the Farce you'll find
 The author basely vilifies mankind,
 And fain would make us think "a *Happy Man*"
 Cannot be found "from Beersheba to Dan."
 What say you, Bréthren?—Ah! methinks I spy
 Hundreds prepared to give the "deep loud lie."
 And sure if worth and loveliness combined,
 With manners polished, gentle, and refined,
 Can aught contribute to our cup of joy,
 With bliss o'erflowing, and without alloy,
 Then must ye, swains, who now around I see,
 Of all the happy, far the happiest be;
 And be it ever thus—on you, on all
 Assembled here, may Heaven's choice blessings fall,
 Which to insure, let all your actions be
 Based on these words—FAITH, HOPE, and CHARITY!!"

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant (who is a Brother of the Craft) occupied his private box, and seemed much gratified at the Masonic display and animating scene which presented itself on this occasion.

The Stewards, during the evening, were all in their proper places, and seemed each ambitious in adding to the comforts and amusement of their fair sisterhood, and the character of the assemblage.

GRAND MASONIC BALL, *April 24.*—The members of the ancient and honourable order of Freemasons in Dublin gave a ball and supper on Friday evening, in the Rotunda, on a scale of magnificence fully in accordance with the highly respectable station the Order maintains in all parts of the civilised world. The Round-room was hung all round with Masonic banners and emblematic devices; it was brilliantly illuminated by the Hibernian Gas Company, and the floors were chalked with tasteful devices, which soon disappeared when the joyous votaries of Terpsichore commenced their agreeable and healthful exercise. The military quadrille band performed during the evening the most fashionable music, and not the least admired were the old Masonic tunes, "A free and accepted Mason," &c. The ante-room was hung with blue, white, and pink alternately, which gave it a most cheering appearance: in this the stewards, bearing white wands, and attired in gorgeous Masonic costumes of every order, were engaged, and conducted the ladies as they arrived to the throne, where they were severally introduced to the Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, William White, Esq., who filled the place of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, until his Grace's arrival. From nine until near eleven the majority of the company were set down—a number arrived afterwards. The scene the Round-room presented was truly magnificent—the galaxy of beauty, heightened by the most fashionable and attractive dresses, principally of Irish poplin and Limerick lace—the Masonic costumes, heightened by the jewels of the various orders, collars, and aprons, from the Masonic blue to the gorgeous red, and more sombre black. His Grace the Duke of Leinster arrived shortly after eleven, having travelled from Athy, where the noble heir to the house had been entertained by his Grace's tenantry. His arrival was announced by the bands playing "Come, let us prepare." His Grace wore a simple collar and jewel of blue Masonry. He was conducted to the throne by the Worshipful Deputy Grand Master and the Stewards. The following members of the Supreme Grand Council of

Rites were in attendance on his Grace:—J. Norman, Grand Insp. General Vice-Pres., &c., John Fowler, K.H. Grand Insp. General, Grand Chan., &c., William Rigby, K.H.K. Past Grand Deacon, P.M. 2. 620, Thomas Wright, K.H.K. Sun. Grand Secretary, P.M. 4. 50, 141, 620, Rev. T. Flynn, K.H. Grand Chaplain, G. J. Baldwin, K.H. Junior Grand Warden, W. H. Bracken, P.M. 642, G. W. Creighton, Grand W. No. 2, William Gibton, P.M. 4, 55, Edward Moore, K.H. M.W. Sov. O.C., Thomas Murphy, K.H. and P.M. 2. 492, 620, Thomas James Quinton, K.H.P.M. 4, William White, K.H. and P.M. 6. Dep. Grand Master Grand Lodge of Ireland, Benedict Arthur Yeates, Godfrey Brereton, K.H., James Chittick, &c. &c.

After his Grace had taken his seat on the throne, the dancing commenced, and was kept up with great spirit and regularity, under the superintendence of Brother Newcombe. The Parisian method of exhibiting by placard the order of dances prevented confusion and loss of time, and the exertions of the director were crowned with success. At one o'clock supper was announced. His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Brethren the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, E. Litton, *M.P.*, Col. King, J. B. West, the High Sheriff Tomlinson and Lady, High Sheriff Faulkner, &c., led the way to the long-room, which was laid out to accommodate at least seven hundred persons at supper. His Grace presided with suitable dignity. On his left sat the Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, on his right the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the High Sheriffs. The supper combined everything to gratify the most fastidious taste. The tables were decorated superbly, and reflected the utmost credit on the director, Mr. Ingram. The wines, champagne, &c., were supplied by Brother Joseph White, of Malborough-street, and for richness of flavour and quality left nothing to be desired. Everything was in superabundance, and of the most excellent quality. After supper his Grace the Duke of Leinster proposed the health of the Queen, which was most rapturously received. The healths of the Grand Masters of Masons in England and Scotland were drunk with all Masonic honours. The W. D.G.M. having obtained the Grand Master's permission, in very felicitous terms proposed the health of his Grace the Duke of Leinster. Nothing could exceed the fervency with which this toast was received; the usual Masonic return was most cordially and correctly awarded to it. His Grace briefly returned thanks, and proposed the health of the Deputy Grand Master, who from the zealous and able discharge of his Masonic duties, left him but little to do. After expressing the obligation to his worthy and esteemed Deputy for his earnest attention to benefit the Order, his Grace gave his health. It was responded to with true Masonic fervour, and accompanied with all the honours. The next toast was, "The Lord Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland." This toast was drunk without the usual Masonic honours, his excellency, though Provincial Grand Master of Devon, not having taken part in any Masonic proceedings since his arrival in this country. Shortly after, his Grace left the chair, and the company retired to the enjoyment of the pleasures of the dance. The scene altogether was most brilliant—the attention of the stewards unremitting—every one present seemed gratified and delighted, wishing, no doubt, that a similar evening's enjoyment would be speedily afforded to them. The company did not separate until an advanced hour in this morning.—*Dublin Mail, April 27.*

CORK.—Brother Ribbans, of Edgbaston, the Prov. Grand Senior Deacon for Warwickshire, having presented to the Cork Masonic School for

Female Children, twenty copies of his excellent little work entitled "Doctrines and Duties," the following was agreed upon:—

"At a meeting of the Governors of the Cork Masonic Orphan Asylum, held on the 6th of April, 1840, the Right Worshipful James Lane, Mayor of Cork, in the Chair.

"A letter received through Brother James Morton, W.M., Lodge No. 1, from Brother F. Bolingbroke Ribbans, of Edgbaston, was this day read, which accompanied a gift of twenty copies of his work entitled "Doctrines and Duties," for the use of the inmates of this Asylum, the work having been, according to usage, submitted by the House Committee, to the inspection of the spiritual instructor of the Rev. W. Hall, Rector of Saint Nicholas, and Chancellor of the diocese of Cork and Ross, and his report upon its merits proving highly satisfactory, it is proposed by the Mayor of Cork, and seconded by the Rev. W. Hall, and resolved unanimously, "That the warmest thanks of the Governors be tendered to Brother F. Bolingbroke Ribbans, C.C.C., Cambridge, *F. S. A.*, for his very kind and acceptable donation of twenty copies of the above-named work, for the use of the inmates of the house, a present which the Governors receive with pleasure, being convinced that, under God's blessing, it is eminently calculated, in clear and attractive language, to promote a knowledge of those Holy Scriptures which are able to make wise unto salvation."

The following letter from the children in connexion with the above subject, was then considered.

"Cork Masonic Asylum, Monday, April 6, 1840.

"Will our worthy patrons the Governors, gratify us, by allowing us to work a Masonic apron for our Brother Ribbans, as a very small return for his affection and thoughtfulness for us; and will they be so good as to ask him to wear it for our sakes, that he may remember our gratitude to him.

"Signed, on behalf of the Masonic orphans,

"MARIA BIRD."

Resolved unanimously, that we most cheerfully comply with the above request, and highly approve of it.

(Signed) JAMES LANE, Lodge No. 1,

Mayor of Cork, Chairman.

THOMAS HEWITT, Sec. F.M.O.A.

Brother Ribbans has received from the hands of these little innocent sisters, one of the handsomest aprons we ever saw; and we are quite sure that our Brother will never "clothe" himself without calling to mind the genuine gratitude of the Freemasons' daughters who proposed and worked this emblem of innocence, and this bond of friendship. May he long live to wear it, in health, and happiness, and ease. And here it may not be amiss to inquire, where is the other Institution that can boast a more dignified or more delightful desire to cultivate fraternal affection for each other. We congratulate alike the *First Lodge of Ireland*, and our trust-worthy Brother Ribbans, in this new yet enduring friendship, just formed for each other on the solid basis of a rational and laudable spirit, using the indissoluble cement of pure and disinterested regard, to unite for life, the kindest hearts and best of minds, in the unerring centre of that charity which completes the character of man.

CARLOW LODGE, *March 20.*—A Royal Arch Chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, in Dublin Street, by the Master and the Members of Lodge 116. A deputation from Dublin, consisting of the Grand Secretary for Ireland, John Fowler, Esq., and Dr. Wright, attended by special request. The Chapter was opened at three o'clock in the afternoon, with the usual solemnities, when several candidates, after due examination, were raised to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Masonry. The proceedings closed at nine o'clock, when the Brethren belonging to this high order, twenty in number, adjourned to the club-house, where they entertained the deputation to a sumptuous dinner, consisting of every variety in season, and to abundance of the best champagne, claret, port, sherry, &c. The chair was taken by the Worshipful Master, Benedict Arthur Yates, Esq., of Moone Abbey. Brother Thomas Crawford Butler, the Senior Warden, acted as Vice President. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were proposed :

“ Her most gracious Majesty the Queen.”

“ The Duke of Sussex, the Grand Master of England.”

“ Sir James Forrest, the Grand Master, and the Brethren of Scotland.”

“ The Duke of Leinster, the Grand Master of Ireland.”—Drank with all the honours.

The Chairman next proposed the health of a high and distinguished Mason, “ Dr. Wright,” who had honoured them with his company on that evening, a Brother who was not only well known as a Member of their ancient Order, but as a philanthropist in the true sense of the term—(cheers). The toast was drank with the honours of Masonry.

Brother Wright returned thanks, and after complimenting the Members of Lodge 116, for their zeal and exertions to promote the interests of the Order, he concluded by expressing a hope that he would be afforded an opportunity of dining with them on the 24th of June.

The next toast was—“ The health of the Grand Secretary for Ireland,” who, for half a century, had shed a lustre on the Order, not merely for his services to promote the good of Masonry, which were universally acknowledged, but for his uniform attention to the Lodges throughout the kingdom—(cheers). Few Members of the Order throughout Europe were more beloved or respected; and it was truly gratifying to the Members of Lodge 116 that they had merited his respect and approbation—(cheers.) The toast was received with great cheering, and was drank with all the honours.

Brother Fowler, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks.

Dr. Wright next proposed—“ The health of the Worshipful Master,” upon whose zeal and talents as a Mason he passed a high and deserved eulogium. Drank with the accustomed honours.

The Chairman returned thanks, and concluded by proposing “ the health of the P.M. Brother Simon Clarke,” which was received with cheering, and drank with all the honors.

At twelve o'clock the company separated after spending one of those social and convivial evenings known to Members of the Fraternity, in peace, love, and harmony.—*Carlow Sentinel, March 28.*

CHARLEMONT—DINNER TO GEORGE WILFORD, ESQ.—On Thursday, the 23rd April, a grand entertainment was given in the large Assembly Room, at Mr. Robert Thompson's, in Charlemont, by the Master and members of Masonic Lodge No. 395, to George Wilford, Esq., of Moy, upon the occasion of his departure for America.

At an early hour in the evening the members began to throng the

spacious apartment, which was tastefully and beautifully decorated with festoons and wreaths of evergreens. Some well executed oil paintings were conspicuously exhibited, illustrative of Scripture, such as our first parents in their primeval simplicity, ranging through Eden's peaceful bowers—the general deluge—the Jewish Temple with its porches, &c., and a handsome representation of the venerable Fortification of Charlemont. Immediately behind the chair was a transparency of the sun at high meridian. At eight o'clock dinner was on the table, and was served up in the most sumptuous manner, and reflected infinite credit on Mrs. Thompson's skill and taste. The Chair was taken by Brother Lieutenant Charles Harpur, and Brother James M'Farlane acted as Vice-President. When the cloth was removed, the following toasts were given:—

“The Queen, the illustrious Monarch of these Realms.”

“His Royal Highness Prince Albert.”

“His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Most Worshipful Grand Master of England.”

“His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ireland.”

“Our Brethren round the globe.”

“Brother Crucefix, the talented and indefatigable Editor of *The Masonic Quarterly Review*, and may the Fraternity duly appreciate his eminent services in their cause.”

The charter toast of the evening:—“Our guest, Brother George Wilford.”

This toast was drank with loud cheering. After the cheering had subsided,

Brother WILFORD rose to tender his sincere thanks to the Worshipful Master and Brethren for the warm and affectionate manner in which his health had been drank, and expressed his deep concern at his intended removal from amongst them: and when he saw himself encircled by many with whom, in early life, he was warmly associated, he felt himself animated by their presence, and gladdened by their fraternal and affectionate council, he felt proud in being a member of their venerable society; and although he had not much experience in their sublime mysteries, his feeble attainments were received with admiration and respect. By them he had learned to avoid the follies and vices of youth, as the wary mariner did the rocks of Scylla and Charybdis of old; by the wisdom of their well-regulated laws he had learned to reduce rude matter into due form, and rude manners into the more polished shape of moral and religious rectitude, becoming thereby a more harmonious corner-stone of symmetry in the structure of human society, until he would be made a glorified corner-stone in the temple of God, “made without hands, eternal in the heavens.” When he gazed upon the transparency behind the Gallant Worshipful Master, representing the bright orb of day in his meridian splendour, it reminded him that a few more setting suns and he must say “farewell Brethren,” and bid, perhaps for ever, adieu to the genial and fertile soil that gave him birth. But a few days and the lovely green hills of Erin must recede from his view; but he could sincerely tell them that when he should have crossed the dark blue wave, or, to use the words of the illustrious Wesley, that “huge monster the Atlantic ocean,” and in safety landed on the shores of the western world, he would think of the land of the harp, and of his affectionate Brethren who had on that evening conferred such a distinguished honour

upon him. To the Grand Lodge of Ireland he felt much indebted for their great kindness and promptness in furnishing him with their certificate; and when he, in other lands, would look upon the parchment and its appendages, it would enkindle in his bosom feelings of grateful pride. Having occupied, he feared, too much time, he begged to propose

“The health of the Gallant Worshipful Master, Brother Charles Harpur.”

Brother HARPUR returned thanks, and expressed his gratitude to his Brethren of the Lodge for the kind feelings they had uniformly manifested towards him since he had the honour to preside over them as Master. He had always observed their willingness to comply with all his recommendations for the well-being of their society, and their prompt obedience to all his official directions. He must applaud their temperance and regularity, as well as the seriousness of their whole deportment, and hoped the Lodge would evermore preserve that high character for which it was so eminently distinguished.

Brother WILFORD respectfully claimed permission to propose the health of their much-esteemed and talented senior Warden,

“Brother William Jackson.”

This Brother's health was drank with rapturous applause.

Brother JACKSON then rose, and said he had felt some embarrassment in addressing them on so momentous an occasion, as he was then labouring under a slight affliction; but he trusted that they had discovered no lack of oratory after what had fallen from the lips of their Worshipful Master, and their able and distinguished guest, the latter of whom he had known from boyhood, and he could bear proud testimony to the transcendent merits of their respected guest, Brother Wilford. He remembered him at a period when placed only under the guardianship of his maternal parent, and when his father, their worthy fellow-citizen, bore a commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and with his companions in arms fought side by side with the illustrious hero of Waterloo,

“When Talavera shudders yet,
Vittoria and Almeria's plains,
And Salamanca ne'er forgets,
But trembles at the conqueror's name.”

In descanting, however, on the merits of the father of their guest, he felt he was diverging from the subject which ought more immediately to engage their attention. Their guest had pressing claims upon their regard, for the calmness and serenity of his temper, the gentleness of his manners, the kindness of his heart, and the generosity of his dispositions, were eminently conspicuous through the whole of his deportment; and wherever Providence might hereafter direct his path, he trusted he would pay a due regard to the sacred duties of religion, and ever bear in mind that the *orders* with which he had recently been invested were strictly consonant with the injunctions of the Holy Scriptures. The rules and regulations of the society whose benefits he had embraced did not direct him to the musty volumes of the fathers, or the dark and abstruse fictions of traditional story, but the blessed Bible, which was able to make all wise unto salvation. The beauties of their orders were as the faint glimmerings of the distant beacon to the toil-worn mariner, the nearer he approached its lights became the more brilliant, and cheered him in his onward course to the desired haven. The sentiments of an attached Brother here flashed across his mind, and he hoped that, while he quoted,

their patience would not be withheld. "To submit to the powers that be, to obey the laws which yield protection, to conform to the government under which they live, to be attached to their native soil and sovereign, to encourage industry, to reward merit, and to practise universal benevolence, are the fundamental tenets of Masons—peace on earth, and good will to man, are their study. Friends to church and state, in every regular government, their tenets interfere with no particular faith, but are alike friendly to all, suiting themselves to circumstances and situation. Their Lodges are an asylum to the friendless and unprotected of every age and nation. As citizens of the world, with them religious antipathy and local prejudices cease to operate—while to them every nation affords a friend, and every climate a home. Hence the unfortunate captive in war, the shipwrecked mariner, and the helpless exile on a foreign shore, have reason to glory in fraternal affection; while the disconsolate widow and her distressed orphans are cherished by the bounty of Masons. Such is the nature of the Masonic institution, and such are the advantages resulting from its establishment. It must, therefore, surely be no trifling acquisition to any government or state to have under its jurisdiction a body of men, who are not only loyal and true subjects, but the patrons of science, and the friends of mankind"—(cheers). He thanked them for their cheers, and felt he was occupying too much of their time; but when it was considered that his late parent and many members of his family had enrolled themselves under their banner, they need not marvel that he felt an unwearied attachment to their cause. He had known many worthy members of their society who had gone to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns," and who were ornaments to their beauteous hemisphere, and the fond recollection of whom was engraven with indelible characters on the smooth tablets of his memory, and he earnestly hoped their meritorious career would create emulation in their successors. He sincerely thanked them for their patience; and his ardent desire was, that when the billowy ocean of life would have ceased to roll, and the hushed tempest, which in their weary pilgrimage had oft assailed, would fail to burst forth, they would shine as a glorified constellation, adorning the firmament above—(cheers).

"Brother M'Farlane."

Brother M'FARLANE returned thanks, and referred to his military career. He had courageously fought the battles of his country, and his country had not withheld its reward. He (Brother M'Farlane) had, for his gallantry and conduct, been honoured with a splendid silver medal, and he had now retired to enjoy the happiness of a home, and the reward of a well-spent life.

"The hostess."

Brother THOMPSON returned thanks, and hoped the hostess would continue to enjoy the confidence and esteem of her numerous friends and acquaintances.

There were several toasts drank, and some forcible observations made; and after regulating the business of the Lodge, the members separated a few minutes after eleven o'clock. The most perfect harmony and good order prevailed during the entire evening.—*Newry Telegraph.*

NEWBLISS, MONAGHAN.—Tuesday, the 14th of April, was the day appointed for the dedication of the apartment in the town of Newbliss, in which the future meetings of Lodge No. 790 are to be held. At five o'clock in the evening the Worshipful Master Brother Rev. Charles Walsh, A.M., Curate of Clones, opened Lodge. Brother Thompson, of

Glynch, J.P.*, and Brother Moorehead, of Annamaking House, J.P., in their proper positions as Wardens; P.M. Thos. Tenison, of Portnelligan, and Captain Stopford, Acting Deacons. In addition to the members mentioned, there were present, P.M. Alex. Dudgeon, Stirling Cottage; the Rev. W. P. Moore, Principal of Cavan College; Thomas Coote, Deputy-Lieutenant and J.P., Fortwilliam; Bros. Kearney, Clones, Eyne Coote, Bellament Forest, Thomas Phillips, Dumbrain House, J.P., the Rev. T. H. Montgomery, Killevan Glebe, Secretary and Treasurer, J. T. Hurst, M.D., Clones, Captain Cottnam, Mynore, J.P.; the visitors being Bros. the Rev. Henry Winder and Armstrong, of Lodge 565, Bel-turbet.

The Master on taking the chair, read the permission of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, authorising the removal of Warrant No. 790, from the Dacre Arms, Clones, to Kerr's Hotel, Newbliss; he afterwards offered some explanatory observations, as an opinion prevailed that the D.G.S. of Ireland would be present and assist at the Consecration, and concluded by reading a letter from Brother Fowler, regretting that his official duties, preparatory to the General Ball on the 24th, would prevent him from acceding to the earnest and unanimous invitation of the Fraternity to partake of their hospitalities.

The customary preparation being made, and the order of procession arranged under the direction of P.M. Dudgeon, the Brethren taking the places assigned to them in the programme of Consecration, moved forward, and making the circuit of the room, performed all the ceremonies according to immemorial us.

The Rev. Brother Moore, acting as Chaplain in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Allen Mitchell, Incumbent of Drumsnat, delivered the Exordium and read the Consecration Service; at the conclusion of which, the Rev. Bros. Walsh, Montgomery, and Winder responded

"Glory be to God on high, on earth peace and goodwill towards man."
The Rev. and Worshipful Master then, in the name of the Supreme and Eternal Architect of heaven and earth, dedicated the apartment
"TO FREEMASONRY, RELIGION, VIRTUE, SCIENCE, AND UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE!"

The Chaplain made the Invocation: response by the Brethren, "The Lord he is gracious, and his mercy endureth for ever." After which the blessing was intreated in an appropriate and beautiful prayer.

The ceremony having concluded, and truly it was an interesting spectacle, presenting a scene of moral instruction and sincere supplication, the Brethren adjourned to the *salle a manger*, where a repast, consisting of two courses, was served, to which was added Brother Snow's port and claret. When the cloth was drawn, the usual Masonic toasts were pre-facted and replied to, in addresses expressive of the more honourable sentiments of the human mind, and quaffed in

"Cups that cheer, but do not inebriate."

At eleven o'clock, the Brethren, after an evening of unusual gratification, separated, having previously made such customary collection for charitable purposes as is commensurate with the array of intelligence and respectability enrolled in No. 790.

88TH, OR CONNAUGHT RANGERS.—Sir Michael Cusack Smith, Bart., son to the late distinguished Irish Judge, has been entered, past, and raised to the degree of a Master Mason, in the Military Lodge held in this regiment.

* J.P. Justice of the Peace.

INDIA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Having entered into arrangements with
Messrs. W. THACKER AND CO., ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, CALCUTTA,
We refer our Friends and Correspondents to that firm, who have an ample supply of the
Freemasons' Quarterly Review on hand, and who will promptly execute orders.

BRO. MAJOR MACDONALD.—We are requested by this zealous friend and Brother to correct an error which appeared in No. xx. p. 527, where he is described as the first Master of the newly founded Lodge "Himalayan Brothers" at Simlah. The real founder and first Master of that Lodge was another Brother Macdonald, a very worthy, zealous, and able Craftsman, whom the indefatigable Major, however proud in emulating such qualities, is desirous should receive all due respect. The high honour of laying the foundation-stone of a Masonic Temple, by which the Craft may be extended we hope for all time, belongs to its first Master, to whom we apologize for an inadvertence accidentally committed, and which until now we had no opportunity to correct.

R.—Correspondence under date 16th April is received.

BRO. NEAVE.—If it be possible that "envy" may be permitted to keep company with the honest expression of sentiment, we are envious of your position, and well know how nobly you will wear the honours so prudently conferred. We offer our sincere thanks for the paternal and generous support we have received, the intimation of which reached us at a most trying moment, and has inspired us in proportion to its value.

BRO. A. GRANT.—Do we not also envy thee, "kind friend?—truth, yes." You seem to have returned to a home where "reward sweetens labour,"—as we trust the sycophant and the slanderer are strangers to the "glowing Ind," and that your path may be that of peace, in promoting Masonic objects.

BRO. GEO. PARBURY.—Anticipating the pleasure of your passage for "England, ho!" we did not expect your welcome correspondence. We are absolutely bursting with envy; you may believe how sincerely we envy you the participation in scenes that must delight you; and then when you return to tell us all about it, we shall envy you the recital of what you have witnessed.

AN OLD MASON.—We do not insert the communication, because on reading the Report of the Especial Provincial Grand Lodge on the 28th of February, we surmise that all differences have ceased, and that there is nothing likely to impede the operations of the Prov. G.M.

THE FORTRESS of Allahabad in our next.

P.M. 648.—The missing or delayed letter under date 11th Jan. has been received, and shall be attended to at the earliest moment. Some of the books are out of print, and others in the press.

FREEMASONRY IN INDIA IS REVIVED!

Happy and glorious advent!—"The glowing Ind" beams out her bright effulgence, and hails Freemasonry with the full brilliancy of Eastern splendour.

Brothers R. Neave and A. Grant were the honoured heralds from England of the patent which created the Right Worshipful John Grant, Esq., Provincial Grand Master for Bengal—an appointment which has gladdened the hearts and satisfied the scruples of the whole community of Masons. Honourable and amiable, Masonry may look to him for the exercise of his office with all due regard to merit. He has overcome the many difficulties which bestrewed his path, by his courtesy; and while all whom he has appointed feel their promotion to be an honour,

those to whom of necessity he could not extend public marks of favour, entertain too high a respect for his virtues to question the selection he has made.

The length to which our reports extend, obliges us to limit our remarks at present; but, as a new era has commenced, we purpose fully to examine into and dilate upon the various points of Anglo-Indian Masonry, believing that our friends in the "far-East" are not desirous that we should forego the advantages of that fraternal communion, which we proudly consider we have been the humble means of assisting to promote.

Our present accounts are most encouraging. Already the fraternity are looking out for a house that they can convert into a temporary Hall, until they can build a *Temple!* contiguous to which they may have school-houses for the sons and daughters of their poorer Brethren; and they contemplate an extended plan of relief for those whom misfortune may point out to their generosity.

To all this goodly work, we say "so mote it be," and may heaven prosper the workmen! It may be, however, not unbecoming in us to urge on the liberality of our distant friends, the cause of the Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons in that country from whence they themselves have derived their infant nurture, and to plead as powerfully as man should for his fellow man, for some trifling aid in support of so holy an Institution as the Asylum. We believe that it is favourably entertained by them; some *proof* of their kindness will do themselves both honour and credit; the very *determined* spirit they have already shewn to adopt all the principles of discipline and practice, makes it more necessary for us to impress upon them the necessity for early support of the Asylum; as it is but natural, when they commence active operations on their own account, they may then be prevented from extending their liberality. We dare not say that we are not abundantly paid our moral wages, by the success of our co-operation; yet, as Craftsmen, we would be clamorous in our cause, although we will not "strike." On second thoughts, we plead for help in aid of the Asylum as a fee for our future services.

"The stone is laid—the Temple is begun;
HELP, and its walls shall glitter in the sun."

Some idea may be formed of the intense interest created in Calcutta since the arrival of Brothers Neave and A. Grant, when it is stated that they have been scarcely landed one month, and that no less than fourteen Masonic meetings have been held.

We now proceed to give the reports of the Grand Lodge, and other meetings:—

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, *February 28th.*—R. W. John Grant, G.M., R. W. W. C. Blaquier, P.G.M.; R. W. Robert Neave, D.G.M.; R. W. Sir Edward Ryan, (Judge of Supreme Court), S.G.W.; R. W. W. Burlton, (Major), J.G.W.; V. W. R. J. Bagshaw, G. Treasurer; V. W. Samuel Smith, G. Registrar; V. W. Alexander Grant, G. Secretary; W. H. B. Henderson, S.G.D.; W. C. C. Egerton, J.G.D.; W. F. W. Birch, G. Director of Ceremonies; W. G. Parbury, G. Superintendent of Works; W. John King, G. Sword Bearer; W. W. Linton, Grand Organist; W. R. C. Macdonald, W. F. P. Strong, W. William Patrick, W. Henry Torrens, W. J. F. Leith, W. Robert Frith, G. Stewards; W. A. Cameron, G. Pursuivant; W. J. A. Guest, G. Tyler; W.M. Lodge Star in

the East, No. 80; W.M. Lodge Industry and Perseverance, No. 126; W. M. Lodge True Friendship, No. 265; W.M. Lodge Humility with Fortitude, No. 279; W.M. Marine Lodge, No. 282; W.M. Lodge Courage with Humanity, No. 551.

Friday the 28th of February was a day for Masonry in Bengal, and must have filled with heartfelt satisfaction the breasts of every Brother present at the formal opening of the Provincial Grand Lodge, which took place at the Town Hall on that day. The spectacle which was there exhibited was affecting in the extreme, and almost beyond the power of the pen to describe. There are many of the community, who can recollect the palmy days of Masonry in Calcutta, when ten Lodges enrolled themselves under the provincial banner, whereas now there are but six. The same cause which affects all other human institutions has had a baneful effect on Freemasonry here,—neglect. The want of any local government in the shape of a Grand Lodge has superinduced a degree of supineness, very detrimental to the true interests of the Craft. This detriment, however, has been more in degree than in kind,—for faint though the traces may be, the true land-marks of the Order have been carefully preserved by those who have, despite all discouragements, maintained the repute and honour of the Craft. The fault of this decadence in Masonry is mainly to be attributed to the head authorities in England, who knowing that Bengal had no Grand Master, have for a long time taken no steps to remedy the defect; nor indeed does it seem, that any steps have been taken, had not some zealous and worthy Brethren seen the slough of despond in which the Craft was fast sinking, strongly urged the matter on the attention of the Grand Lodge in England, through representations made on the spot, and, indeed, where alone they were likely to be effectual. The exertions of Brother Alexander Grant, aided by the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*,—a work never to be mentioned by Masons without gratitude to its worthy conductor—and the presence in England of other Brothers, who took a strong interest in the matter, formed a concurrence of felicitous events which resulted in the happy meeting which was witnessed on Friday last. The just claims of the Masons of Bengal were duly acknowledged; the Grand Master Larkins retired from a chair which he had worthily filled here, but the duties of which it was impossible that he, at such a distance from the scene of his former labours could perform, and the Grand Master of Masons honoured himself and the Craft in the selection of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. John Grant—a name which is eulogium in itself. Of that gentleman it may safely be affirmed, that had search been made from one end of India to the other, there could have been found none so fit and worthy in every way to fill the chair of the Grand Lodge; none to whom Masons, as well as the world at large, more look up and reverence, none under whom they would so readily, so cheerfully, so gratefully have rallied. In fact, much as Masons have to rejoice that the Grand Lodge has been restored, they have a greater cause for gratulation that it has been re-established in Dr. Grant's person, and that he may long enjoy his elevation is the ardent wish of every Mason.

The Grand Lodge assembled at six o'clock in ample form, and it was a goodly sight to see the display of purple, the pink, and though last not least—the blue aprons. The last indeed was most gratifying, as shewing the kindly feeling existing among the Craft at large towards the new authorities, and their readiness to join in the regenerating of

Eastern Masonry. The ceremony of installation was admirably gone through by Brother Blaquiere, who gave the Right Worshipful Master an affectionate and appropriate address, which went to the hearts of the Brethren, and in delivering which he was sensibly affected. The R.W. Master on assuming the chair, among the plaudits of the Brethren, addressed them in a manner which for brevity and effect sake, we will characterize as worthy of himself, and it was listened to with profound attention.

The R.W.M. adverted in strong terms to the unsolicited honour which had been conferred upon him, and expressed his pleasure at being put into the chair by Brother Blaquiere, who was his own friend and the father of Masonry in India. He adverted to the cause of the decline of Masonry, which he in part attributed to the non-observance of some of our wisest laws and established usages, and more especially to the laxity which prevailed in the admission of persons, who could do but little credit to the Craft, and to the elevation to office of Brethren not sufficiently qualified to rule, govern, and direct the Lodge. In conclusion, he forcibly reminded all present, after adverting to some points in Masonry in respect to which errors had happened which required rectification, that the chief ornaments of Masonry were rectitude of conduct and the practice of all the moral virtues that adorn mankind, which he strongly recommended to all present. The topic of a Masonic hall, or place of meeting peculiarly adapted to one set apart for Freemasons, as well as the foundation of certain local charities, were alluded to as being contemplated, but as not being yet so definitively arranged as to be brought distinctly before the meeting.

After the address, the officers of the Grand Lodge were appointed and installed, according to due and ancient form, and the necessary business was transacted; then the Lodge was closed. The Brethren proceeded to the banquet, which was spread by Brother Spence, with more than his usual liberality. They were marshalled by our respected and zealous Brother F. W. Birch, of the excellency of whose arrangements too much cannot be said, and the procession was closed by the Deputy, the Past, and the Present Grand Master, preceded by their own and the Lodge banners.

The banquet was sumptuous, and the meeting one continued scene of rational enjoyment, heightened by the prospect which it held forth of the success of Masonry hereafter to be anticipated. It would be impossible to enumerate all the toasts, or to detail the speeches made on this occasion, but we will enumerate a few of the principal. The first four toasts were, the "Queen and the Craft;" the "Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of Masons;" the "Grand Lodge of Bengal;" and "All poor and distressed Masons." The Deputy Grand Master then rose and proposed the health of the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, in nearly the following words:—

"Brethren, I call on you to fill your glasses a bumper, and to drink it, if ever a bumper was drank. I shall not detain you long, because the subject does not require it, for it at once comes home to yourselves. The R.W. Master has set an example of brevity, and, in one of his speeches has advised us to leave something to the imagination. I shall not ask you to do so, as we have the personification, in the instance before us. Neither shall I make any eulogium on the person whose health I am about to propose, because, when you hear his name, his eulogy will be the spontaneous homage which will arise in every breast.

It is, Brethren, that combination of all that is excellent in private life, and all that is pre-eminent in Masonry, our beloved R.W. Master, John Grant, Esq.—(Tremendous applause).

R.W.M. returned thanks in a most feeling speech, and concluded by proposing the health of Brother Robert Neave, the D.G.M., of whom he spoke in most handsome terms, as being an old friend, and a most zealous Mason, in proof of which he had appointed Brother Neave to be his deputy, and from which appointment he expected much good would result to the cause of Masonry.

The next toast was the health of Brother Blaquiere, the P.D.G.M., which was received with great enthusiasm by the Brethren; and the R.W.P.M. expressed his thanks with his usual feeling and felicity.

The healths of the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, proposed consecutively by the R.W.M., met with the applause they so justly deserved. The G.M., in his address, set forth the lustre shed upon the Craft by the acceptance of office by persons whose stations in society and private worth are so well established. The R.W.S.W. returned thanks in a peculiarly elegant manner, depreciating his own merits, and yet lauding the system of Masonry, and devoting himself to carrying out its principles. It may be added in this, as in all other cases, humility is the invariable companion of merit; and however light the worthy speaker might think of himself, no one present did not esteem him worthy of the highest places. R.W.J.W. expressed his thanks in a speech replete with humour, wherein he modestly set forth his exertion in the good cause, which, as all who have known him in other parts of India, as we have, most assuredly entitle him to the high rank he now holds in the Grand Lodge.

In the course of the evening, the healths of all the other Grand Officers were duly remembered and honoured; but among them stands distinguished for the complimentary speech by which it was preceded on the part of the R.W.G.M., and the applause by which it was received, the health of V.W. A. Grant, G.S. To this worthy Brother, as the speaker said, we owe much of the revived spirit which Masonry now exhibits, and more to which for the future we look forward, for he is the main spring of the Grand Lodge. Thanks were returned by Brother A. Grant in a feeling and appropriate speech.

The Brethren, too, paid a just and willing tribute to the recollection of Dr. R. T. Crucefix, whose name is now become as deservedly endeared to the Craft on this side the world as in his own more immediate sphere of utility. What a proud satisfaction must it be to that worthy man and excellent Mason to know, that here, in this distant land, his name is on our lips; and his good deeds, living in our hearts, stir us up to imitate the noble example of devotion to the good cause, which he has shown us.

The D.G.M., with a humorous allusion to the singular propriety of the appointments to the Grand Lodge, and the analogy which existed between their secular and their Masonic duties, proposed the health of W. Brother H. Torrens and the Grand Stewards, whose politeness and attention had contributed so much to the comfort and hilarity of the evening. To the activity and exertions of Brother Torrens he particularly alluded; and the feeling of the whole meeting, in accordance with these sentiments, was evinced by the plaudits which responded.

R.W.G.M., with his usual felicity, paid a proper compliment to his Deacons, which was acknowledged by Brother Egerton, and to the rest of the Officers of the Grand Lodge, on whose behalf Brother F. Birch returned thanks.

The D.G.M. proposed the health of those Brethren of the Lodges, who had attended the Grand Lodge, and who, although they proved a component part of that Grand Lodge, did not bear office in it. He recommended to their serious attention the charge which had been delivered by the R.W.G.M., assuring them, on whom so much of the well being of the Craft depended, that if they acted up to what they had heard, Masonry could not but flourish.

Several good songs, Masonic and otherwise, enlivened the meeting, by W. Bros. Torrens, Linton, P.G. Organist, Gouger, and Drummond. But all things must have an end, and even this happy meeting on so glorious an occasion, fell under the same inevitable rule. At 11 o'clock, the toast was given, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again," and the Brethren separated with sentiments of universal satisfaction.

The above is but a faint outline of what took place, but it must suffice for a fuller detail of a meeting, where reporters could not exhibit their skill for fear of the ———. If this happy re-union be in any way typical of the degree in which we are to look for the revivification of Masonry, we shall expect great results, and may the realization prove abundantly more fertile than our expectations. One hint only we will give as a note of preparation to all the Brethren in India, whose hearts are right towards the good cause. Masons never must rest until they have a hall dedicated to Masonic purposes, nor until they have established in an efficient manner the charities by which the Craft is adorned and beautified. This subject has not escaped the vigilance of our respected Prov. Grand Master, and we await with anxiety the matured results of his deliberation.

HUMILITY WITH FORTITUDE (279), met at Fort William, on March 2nd. It had been intimated to the W.M. Brother Chance, that the R.W. Deputy Grand Master, Robert Neave, would visit the Lodge, accompanied by the M.W. Grand Secretary, A. Grant, who were received with all due honours on their arrival. The D.G.M. assumed the chair, opened the Lodge, and returned the emblem of power to the W.M. Chance, assuring him that form only had induced the D.G.M. thus to act—for the power could not be entrusted to a more worthy hand than that of the W.M. of 279.

The business of the evening consisted of a passing and raising. Before the Lodge closed the R.W.D.G.M. addressed the Brethren in an affectionate and appropriate speech. He stated that the frequent communion between Lodges, and visitations of the Officers of the Grand Lodge, were some of the best means of promoting Masonry. He had therefore early taken an opportunity of doing what was nearest the heart of the R.W. the Grand Master. He was happy, he said, to have paid his first official visit to such a Lodge as the present; because after having seen the work, he could confidently report to the R.W. the G.M. that it was in every respect an honour to the Craft; and reflected equal credit on the Brethren and on the W.M. present, Brother Chance. The D.G.M. then observed, that he regretted that all the Brethren present could not attend the Grand Lodge, and did not hear the excellent address which the Grand Master had delivered; he then recapitulated the heads of the address and enforced its application with a suitable admonition. The address was listened to with much attention, and will it is hoped produce good effects. The Lodge was then closed, and refreshment procured. The late hour to which the work was protracted,

and the strict order of departure at midnight, admitted not of much eloquence. The few toasts drank were enthusiastically received; and among them, the Grand Master,—the Deputy who had so kindly visited them,—the Grand Secretary, Brother Grant, the oldest Member of the Lodge,—and Dr. Crucefix, the Editor of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*. It was a happy meeting,, and may there be many more such.

Calcutta, March 9, 1840.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY.—Companion A. Grant has opened his Chapter, and has already exalted eight Brethren of the first respectability—among them the Chief Justice. The Provincial Grand Master has been elected Second Principal, *vice* Companion Guest resigned.

The Prov. Deputy Grand Master has already left Calcutta for the north-western provinces, and will proceed to Agra via Allahabad and Cawnpore. He intends visiting all the Lodges in due form; at Cawnpore he will have the advantage of the advice and experience of Major Macdonald, who is there stationed, and having with him a warrant for a Royal Arch Chapter, he will probably appoint the major as Z.

AGRA.—LODGE OF FREEDOM AND FRATERNITY lately held a meeting of emergency, to enable Brother Macdonald to take his seat as an honorary member, a compliment awarded to him in return for his Masonic assistance on a former visit. The invitation extended to all the Brethren of the regiment. Brother Gouland was again in the chair, and welcomed his friends with true Indian hospitality. A report had been prevalent that the major's regiment would have been detained in Agra, and that, in consequence, Brother Gouland would have resigned the chair to him. The major worked the first lecture, and promised that others of the Brethren would regularly introduce the sections.

CAWNPORE.—Royal Arch Masonry is looking up. We are expecting Brother Neave with his warrant for a Chapter, and Major Macdonald is desirous of entering upon his public duty as a Principal. This aid has not come inopportunately, as in all Bengal there is but one regular Chapter, although some Companions have been doing their best in practising the system.

SIMLAH.—THE LODGE OF HIMALAYAN BROTHERS works very well. It consists of military men and men of fortune, who are very liberal in their Lodge appointments, &c. The fees are high in consequence.

NEEMUCH.—After two years' and a half residence, Major Macdonald has left us for Cawnpore. The relieving corps we understand contains many Brethren, who, with those remaining, will doubtless profit by the example set them by those who have left. A Past-Master's Jewel will be presented to Brother Major Macdonald by the Senior Lodge, 629, as a memorial of his public services.

CAWNPORE.—Major Macdonald is here. Lodge Sincerity, 552, is composed of the aristocracy. Lodge Harmony, 641, of the middle class. The former has been in a dormant state. The Deputy G.M., Robert Neave, Esq., who arrived by dawk (post), advised that the care of the Lodge should devolve on the Major, who has revived it with great *éclat*. A meeting of the Lodge was convened by him to receive the Deputy Grand Master, at which Major Macdonald officiated as his Deputy, and addressed Brother Neave on his appointment in an appropriate speech, to which Brother Neave replied at considerable length, embracing the following points. The patent constitutes him the Dep. Prov. G.M. for

Bengal, under that distinguished Mason Dr. John Grant. His determination to exert himself in so responsible and distinguished an office. His hopes of being supported by the zeal and fidelity of the various Lodges. The gratification he felt in the presence and support of Major Macdonald, whose name and Masonic attainments were spread over the whole Indian Empire, and whom he trusted the Brethren in the province would respect and support. The great advantage of the re-opening of the Grand Lodge in Calcutta. The difficulties that had been experienced for want of its protection. The necessity of contribution from subordinate Lodges. The MASONIC INDIAN ASYLUM, and schools for Masonic children. The abolition of that *improper* degree practised in India called "Passing the chair," now interdicted by the Calcutta Grand Lodge. That he held a charter to be attached to Lodge Sincerity, the Chapter for which he would that evening constitute in Royal Arch Masonry. Not being resident himself, he should appoint the excellent Companion Major Macdonald the First Principal. The Deputy Grand Master concluded his most interesting address by drawing the attention of his auditory to the dormant state of the Lodges, and imploring them to remove such stigma from the observation of the popular world, who notice that the *Hall* exists, but without workmen; but, said the learned Brother, by re-union in the cause, let us prove that "Harmony" fraternises with "Sincerity."

The Royal Arch Chapter was then opened and dedicated. Comps. R. C. Macdonald, Z.; William Hall, (Captain 3rd Dragoons), H.; F. W. Porter, W.M. Harmony, J.; the other officers were appointed, and eight Brethren exalted. After the closing of the Chapter, and the finishing of the Banquet, the following toasts succeeded;—

By the R.W. Brother Neave—"The daughter of one Grand Master, and the niece of another—Queen Victoria."

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M."

"The Pro-Grand Master, the Earl of Durham," and the

"Grand Lodges of England, and may their labours be successful."

"Dr. Grant, the Prov. Grand Master of Bengal, and his Grand Lodge."

By Brother Wemyss—"The R.W. Brother Robert Neave, Esq., Dep. Prov. Grand Master of this province."

By Brother Neave—"The eight newly exalted Companions," for which Brother Wemyss returned thanks.

By Major Macdonald—"Companion Neave, as the first Principal of Chapter of Sincerity, by whose zeal and spirit real Arch Masonry has been introduced into Cawnpore."

Bother Neave, (after returning thanks), gave the "Health of Brother Macdonald, to whom the Masons of India were so much indebted."

Brother Macdonald, (after returning his thanks), gave "Brother Curtis, in whose steps he followed as the humble imitator of the virtues of his superior."

Brother NEAVE then addressed the Lodge, in proposing the next toast, in these words:

WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—Though I fear that I shall be unable to do justice to the toast which I am about to propose, I cannot in justice to the individual who is the subject of it, remain silent. The Brother in question is not only not a Member of this Lodge, but he is not even a resident in this country, but his claim upon this meeting is as

strong as if he had been both one and the other, and when his name is mentioned I do not doubt that it will be duly honoured, as it deserves. There cannot be a Brother here who has not heard of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*—(cheers). It is a publication which is not only an honour to the Craft, speaking in a literary point of view, but which has been of the greatest utility to Masonry. It has been the means of collecting all the scattered rays of Masonry into a focus, thus illuminating every subject, and illustrating every point, wherein information was required. This Review, so beneficial to Masonry, has been supported almost solely by the Editor, to whom it has been but slightly beneficial, in a pecuniary point of view; but the Brother cares for none of these things, or for any personal sacrifice, provided the interests of Masonry are promoted—(loud cheers).

In many Lodges in London, so general is the conviction of the utility of the Editor's efforts, that the Editor of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, is a standing toast never received but with great applause. This toast I should have thus given, if I had not seen in the news last received from England, that all concealment on the subject has been dropped, and the Editor has appeared under the much honored appellation of Dr. Robert Thomas Crucefix, (great cheers).

To eulogise this excellent and worthy man and Mason according to his deserts is indeed a difficult task. We who have been able to see and experience his excellencies can alone value them. Excelling in all Masonic lore, he is ever most ready to communicate all he knows; and he was ever prompt to forward any end, aim, or object in Masonry, to which we directed our efforts. I appeal to Brother Grant, Secretary, on this subject, who can bear ample testimony to the correctness of what I say. On us, indeed, Brother Crucefix has a further claim, and that of no light kind. It is in fact also to him we owe the opportunity of meeting as we this day do, and of having a Provincial Grand Lodge in Bengal, (cheers). Others no doubt contributed very powerfully to this end, but Dr. Crucefix first set forth the awful consequences entailed on Masonry in Bengal by a total absence of all superintending authority, and thus caused the Grand Master to cast his eyes about for an officer to whom he might delegate his authority; and happy are we that the lot has fallen on that most excellent and estimable Brother whom we have this day first saluted in open Lodge as Grand Master of Bengal—(renewed cheers).

Much Brethren as we thus stand indebted to Brother Crucefix, whether as a benefactor to the Craft, or to India Masonry in particular, it is not to him in those characters that I wish more particularly to drink his health;—I propose it in the glorious capacity of the founder of the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons—(loud applause). On this subject it is necessary to make a few words of explanation, that the nature of the case may be known. We have for a long time had in London two most excellent Charities, the Boys' School, and the Girls', where the children of destitute Brethren were educated. But for old and destitute Brethren there was no receptacle. Many Brethren who had formerly been in respectable and flourishing circumstance, had been reduced to poverty, and went from Lodge to Lodge seeking relief; while as it may be said their tattered garments and grey hairs shamed the Institution of which they had been worthy Members—(cries of hear).

To remedy this crying evil Brother Crucefix bent the energies of his,

mind. For a series of years he fought and struggled manfully, supported by a few, yet staunch advocates; and combated opposition of the most fearful nature, of which I can only say, that I believe it to have been offered in a sincere yet mistaken consciousness. Success has at length most justly crowned the efforts of Brother Crucefix. By slow, yet sure degrees, he has by his exertions accumulated a fund of nearly three thousand pounds, and on July last annuitants on the fund were elected—(loud applause).

Brethren, I am confident I need add no comment to this narrative, it speaks for itself, and I therefore call upon you to drink the health of Dr. R. T. Crucefix, the leading founder of the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons—(loud cheering).

Brother Macdonald, as a personal friend of the Doctor, returned thanks. To hear him thus spoken of in this distant clime by a Brother so competent to do him justice, gave him (Major M.) the highest delight. He wished the Doctor was then amongst them.

Various other toasts followed, which were eloquently replied to by Bros. Wemyss, Edgeworth, Porter, &c.; the Companions then separated, having past a most delightful evening.

Brother Neave, who had been the guest of Brother Macdonald, was obliged to leave on the following evening for Allygurh.

It is out of our power to do justice to the exertions of the Major. Distance appears to be no obstacle to him. Next month he will travel 128 miles to attend a Chapter at Allahabad; and as Brother Neave will not be able to reach Chunar, it is the Major's intention, if possible, to go there, to give official explanations as to duty, &c.

MADRAS.—THE MASONIC LODGES.—The Masonic Lodges at the Presidency walked in procession to the Cathedral yesterday, when a sermon was preached to the Fraternity by the venerable the Archdeacon, and a handsome collection afterwards made in aid of the Funds of the Friend in Need Society.

We understand that James Ouchterlony, Esq., has been elected W.M. of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, No. 1, for the ensuing year.—*Spectator*, December 28.

Already we are profiting by the re-action in Bengal, and anticipate some important advantages on the return of Brother Barrow, who is expected to arrive shortly.

BOMBAY.—“It is rumoured that we are to have Two Deputy Provincial Grand Masters sent out from England. If so, we sincerely hope they will assist Dr. Burnes, in carrying out his beneficent and valuable suggestions.”

MASONIC TOKEN.—A meeting of Brethren of the Lodge Perseverance, No. 506, (the R.W. Brother W. C. Harris in the Chair), was held in the Lodge Rooms at Bombay, on the 1st February, 1840, for the purpose of carrying into effect the following resolution, which was unanimously passed by the Lodge on last St. John's day.

“That on the present occasion the Officers and Members of the Lodge Perseverance feel it their duty to acknowledge, with sentiments of deep-felt gratitude, the numerous claims which the R.W. Brother Dr. James Burnes, K.H., P.G.M. for the Westren Provinces of India, has upon them for the warm interest, and the kind and brotherly consideration which have, in a most *peculiar* manner marked his conduct towards the Lodge since his connexion with it: and, although conscious that any

testimonial which could be offered to so exalted and excellent a Brother Mason as their present R.W.M., would but very inadequately convey a due sense of his merits, or of their obligations to him; still it is proposed that he be solicited to accept, as an humble mark of the high estimation in which he is held by the Brethren of Lodge Perseverance, of a gold badge, or some other token that may be deemed more appropriate."

It was unanimously resolved,

First.—That the sum of one thousand rupees already contributed by the Brethren of the Lodge, together with other sums that may be expected, be remitted to London by the earliest opportunity, for the purpose of obtaining the token for the R.W. Brother Burnes.

Second.—That the said token shall consist of three massive silver pillars, representing the three most noble orders of architecture, surmounted by the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and each bearing on its pedestal, (which shall correspond with that of the vase already presented to Brother Burnes by the Freemasons of Scotland).

On the 1st side, the following inscription:

"This pillar, along with two others, representing the three most noble orders of architecture, was, on the festival of St. John the Evangelist, A. L. 5839, unanimously voted by the Brethren of the Lodge Perseverance, of Bombay, 546, to their Right Worshipful Master, Brother James Burnes, *LL. D., F. R. S., K. G. O.,* and P.G.M. for Western India, as a token of their fraternal affection, and to mark their deepfelt regard for his Brotherly conduct to themselves, as well as their high sense of his brilliant and successful efforts in the cause of Charity, Friendship, and love to all men."

On the 2nd side.—the armorial bearings of Brother Burnes.

On the 3rd side.—The arms of the Lodge Perseverance being the square and compass encircled by a ribband containing the name and number of the Lodge.

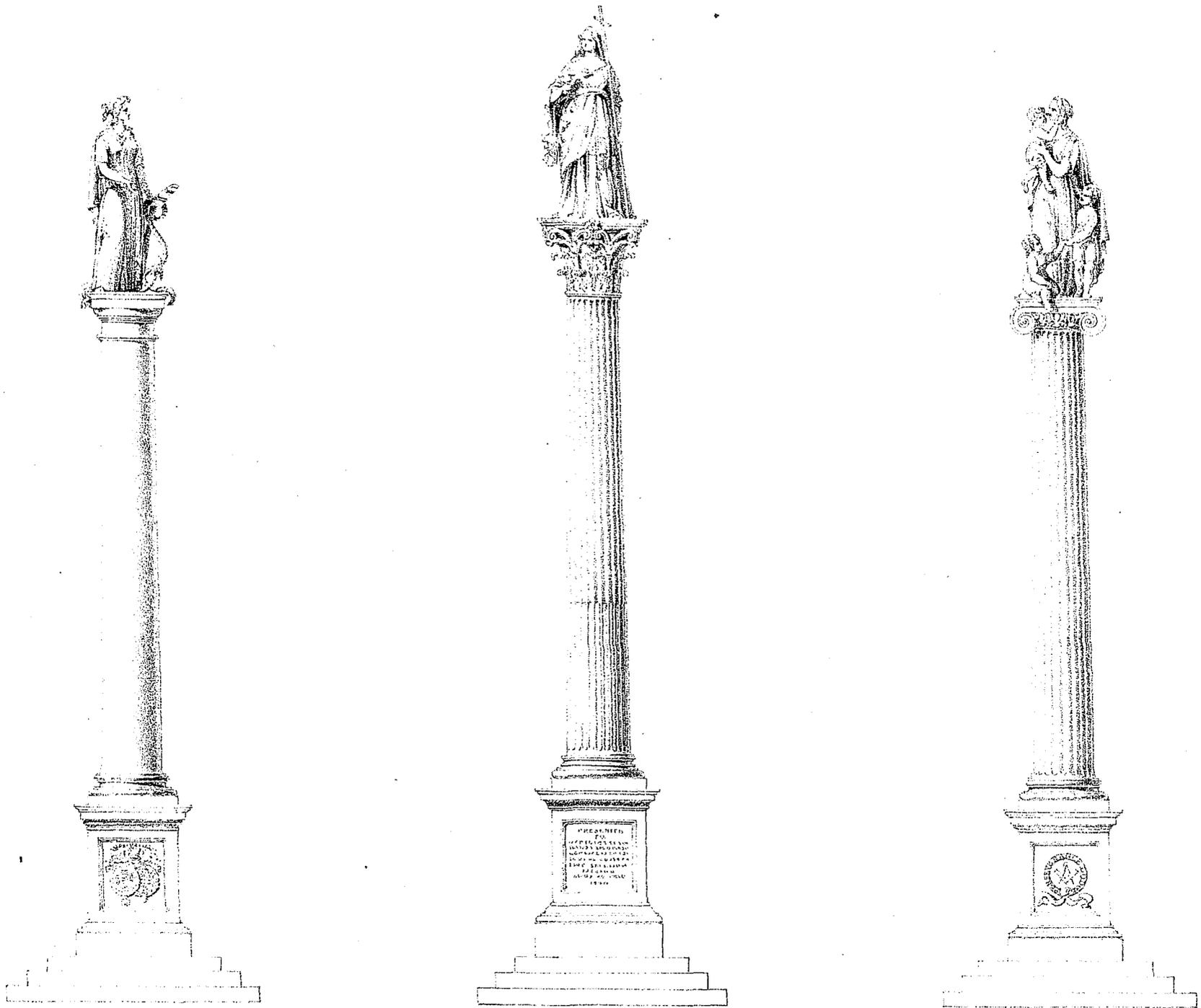
On the 4th side.—A suitable Masonic device differing in each pillar, and applicable to three degrees of St. John's Masonry.

Third.—That Brother John Holmes, a Member of the Lodge Perseverance, now in England, and Brother David Burnes, Esq., of Vernon Place, London, be entrusted with the execution of this important commission, and that the R.W. Brother Harris shall immediately communicate with them on the subject, especially impressing upon them that this token of fraternal love to the R.W. Brother Burnes, should be equally creditable to the Lodge and to the individual whom it thus desires to honour.

Fourth.—That Brother John Holmes be further instructed to transmit, by the earliest opportunity (overland if possible), to our R.W.M. this token of our Brotherly affection, which is to be held as having been presented to him on last St. John's day, when he delivered from the chair of Lodge Perseverance, an address which must be indelibly impressed on the mind of every individual who was present; the Brethren trusting that Brother Burnes, should he still be in Bombay on the arrival of the token, will gratify them by an exhibition of it at a special meeting of the Lodge, to be convened for the purpose.

Fifth.—That, in the meantime, these resolutions be communicated to the R.W. Brother Burnes, and be generally made known for the notice of our Masonic Brethren, wherever dispersed.—*Bombay Times Feb. 8.*

The annexed plate will show to the admirers of the Doctor, and they are not confined to Bombay, how well the artist, Mr. Benjamin Smith,



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE LODGE PERSEVERANCE, OF BOMBAY.
TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL MASTER, BROTHER JAMES BURNES, L.L.D., F.R.S., K.H.
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER, FOR WESTERN INDIA.

has executed his task. We ought, in justice to him, to state, that his anxiety to perform his duty has been extreme. We speak advisedly.

We have received copies of a very interesting correspondence between Dr. Burnes and Lieut. Harry J. Barr, wherein the former congratulates his friend on his marriage, and incloses him an enamelled jewel and other tokens of merit, the just reward of Masonic zeal and industry. Brother Barr is but a young Mason. The approbation of so distinguished a Mason as Dr. Burnes, is a proud testimonial. We regret that our limits prevent us giving the correspondence itself.

ACROSTIC.

- M. Magnitude, Moderation, and Magnanimity.
- A. Affability, Affection, and Attention.
- S. Silence, Secrecy, and Sincerity.
- O. Obedience, Order, and Economy.
- N. Noble, Natural, and Neighbourly.
- R. Rational, Reciprocal, and Receptive.
- Y. Yielding, Yearning, and Yare.*

ELUCIDATION.

Masonry teaches us how to judge of things, their just	Magnitude.
To inordinate Affections the art of	Moderation.
And inspires the Soul with true	Magnanimity.
It also teaches us	Affability.
To love the Brotherhood with true	Affection.
And to pay to things sacred a just	Attention.
It instructs us how to preserve	Silence.
To maintain	Secrecy.
And to exhibit	Sincerity.
To render to whom it is due, a willing	Obedience.
At all times to observe good	Order.
And live within bonds of commendable	Economy.
It teaches us how to be in mind truly	Noble.
Also to be in disposition truly	Natural.
And without reserve	Neighbourly.
It instilleth Principles indisputably	Rational.
It formeth our Dispositions to be	Reciprocal.
And requires our memery to be	Receptive.
It makes us to indifferent things	Yielding.
It induces us to aid each other with fraternal	Yearning.
And to all that is truly good, willingly	Yare.

Allahabad, Bengal,
April, 1840.

R. C. M.

* Yare or Ready.—See Johnson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOME letters of *peculiar* interest have been received, but we take no other notice of them than to state our determination to insert nothing contrary to our duty to GOD, nor offensive to the eye of WOMAN. The paltry annoyances we have lately been subjected to may give us trouble in reading, but shall not dispose us to enter into any disgraceful controversy.

Several foreign letters have been declined altogether, being unpaid. Two that were *marked* "paid" we retained, considering the parties acted under mistake.

The "seven" packets, containing circulars from the "creeping and unclean," have been used as directed.

Name and address are indispensable to insure attention.

THE CRUCEFIX TESTIMONIAL.—We have, in reply to several letters on this subject, to request that all correspondence may be sent to the committee, to whom we have forwarded those that we have received, (*vide* advertisement), and who will readily give all necessary information.

THE SHADE OF BONNOR.—We know not if our correspondent is using his designation figuratively, or if the Brother quoted be deceased. He is quite correct in his idea that it was contemplated that the "prisoners" should, in addition to taking IMPROPER obligations, also appear on the FLOOR, *without their Masonic clothing*, and that their respective suits should be placed publickly before them. Could anything be better calculated to remind an assembly of Masons of the Tyburn days than this *Masonic* construction of the CART, CONTAINING THE OFFICIALS, THE MALEFACTORS, AND THEIR COFFINS?—Start not! More than one learned counsel declared that precedent justified the case. Indeed! then why was not the feat attempted on the third? Because the *second* precedent was a dangerous experiment—the "persecuted" were *not* the "MALEFACTORS."

A PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICER.—There is more meant in the insinuation than in the fact of the falsehood told by a public functionary that we manufacture *our* correspondence;—he *knows* that we have declined many articles that could not be otherwise acknowledged to have been received. Forbearance has its limits, and we *may feel compelled* to publish some correspondence, in the *manufacture* of which *we* have had *no* share, but in which the functionary may appear in a conspicuous character.

A STEWARD OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The simple facts are these:—At a meeting the "hero" declared it was the order of the Board; the next day, at the Board, on being challenged, the "hero" said he thought it best to *say* so, thereby proving that he had not even looked askant at the ch. in Proverbs, v.

A STEWARD AT THE BIRTHDAY.—The words by the “filcher” were still more impudent than stated; but we do not believe that the conclave of “four” went so far as to have a man, not a Mason, to force the party out in case he should enter the Hall.

P.M. 605, 460.—Name and address.

ONE OF THE “PROFANE WORLD,” evidently does not understand the “Circular,” which not only puzzles the initiated, but, as we guess, also, the writer himself. As to the declaration on the 19th April, it was altogether contrary to our statutes.

A DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.—We have read the report and the letter, but a sense of honour restrains us from the republication of a serious error, that gives so much painful regret, although we have been compelled to allude to it elsewhere. We can afford to be generous, but we must be just.

ANTIQUITAS is right, but the “tria juncta in uno” is too severely written. The “filcher and traducer” has a spice of the duello. “The jontleman” is a good hit; but we cannot even yet altogether give up the third, having had some experience of what we believe to be natural good qualities.

AN EYE WITNESS.—We are aware that Brother Peter is not really a stickler for ——

A YORKITE MASON.—Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., was Prov. G.M. for Yorkshire in 1772.

BROTHER WM. JACKSON (Moy).—The mark of kindness is duly appreciated for Masonry’s sake. We hope to deserve support by exposing the servile and the slanderer.

S. S.—We may be wounded, but it is honourably in the front—we never turn our back. The assassin’s dart may take that direction—but even the darkness of —— favoureth them not. Truth is “LIGHT.”

W. P. of L.—We comply with his request in acknowledging the letters.

W. E.—The incident is graphically written, but not sufficiently important. The “kangaroo,” hungry and disappointed, lost, it seems, both his luncheon and his manners: however, the ladies were the gainers by his absence.

THE EYE-SORE.—The salve might not be applied in 1841, so *ecce*, “time by the forelock.” In the other case there was no desire to give a higher grade, for reasons, “as the saying is;” besides, in 1842 the *tide may turn*.

LYNX.—Outspies and informers, although true, are not Masonic.

PROTEUS.—Why still scrupulous? The excellent article in our next.

A BATH BROTHER.—If the Grand Master knowingly permits the circulation of anonymous and slanderous libels, he becomes the principal;—but how to prove this?—the leprous distilment may be too cunningly dropped for even him to know that he is duped.

A DEP. PROV. G. MASTER, BUT NOT THE AUTHOR.—We are obliged by the Magazine—our former opinion is unchanged. The time may come when we may touch on the subject, and not disrespect our faith or fidelity. *Nothing is in better taste than the introductory remarks—nothing more dishonest or degrading in publishing what is spurious.*

J. S.—One degree only can be conferred at a time—twenty-eight days must clapse between each.

A MASON.—We do not recommend either—“a plague on both your houses;”—the one never approached, the other abandoned Masonic objects.

*“Contra, jussa monent Heleni Scyllam atque Charybdiū
Inter utramque viam, lethe descriamine parvo
Ni teneant cursus.”*

We may probably try the new Board as a Court of Requests. By-the-bye, this may be no bad notion for some others, as well as ourselves.

A GIRLS’ STEWARD.—The allusion was as ungenerous as impolitic, and betrayed a poor spirit; but even —— was not immortal.

BRO. CHAS. LEE, D.P.G.M., (West Riding, Yorkshire).—Thanks for Masonic courtesy.

BRO. J. NORRIS.—We have been *compelled* greatly to curtail the proceedings.

BRO. BARNETT ISAACS.—The circular has not only *not* received the sanction of Grand Lodge, but it is *impossible* that it ever should.

A FREEMASON.—“The Lover of Truth!”—“A soi-disant Honorary Member of a Lodge,”—the “Excluded from a Lodge”—the “Non-resident Prov. G. Warden”—and the “Printer of Libels,” are one and the same party; perfectly willing to continue his several *honourable* vocations, for which he is equally adapted by nature and art.

K.—The Grand Registrar, and the —— are the parties alluded to.

A BEWILDERED LIGHT.—The letter to the Grand Registrar must stand over. It contains hard hits, but not less true because hard.

A BRO. OF BRECHIN.—The “Fox-Mauling” should be sent to a sporting paper.

BRO. SIMMONS.—We hope to do more justice in our next.

W. E. A.—The raising of the Beauseant “too late.”

PILGRIM’S third letter, &c. too late.—Notitia Templariæ in our next.

A GRAND OFFICER OF THE YEAR.—“The Brother on the floor,” was a *needless* rudeness; but yet there was some fun in it—“the prisoner at the bar” would have sounded *tremendous*—Rhadamanthus himself must have felt vain-glorious.

G. B.’s letter relative to the G.S.L. is received.

THE NEW RULE.—The threat to throw discord into “Peace and Harmony” is not quite Masonic; we decline the article altogether.

Our opinion is that such paper is not constitutional, neither the Board nor the Grand Master have the power, Grand Lodge alone can issue such edicts.

“You must sign that paper, or you shall not enter.” Bravo! This to a country Brother! Fie! There is no good rule without an exception.

BRO. STEBBING.—Too late.

A LYRIST.—The parody on “John Anderson my Jo,” is too personal. “When we were first acquaint,” has a moral.

A VISITOR IN JUNE.—“Nascitur a sociis,” the () and his brother-in-Jaw were the honoured guests. Shade of M’Gillivray, alas!

BROTHER GEORGE WATSON.—We shall gladly avail ourselves of his MSS. at the earliest moment. The MSS. shall be returned when compiled.

W. H.—The Grand Secretary has been so mercilessly occupied by the “Persecution,” that he has not had time to attend to the certificate and warrant department. We do not think with W. H., that the alteration from fees to salary, has had any weight. You can have nothing more of a cat than her skin; and we can vouch that the Grand Secretary has enough on his hands. We submit, that a Secretary for correspondence with the Provincial Grand Masters and their Deputies, and another for the Colonies, are becoming necessary as we get older; or a private Secretary for the G.M. paid by G.L.?

BRO. NATHAN.—The offer is a startling one. We hope not to be forced to accept it. We thank our Correspondent for the sentiments expressed.

BRO. A. HOWARD.—Now that our address is known, we hope for something original.

G. A. W. jocularly hints that the initials W. R. on the balloting paper for General Purposes, means William Rex, in accordance with King Craft and its subordinations; but we understand these letters to be the initials of Brother William Rule, which become more coincident with the opinion.

AN ATHOL MASON.—Surely Peter Thomson is not *dead*. We cannot publish the obituary of one who is alive and kicking—nay, some say *fighting*.

MONOS.—The stanzas on the Siamese Twins—The King and his Bond—can wait. They are rather coarse, but we will endeavour to make them *read* respectably.

ARCH MATTERS.

EZRA.—“The mildew” has reached St. James’s.

P. Z.—At present there is no appearance for the better. The Companions of 324 are much in the same state as announced by the last bulletin.

A COUNTY COMPANION complains that he has visited three London Chapters of the highest character, wherein there was scarcely one Companion that knew his duty. What of that? Surely he will not fall into the error of forgetting his own. Let him visit three others.

A MEMBER OF THE CYRUS is in error. If there was no member present who could perform the duty, it was better that some one should do so. If there were competent principals present, why did they permit the unseemliness—not on the part of him who did act, but on the part of those who did not.

DISCIPLINE AND PRACTICE.

W. M.—If the —— did really receive a copy of the motions to be brought on in Grand Lodge, at the Grand Secretary’s office, with the privity of the Grand Secretary, such consent was a breach of Masonic discipline, the —— not being a member of Grand Lodge. But why did not W. M. follow up the business?—It is a serious charge.

H.—Although not on the Board, we have been its “caged lion” for three months; and although we have not benefited by the “feeding time,” as the Zoologists phrase these refreshment hours of their animals, we have looked on at our late keepers, and know to a T what suits their tastes. We will accept, conduct, and conclude the case of H. without troubling the Board. We have wigs for all the courts, from the House of Commons to the Lord Mayors.

CIRIO.—The letter is under consideration.

ARISTIDES.—Anon—the time is not yet arrived.

P. M.—The West Indies are in the district of Grand Lodge, and ruled by its Constitutions. In Craft Masonry, Craft clothing only should be worn. In Arch Masonry, Arch clothing, and no other.

R.—You cannot meet as a Lodge of Instruction but under the sanction of a regular Lodge, but you may invite Masons qualified, to a Masonic conversation, and there assist each other in secret instruction.

P. M.—The Lodge is bound to certify to a petition addressed to the Lodge of Benevolence even once every year. The law merely states that a Brother shall not be relieved oftener than once in twelve months.

R. M.—It would be in better accordance with Masonic propriety not to print the words “CHRISTIAN NAME” in the list for contributing members, particularly if such lists are sent to Lodges known to consist of members of the Hebrew nation. There is something discourteous, if not offensive, in so doing. But we must not enlighten the “profane world” too much. Suppose the words “First name or names” were introduced in all papers.

A CURIOUS BROTHER.—We are quite certain that the late S.G.W. was not aware of the liberty taken with his name in describing him as a Past Master of the Craft. He was only raised in the Lodge of Friendship last year, on the Friday previous to his appointment as S.G.W. He is, of course, aware that his preferment was not the consequence of Masonic proficiency, and is too modest to assume.

A PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICER may write as he pleases. We affirm that the Grand Master stated that the Grand Officers of the year, and Prov. G. Masters, only, should wear chains, to distinguish them from the Past Grand Officers.

ORDER.—Exception might be taken to the confirmation of the appointment of Grand Pursuivant; but it would be quibbling, and therefore unmasonic. As a matter of strict discipline, such officer should have abided the fiat of the Grand Lodge in June. The office is a proper one, and when its duties are *masonically* performed, the officer will obtain credit.

TEMPLARS.

A **TEMPLAR IN INDIA.**—We were unaware that the information had been laid, and an interdiction passed. Questioning as we do the propriety of this conduct in regard to a system not acknowledged nor protected, we hope that a Council of Rites will settle the matter. If an “*auto da fe*” is to be celebrated, a grand conclave will not be long delayed.

A **TEMPLAR.**—We are glad to hear that an Encampment is soon to be held at Brighton. The Grand Sub-Priors’ debt must by this time be nearly liquidated, unless it grows by peculiar compound interest.

PILGRIM.—The several interesting points are necessarily delayed.

THE ASYLUM.

BRO. R. NEAVE.—The friends of the Asylum feel greatly indebted to our esteemed Brother for his able advocacy of this truly Masonic institution.

BRO. BERNAL (Jamaica).—We are much gratified to hear that the unremitting exertions of Brother Barnett Isaacs give promise of further remittances for our cause.

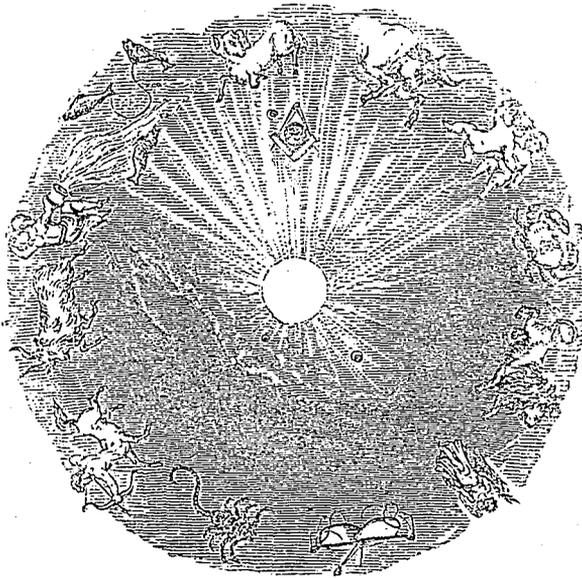
A **PAST MASTER.**—A few copies of the unholy Circular will be acceptable. The honourable Chairman of the late Festival produced the one sent to him with a very significant remark.

SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS must receive our thanks for their communications, and will be gratified to learn that success on the 24th was most satisfactory.

“ TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL ! ”

THE
FREEMASONS'
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XXVI.—JUNE 30, 1840.



LONDON:

SHERWOOD, GILBERT, AND PIPER, PATERNOSTER-ROW;
MADDEN AND CO., 8, LEADENHALL-STREET; STEVENSON
CAMBRIDGE; THOMPSON, OXFORD; SUTHERLAND, CAL-
TON-STREET, EDINBURGH: AND J. PORTER, GRAFTON-
STREET, DUBLIN. INDIA: THACKER AND CO., ST. ANDREW'S
LIBRARY, CALCUTTA.

Price Three Shillings.

Books, &c., for Review should be sent as soon as possible after their Publication.

Advertisements, Prospectuses, and Catalogues, should be sent in as early as possible, either to the Publishers, the Printer, or to

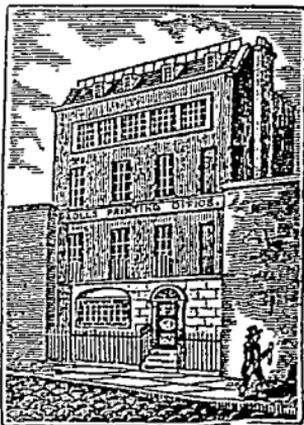
MR. RICHARD HOOPER,

20, Thaives Inn, Holborn, who is appointed Agent and Collector for the same.

All Newspapers containing Masonic Intelligence should be very *conspicuously* addressed to the Editor, 23, Paternoster Row.



IT IS REQUESTED THAT ALL COMMUNICATIONS BE
ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR, POST PAID.



SIGHT RESTORED, NERVOUS HEAD ACHE CURED.

UNDER THE
LATE MAJESTY, HER
THE DUCHESS OF
LORDS OF



PATRONAGE OF HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS
KENT, AND THE
THE TREASURY.

GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.

Is universally recommended by the faculty for its efficacy in removing disorders incident to the Eyes and Head. It will prevent diseases of a Scrofulous Nature affecting the nerves of the Head. In cases of Nervous head ache, it is completely efficacious, and gives a natural sweetness to the Breath. It may be taken as frequently as other Snuffs, with the most perfect safety and gratification to the consumer. Wash the eyes every morning with warm milk and water, to remove whatever secretion may have been produced during the night.

OBSERVE THIS CAUTION.

W. Grimstone is the **SOLE INVENTOR**, and the only genuine is prepared by him.

Dr. Abernethy used it, and termed it the Faculty's Friend and Nurse's Vade Mecum!

Dr. Andrews also recommends its use as a preventive. See his report when in Sunderland, published in the Times, Cheltenham Journal, and British Traveller, in November, 1831. He says the herbaceous quality of the Snuff had such an effect on the stomach, as well as the Nerves of the head, from the tenacious sympathy of the membrane of the nose with the nervous system, that Grimstones Eye Snuff when taken frequently, must prevent any contagion entering the system, and recommends its universal adoption. Dated 10th Nov 1831.

G. J. Guthrie, Esq. F.R.S.—This eminent Surgeon Strongly recommends Grimstone's Eye Snuff.

Loyal je serai durant ma vie

W. GRIMSTONE most respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, to make trial of a celebrated invention, pledging himself to the efficacy, and certain relief to the sufferer. The reader will remember some of the greatest events have been accomplished by the most simple causes. This SNUFF removes diseases with irritating those delicate organs, by its action on the lachrymal sac or duct, the membrane of which is, indeed a continuation of the pituitary expansion within the nostrils. It has received the sanction of the most exalted and scientific persons of the age. The gigantic balance, the press, has eulogized this delightful compound of herbs. This Snuff is sold wholesale by the District Agents, from whom country dealers can be supplied on the same liberal terms as of W. Grimstone, free from charge of Carriage.

A FEW WORDS TO THE AFFLICTED.

The innumerable testimonials of cures of cataract, gutta serena, ophthalmia, inflammation, nervous head ache, stiffness, and other diseases to which those delicate organs, the eye and the ear, are subjected, are too numerous to admit of this advertisement. This Snuff when taken frequently, strengthens the nerves of the head, and removes obstructions from the Eyes.

A FEW CASES OF SIGHT RESTORED, BY THE USE OF GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.

- Mr. A. Cole, No. 7. Skinner's Almshouses, aged 69, sight restored and head-ache cured.
- Mr. Verlin, Esq., inflammation cured, Youghal, Ireland.
- Mr. Protherne, sight restored and head-ache cured, Waterford.
- Mr. Chester, sight restored, Ballycough Glebe, Mallow.
- Mr. Reynolds, excruciating pains in the head and opaque vision cured, 10, Upper Stamford-street, London.
- Mr. Latchfield, Esq., cured of ophthalmia, Whitehall & Thatched House Tavern.
- Mr. Guppy, 36, Nelson-sq. Blackfriars road, cured of ophthalmia.
- Miss Mary Roades, Market-place, Winslow, Bucks, cured of ophthalmia—witnesses to her cure, Mr. Roades, father, and R. Walker, Esq., a magistrate.
- Mr. A. McIntyre, aged 65, S. Silver-street, Golden-square, cured of gutta serena and deafness.
- Mr. Clifton, Esq., Marine Library, Ramsgate, Kent, cured of cataract.
- Mr. Burberow, cured, while at Jamaica, of gutta serena, 37, Mary-street, Regent's Park, London.
- Mr. P. Sanderson, Harper-street, Leeds, cured of cataract.
- Mr. Pluckwell, Tottenham-house, Tottenham, cured of ophthalmia.
- Miss S. Englefield, Park-st. Windsor, cured of nervous headache and blindness of Broglio Solari, 46, Charlotte-street, hearing and sight restored.
- Mr. Melmus Blackburn, Esq., Chertsey, Surry, head-ache, weakness and blindness of sight cured.
- George Smith, Esq., 6, York-place, Kentish Town, weakness and blindness of sight cured by its use.
- Elizabeth Robson, 19, Bell-street, Edgware-road, aged 65, cured of ophthalmia and deafness.
- Mr. Guthrie, Esq., F.R.S.—This eminent surgeon strongly recommends Grimstone's Eye Snuff. Read Latchfield's letter.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

From "Blackwood's Lady's Magazine," for May, 1835. To W. Grimstone, on his valuable invention of the Eye Snuff, and on British Herbs, for the diseased organs of the head and eye.
Great was the power that did to man impart
Creative genius and inventive art
The second praise is, doubtless Grimstone thine!
Wise was thine head, and great was thy design!
Our precious sight, from danger now set free,
Wives, widows, fathers, praises sing to thee.

ELIZ. ROBSON

19, Bell-street, Edgware-road, Marylebone.

The above poetic effusion was copied by the Editors in the following works, newspapers, &c. in May, and the two succeeding months, of the year 1835.
"Times"—Recommends the universal adoption of Grimstone Eye Snuff.—Editor.
"Post."—We feel pleasure in giving our testimony to the efficacy of Grimstone's Eye Snuff.—Editor.
"United Service."—We know Grimstone's Eye Snuff removes the optic nerves.—Editor.
"John Bull."—Sunday's and Monday's editions—Few inventions are so deservedly popular as Grimstone's Eye Snuff. I have witnessed its benign influence in many instances.—Editor.
"Evening Mail."—Prejudice is the gall of imagination. C. Trial of Grimstone's Eye Snuff will remove all doubt of its efficacy.—Editor

CAUTION.—This Odoriferous Herbaceous Compound of Herbs, sold in canisters, 1s. 3d., 2s. 4d., 4s. 4d. and 15s. 6d. each, with copies of original testimonials, gratis, with each canister, by all Agents, both Foreign and

Long Acre, Manufactory, Bow Yard, London.

of Foreign Snuffs, and all kinds of Cigars.

S U M M E R.

To the custom of periodical visits to the SEA COAST, in situations usually exposed to the sun's most fervid rays, and destitute of the cool and delicious shadows of the sylvan retreat, we frequently trace many cases of Cutaneous Malady. SOLAR HEAT produces upon the delicate Skin a species of inflammation which, upon subsiding, leaves a permanent stain of *inveterate tan*, or sprinkles of *freckle*; in other instances, a discolouration inclining to *redness* and swelling, afterwards easily excited to assume some one of the multitudinous forms of *eruption*. There exists no doubt that these evils are materially aggravated by SALINE VAPOUR, or by SEA-BATHING, which latter, though salubrious as a tonic, cannot be otherwise than unfavourable to the susceptibility of the Female Complexion to injury from stimulating and acrid causes.—The only efficient PREVENTIVE against these unpleasant liabilities of the SKIN and COMPLEXION, is

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

An Auxiliary of Vital Importance to the support of Feminine Beauty!

By its use, the effects of atmospheric influence upon the Skin are entirely neutralized, and that constant healthy action of the minute vessels promoted—on which depend continued delicacy of texture and tint; thus the great characteristics of early BEAUTY are protracted to a period which could not otherwise be considered as within the limits of possibility.

The distressing and unsightly varieties of *Cutaneous Eruptions* are also promptly eradicated by the KALYDOR. *Spots, Pimples, Freckles, Discolouration, and Sallowness*, yield to its SPECIFIC QUALITIES, and are succeeded by a *smoothness and transparency of the skin*, giving rise to the most pleasurable sensations.

LADIES TRAVELLING, or temporarily subjected to any deviation of equable temperature, will find in the KALYDOR a *renovating and refreshing auxiliary*, dispelling the cloud of languor from the Complexion, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity of the skin.

THE ARMS, NECK, AND HANDS,

also partake largely of the advantages derived from its use, exhibiting a *delicacy of appearance* heretofore scarcely attainable—even with the most sedulous care and attention.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, infallible in removing all harshness and irritability, will also be found highly useful to Gentlemen who suffer from those causes after SHAVING. In fact, whether as an appendage to the elegant Toilet, the Dressing-room, or the Travelling Equipment, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR will be found to realize the most sanguine expectation that can be formed of its *refreshing, purifying, and restorative powers*.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL FOR THE HAIR

Ensures a luxuriance of growth, and restores the Hair when lost during protracted illness, or subsequent debility. Its nourishing qualities are also evident in preventing the Hair from becoming Grey; thus demonstrating renovation of vitality in the roots as a prominent result of its use. It is the most elegant, agreeable, and efficacious application, both for realizing and sustaining, in the utmost perfection, a Beautiful Head of Hair.

NOTICE.—Each Bottle is (with a TREATISE ON THE HAIR, 31st edition) inclosed in a wrapper, on which are engraved the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and the Name and Address, in *Red*, on Lace-work, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN,
Counter-Signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

The LOWEST PRICE is 3s. 6d.; the next 7s., or Family Bottles (containing 4 small) at 10s. 6d., or Double that size, £1. 1s.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE.

The great esteem in which the Public have long held this delightful powder precludes the necessity here of entering into a minute detail of its merits, and the singular advantages it so eminently possesses over most of the common powders sold for the Teeth. It is sufficient to observe, that Rowland's Odonto is a pure preparation of the most efficient Vegetable matter, which not only has the property of rendering the above beautiful organs of the mouth dazzlingly white, but strengthening their organic structure, and fulfilling the delightful object of giving fragrance to the breath.

NOTICE.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the first and last Articles; and also printed in *red*, on the Wrapper in which each is enclosed.—Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

FREEMASONS'

QUARTERLY ADVERTISER.

No. XXVI.

JUNE 30, 1840.

FREEMASONRY.

ASYLUM FOR THE WORTHY AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASON.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be holden at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, 8th July, 1840, at Three o'clock, when ONE CANDIDATE will be elected. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock punctually.
25, Tibberton Square, Islington.

ROBERT FIELD, Sec.

The attention of the Governors is called to the mode of Voting, viz.—That each Subscriber shall be entitled to as many Votes as there are vacancies to be filled up for every single subscription, and so in proportion for every Vote allowed, which Votes may be given to one Candidate, or divided at pleasure

The Ballot to commence at Three and close at Five o'clock precisely.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the time and place of Election.

VOTES AND MODE OF VOTING FOR ANNUITANTS.

That every Donor or Subscriber of *One Guinea* be entitled to *One Vote* during a year, and so on in proportion for every additional *Guinea*.

That an Annual Governor (or regular Subscriber of *Two Guineas* per annum) be entitled to *Three Votes*.

That every Life-Subscriber (or Donor of *Ten Guineas*) be entitled to *Two Votes*.

That every Life-Governor (or Donor of *Twenty Guineas*) be entitled to *Four Votes*, and *Two Votes* for every additional *Ten Guineas*.

That *Ten Guineas* from a Lodge shall entitle it to the privilege of a Subscriber for *Fourteen Years*.

That *Twenty Guineas* from a Lodge shall entitle it to the like privilege for *Twenty-five Years*.

That every *Fifty Guineas* from a Lodge shall entitle it to the privilege of a Life-Governor so long as the Lodge shall exist.

That for every *Ten Guineas* subscribed by a Steward at the time of serving the office, or within twelve months of that time, an additional vote shall be granted.

That in order to give time for the accumulation of Life-Subscriptions and Life-Governorships, such qualifications may be deferred, for declaration by the respective Subscribers or Lodges, until the Festival or Election in 1841.

That every Governor, Subscriber, or Donor, or as Master of a Lodge, may vote by Proxy, such Proxy being a Subscriber; and that for every single vote the Subscriber may be entitled to, he shall have as many votes as there are vacancies, which may be given to one Candidate, or distributed at pleasure.

That all Proxy Papers be numbered, signed by the Secretary, and forwarded by post; and that no second Proxy Paper be issued without the concurrence of the Chairman on the day of Election.

That Subscriptions declared and paid on the day of Election shall entitle the parties to vote.

That no Subscriber in arrear shall be entitled to vote at any Election, until such arrear be paid.

That in cases of equality of Votes, at any General Meeting, the Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to mark any change of residence in their lists, and to report the same to the Secretary.

The annual business of the Institution will be transacted.

FREEMASONRY.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

A GENERAL COURT of this Institution will be holden at the School House in Westminster Road, St. George's, Southwark, on the 9th of July next, at Twelve o'clock.

J. B. GORE, SEC.

Rolls Chambers, 89, Chancery Lane.

FREEMASONRY.

THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION

For Clothing, Educating, and Apprenticing the Sons of Indigent and Deceased Freemasons.

H. R. H. the DUKE of SUSSEX, *K. G.*, PRESIDENT.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS, will be held at the Office of the Institution, No. 7, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, on Monday, the 13th of July 1840, at Seven o'Clock in the Evening, when SIX Children will be elected on the Institution. The Ballot will commence at Seven and close at Nine o'clock precisely. The Committee for the ensuing twelve months will be elected at this Meeting.

The following Notices of Motion will be submitted:—

“That additional Articles of Clothing be supplied to the Children on the Institution.”

“That the Salary of the Secretary to the Institution be increased 20%.”

AUGUSTUS U. THISELTON, Secretary.

TO THE GOVERNORS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.

THE VOTE and INTEREST of the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL is earnestly solicited on behalf of JOHN FRANCIS BEGBIE, aged nine Years and six Months, Son of Brother JOHN BEGBIE, Past Master of the Neptune Lodge, No. 22, late of the Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Charles-street, Hatton Garden, but formerly of the King of Prussia, Cartwright-street, Rosemary-lane, who died on the 11th of May, 1840, surviving his Wife only five Months, leaving his ORPHAN SON totally destitute.

The Governors and Subscribers being Members of the Craft, are earnestly solicited to form themselves into a Committee, to secure the Election of the Child of this worthy and late active Mason.

Several Brethren have volunteered their aid, and the Address of any one joining their efforts, will be thankfully received by HENRY ROWE, 64, Great Tower-street.

MASONIC LIBRARY, 314, HIGH HOLBORN.

BRO. RICHARD SPENCER informs the Craft, he has still on sale a few of the WORKS ON FREEMASONRY, advertised in this Review for January last; also, a Set of the Freemasons' Quarterly Review, from the commencement in 1834, handsomely half-bound, in 6 vols., with Masonic Embellishments, price 3*l.* 18*s.*, or any year separate at 15*s.* 6*d.*, any of the back numbers supplied to complete Sets.

R. S. has constantly on sale a large Assortment of CHILDREN'S, and handsomely-bound Books, for presents; also, a great variety of Bibles, Prayers, Church Services, and with or without Cases, in Plain and Elegant Binding, Stationery, and Bookbinding. Orders punctually attended to.

Brother R. S. has an extensive Circulating Library of several Thousand Volumes, and will be most happy in forwarding (by post or otherwise) his last Supplementary Catalogue, containing the Terms of Subscription, &c.

FREEMASONRY.

GENUINE MASONIC TRACING BOARDS.

UNDER THE SANCTION AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF
 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE
 OF SUSSEX, *K. G., K. T., K. G. H., &c. &c.*
 MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.

His Royal Highness was pleased to express his approbation of these designs, illustrative of the three degrees of Craft Freemasonry, and to grant Brother Harris, P.M., his special favour to dedicate them to His Royal Highness, and to promulgate the same throughout all

MASONIC LODGES.

Illustrations for the ROYAL ARCH, with Banners, Standards, &c., in two designs, corresponding with the above, for the use of

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

J. H. begs to call the attention of the Brethren and Companions to the following list of charges for Pocket Sets and Lodge Tracing Boards.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Highly illuminated Tracing Boards containing the 3 Degrees, in case	1 0 0	Large Tracing Boards for the use of Lodges, 6 ft. by 3 ft., in case, complete, highly finished and illuminated	20 0 0
Plain coloured ditto, ditto	0 15 0	Ditto, ditto, 5 ft. by 2½ ft. ditto	15 0 0
Royal Arch Illustrations in two designs, in case, highly finished	0 12 0	Good well-painted Boards, same size	12 0 0
Ditto, ditto	0 17 0	A complete set, 4 ft. by 2 feet, in box or case	10 0 0
Tracing Boards unbound, on sheet	0 12 0	Set of Banners, consisting of 5 and 12 Standards for Royal Arch Chapter, complete	20 0 0
Ditto, ditto	0 10 0	Sets of ditto, ditto, from	10 0 0
Royal Arch ditto, ditto	0 7 0		
A complete set of Craft and Royal Arch bd. up together, in case	1 0 0		

On sale, J. Harris's Portrait of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, *K. G., &c.*, as Most Worshipful Grand Master, in full Masonic dress. Price 15s. and 21s. Size, 19½ inches by 14 inches.

The same, highly coloured and illuminated, price 2 guineas.

This is the only full-length portrait of the Grand Master published. No Lodge should be without it who wish for a correct representation of H. R. H. when in Grand Lodge.

Masonic designs executed for Jewellers, &c., portraits and miniatures painted, pictures copied, cleaned, lined, and restored. Old prints cleaned and restored. Fac-simile leaves supplied to Caxton and other early printers.

All orders executed with dispatch, and in a scientific manner, by Brother J. Harris, P.M. and P.Z., No. 40, Sidmouth Street, Regent Square.

DR. OLIVER'S HISTORY OF INITIATION, having been out of print several years, Brother RICHARD SPENCER begs to inform the Craft, the new edition with several sheets of additional new matter, (the results of the Reverend Author's extended reading) will be ready in a few weeks; the arrangement of the work will be on a new plan, and comprised in Twelve Lectures; it will be handsomely printed in Demy 8vo., price 10s 6d., a limited number will be printed on Royal paper, price 16s, both editions will be delivered Bound in Blue Watered Cloth, lettered, and handsomely gilt with Masonic Embellishments.

Brother R. S. begs further to announce he has made arrangements with the Reverend Dr. Oliver, to complete a History of the Craft, from the year 1829 to 1840, so as to perfect his edition of "Preston's Illustrations of Masonry," published in 1829; it will be printed the same size to bind up with the above, as well as the new edition, (the 15th) published this year.

Orders received for the above by all Booksellers, also by Brother RICHARD SPENCER, Masonic Library, 314, High Holborn.

FREEMASONRY.

THE EMULATION LODGE OF IMPROVEMENT,

REMOVED from the Grand Hotel, Covent Garden, to the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, will be opened every Friday evening at seven o'clock precisely, and a ceremony with a portion of the Lectures worked during the evening.

FREEMASONRY.

BROTHER W. POVEY,

MASONIC BOOKBINDER, AND BADGE CASE MAKER,

No. 40, HATTON GARDEN,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Fraternity in his line of business. Books neatly and elegantly bound, with every description of Masonic Embellishments. W. POVEY will feel obliged by a Penny Post Letter from any Gentleman who may have any orders, however small, which will meet immediate attention.

FREEMASONRY.

BROTHER J. P. ACKLAM,

MASONIC JEWEL, FURNITURE, AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the Orders and Patronage of the Craft. He has always ready on sale a Collection of Jewels and Clothing, for Craft, Royal Arch Masonry, Knight Templars, &c. As he is the real maker, and every article is manufactured on his premises, and under his personal inspection, the Fraternity may rely on being furnished in precise conformity with the authorised Constitutions of the different Orders.
138, Strand, opposite Catherine Street.

FREEMASONRY.

BROTHERS BROADHURST and Co., (late TATE), Silversmiths, Jewellers, and Masonic Clothing Manufacturers, 204, Regent-street, opposite Conduit-street, beg most respectfully to inform the members of the Craft, that they have always a stock of Jewels, Collars, Aprons, &c., by them, at moderate prices, and they hope by strict attention, punctuality, and dispatch, to merit their patronage and support.

FREEMASONRY.

MASONIC CLOTHING, FURNITURE, and PARAPHERNALIA requisite for Craft, Royal Arch, and Knight Templars, supplied on Reasonable Terms by Bro. J. NICHOLLS, 14, Well Street, Jewin Street, Cripplegate.

N. B.—Orders punctually attended to for the Freemasons' Quarterly Review, and other Masonic Works.

ACCOUNTANTSHIP, WITH FIDELITY, ECONOMY, AND DISPATCH.

IT frequently happens when the Services of an Accountant are indispensable, that a difficulty arises in finding one who combines the necessary qualifications.

BROTHER J. T. BARHAM, W.M. 215,

11, QUEEN STREET PLACE,

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE,

Offers himself to the notice of the Craft. He has had the practical experience of twenty years; and any Brother who may require his assistance will find his motto carried out to the fullest extent.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE THEOCRATIC PHILOSOPHY OF FREEMASONRY; in Twelve Lectures, on its Speculative, Operative, and Spurious Branches, intended to display a connected view of the Science in all its principal divisions; to trace its progress in the ancient world, until it assumed the form under which it now appears; and to show that the great object of the Institution is to promote the glory of God, and the good of Mankind. By the Rev. G. OLIVER, D.D., Author of the "Antiquities of Masonry," "Signs and Symbols," the "Star in the East," &c.

The Work will be printed in Demy 8vo. to correspond with the "Signs and Symbols," and will contain about 20 sheets, or upwards of 300 pages.

The price to Subscribers (whose Names will be printed in the Volume), will be Eight Shillings; to Non-Subscribers, 10s. 6d. in Cloth Boards; and it is expected that payment will be made to order, on delivery of the Work.

All letters must be post paid or franked, except they contain orders for 20 copies and upwards

The Work will be put to press so soon as the number of Subscribers shall exonerate the Author from expense; and the Profits, should any arise, will be distributed amongst the Masonic Charities.

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MASONIC TESTIMONIAL

TO

ROBERT THOMAS CRUCEFIX, ESQ., M.D.

Past Grand Standard Bearer, and Past Z, in Royal Arch Masonry—Past E. C. Masonic Knights Templar—N. P. U.—S.P.R.C.—K M. and M.P., &c. &c.

WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,

I am directed, by a Committee of the Subscribers, respectfully to invite your attention, and that of the Worthy Brethren with whom you co-operate in the cause of Freemasonry, to the subjoined Resolutions and List of Subscriptions in aid of a Masonic Testimonial to the W. Brother R. T. CRUCEFIX; and venturing very confidently to rely upon your personal support, and that of the Lodge and individual Members of the Craft with which you are more immediately associated, I anticipate that a considerable share of the success which must reward the performance of such a pleasing duty, will be attributable to your early and active exertions in this purely Masonic object.

To those members of the Fraternity who take a lively interest in the advancement of Freemasonry in the metropolis, and to many of the most eminent Masons in the provinces, and in Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, the services rendered to the Craft by Brother R. T. CRUCEFIX, must be too well known to require any recapitulation; but to numbers of young and emulative Masons, and to others who may have had few opportunities of appreciating the advantages that have arisen to the extensive community of Freemasons, from his individual ability and exertion, it may not be amiss to state a few of the successful public efforts of this distinguished Brother, and which will be justly considered in connection with each other, and not with reference to any particular subject.

The addition of Past Masters to the Board of General Purposes; a measure which was strenuously opposed at first, but since then acknowledged to be of great practical advantage, and has been even extended in its application by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master.

The founding of the Past Masters' Club; by which, among other beneficial results, the proceedings about to take place in Grand Lodge become more generally known, and are more maturely considered.

The introduction of a better system of deliberation in the transactions of Grand Lodge, by promoting free discussion; and the consequent exercise of a general prerogative, instead of the *pro forma* adoption of unconsidered motions in compliment to their proposers.

The originating of the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons; a Charity already brought into partial operation by conferring annuities on several destitute and deserving Brethren.

The distinguished ability displayed by him, as a Member of the Board of General Purposes, during six years, for two of which he filled the office of Vice-President,—testified by the thanks of the Board when he retired from the Vice-Chair.

The uniform and unwearying attention he has given, for several years, to the objects of the Board of Benevolence.

The first proposition of a Masonic offering to the most Worshipful the Grand Master; and the continued assiduity and exertion evinced by him in bringing that popular effort to its successful issue.

The benefits conferred by him in serving the office of Steward, and becoming a Governor by Subscriptions, to the respective Masonic Charities; and in assisting their proceedings, by frequently presiding at their Meetings and Committees.

The support he has given to other Masonic Festivals in serving the office of Grand Steward, and filling two several Stewardships on Anniversaries of the Grand Master's birth-day.

And the establishing and editing of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, and thus, by very great personal sacrifices, both of purse and time, producing a most comprehensive record of the transactions of the Craft—an extremely interesting medium for disseminating the erudite contributions of the best Masonic authorities—a fund of literary entertainment for Masonic families—an easy means by which the wants and wishes of the *Fraternity* may be made known, especially those of the Provinces and Colonies—and, in short, rendering a perfect epitome of the progress of Freemasonry in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in the East and West Indies, and every other Colonial possession of the British Empire.

Allow me to assure you that your prompt and fraternal co-operation, in acknowledging such important services, will be duly appreciated; and to remain,

Worshipful Sir, and Brother,

Yours very faithfully,

17, IRONMONGER LANE,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, 1840.

J. LEE STEVENS,
Honorary Secretary.

At Meetings of several Members of the Masonic Fraternity, held at RADLEY'S HOTEL, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars*, the 16th December, 1839, and subsequently, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

“That the valuable and unremitting exertions of the Worshipful Brother ROBERT THOMAS CRUCEFIX, M.D. Past Junior Grand Deacon, in favour of Freemasonry, are deserving of the most marked and honourable notice of the Fraternity.

“That Subscriptions be entered into for the purpose of presenting him with an enduring Testimonial of Brotherly regard, and most respectful esteem.

“That individual Subscriptions do not exceed Ten Shillings each.

“That the preceding Resolution does not apply to Lodges or Chapters.

“That Brother RICHARD LEA WILSON, Past Grand Steward, be requested to officiate as Chairman at meetings of the Subscribers.

“That Brother Z. WATKINS, P.M., Lodge No. 318, be requested to act as Treasurer of the Subscriptions.

“That Brother J. LEE STEVENS, Past Grand Steward, be requested to undertake the duties of Honorary Secretary.”

And in compliance with these Resolutions, the following list has been announced, as the

FIRST REPORT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LODGES, CHAPTERS, &c.

	£.	s.		£.	s.
Bank of England Lodge, No. 329	10	10	Mount Sion Chapter, No. 169	2	2
Burlington Lodge, No. 113	-	10	Masters and Past Masters Club	3	3
Concord Lodge, No. 49	-	2	Royal Edmund Lodge, No. 253	1	1
Doric Lodge, No. 466	-	1	Salopian Lodge, No. 328	-	1
Emulation Lodge of Improvement	3	3	Strong Man Lodge, No. 53	-	1
Fidelity Chapter, No. 3	-	5	Unions Lodge, No. 318	-	5

INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

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A Mason's Mite of No. 327, in thanks for the <i>Quarterly</i>	-	0	Frederick Adlard, P.M., No. 3	-	0
J. P. Acklam, Past Grand Steward	0	10	J. Ginton Atkinson, No. 646	-	0
C. F. Allen, No. 318	-	0	James Ash, P.P.J.G.D. for Somerset	-	0
James Andrew, P.P.G.W., for Surrey	-	0	— Bowers, No. 663	-	0
	0	10	James Sims Brown, No. 646	-	0

	£.	s.		£.	s.
Francis Blackwell, P.M., No. 646	0	5	T. Flockton, P.M., No. 318	-	0 10
A. M. Burrows, M.D., No. 650	-	0 5	— Flynn	-	0 10
James Benton, P.M., No. 646	-	0 5	— Graham, W.M., No. 118	-	0 10
J. C. Bell, P.G.S.	-	0 10	T. Greathead, S.W., No. 318	-	0 10
John Bigg, P.M., No. 109	-	0 10	J. B. Gore, P.G.S., and Hon. Sec.		
Edward Brewster, S.D., No. 109	0	10	to the Girls' School	-	0 10
J. T. Barham, W.M., No. 215	-	0 10	F. H. Groom, P.M., No. 329	-	0 10
F. Buckingham, P.G.S.	-	0 10	F. B. Garty	-	0 10
J. Broadhurst, W.M., No. 318	-	0 10	George Gentle, No. 646	-	0 5
John Begbie, P.M., No. 22	-	0 10	William Grimston, P.M., No. 7	0	10
P. M. Bacon, No. 108	-	0 10	W. Halton, P.M., No. 113	-	0 10
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— Barker	-	0 10	Works, Somerset	-	0 10
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set	-	0 10	Somerset	-	0 10
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S. F. Bridge, No. 327	-	0 10	No. 118	-	0 10
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of Coromandel	-	0 10	Alderman James Harmer, No. 1	0	10
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John Chapman, No. 329	-	0 10	Greville Jones, No. 329	-	0 10
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J. H. Clark, No. 329,	-	0 10	John Johnson, P. Prov. J.G.W. for		
William Cubitt, No. 1	-	0 10	Somerset	-	0 10
John Chrees, P.P.J.G.W. for			Christopher Jeffery, P.M., No. 646	0	10
Surrey	-	0 10	Frederick John Jenkins, J.W.,		
John Clarke Crucefix, P.M. No. 49	0	10	No. 646	-	0 5
Leonard Chandler, P.G.S.	-	0 10	John King, S.W., No. 329	-	0 10
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D. Davis, No. 329	-	0 10	Theodore Demale	-	0 10
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Capt. C. L. Dickson, P.G.S.B.,			Somerset	-	0 10
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A. Peacock, J.D., No. 119	0	10	T. Taverner, J.G. No. 646	0	5
Bekir Pacha, No. 118	0	10	Samuel Taverner, No. 646	0	5
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Edmonton Lodge, No. 679 . . .	2	2	School of Plato Lodge, No. 366 . . .	1	1
Kilkenny Masonic Lodge, No. 642 . . .	3	3	Trent Lodge, No. 611 . . .	1	1

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P.S. Subscribers' Names, unavoidably omitted in this Report, will appear in the third.

J. L. S.

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THE
FREEMASONS'
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THIS publication being now firmly established as an organ of Masonic communication, and having been cordially received by its literary contemporaries, its conductors feel justified in recommending the FREEMASONS' QUARTERLY REVIEW, as one of the most useful media for public advertisements.

Its circulation among individual members of the Fraternity being most considerable, and further, being subscribed to by many Lodges of large constituencies, prove at once the number and intelligence of its readers.

IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND—the EAST and WEST INDIES—in short, wherever Freemasonry exists, this REVIEW, at present the only PUBLIC organ of the Craft, is wending its useful way. And although its conductors feel an honest pride in such varied and extended support, they anticipate, with still greater gratification, the time when a Masonic Review may appear in each of the Sister Kingdoms.

As a review of literature, the FREEMASONS' QUARTERLY REVIEW, being untainted by political servility, and unrestricted by any speculation, is pledged to an honest, candid, and undeviating course—the man of genius will not, therefore, despise, as a medium of criticism, that which shall prove to be the medium of truth. It is requested that all books intended for review, may be sent as early as possible after publication.

The first impressions of the early numbers of this Review having proved inadequate to the demand, the conductors respectfully announce that all the back Numbers have been reprinted.

Abstaining from any further remark, save briefly to state that the profits of this Periodical, are (with but little exception) to be devoted to the charitable objects of the Order, the conductors respectfully solicit the patronage of the advertising public.

The advertisements having been changed from columns to cross-wise, the scale is altered in proportion.

Prospectuses, Circulars, &c., stitched in the cover on moderate terms.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, post paid, to 23, Paternoster-row ;
or 20, Thaives Inn, Holborn.

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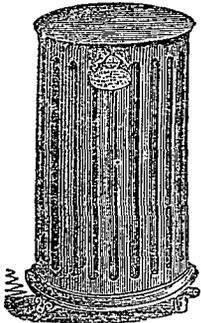
PRICE THREE SHILLINGS.

Rippon & Burton's General Ironmongery Catalogue.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE CHUNK STOVE,

INVENTED BY MR. RICHARD PROSSER, CIVIL ENGINEER.



View of Stove as in Use.

RIPPON & BURTON,
Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers

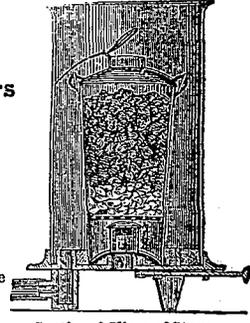
12, WELLS STREET, OXFORD ST.

LONDON.

Price in London, for Cash when ordered :

Plain, £3. Fluted, £3. 10s. Ornamented, £4. 10s.
Package, 2s. 6d.

If bought of Country Agents,
the price, on account of carriage and package, will be
Plain, £3. 5s. Fluted, £3. 15s.
Ornamented, £4. 15s.



Sectional View of Stove.

COUNT RUMFORD, on the Economy of Fuel, says, that "not less than seven-eighths of the heat generated, or which with proper management might be generated from the fuel actually consumed, is carried up into the atmosphere, and totally lost."

The peculiar advantages of the **CHUNK PATENT STOVE** are—its entire freedom from dust or smoke; its very great economy of fuel; and its perfect safety from fire. It has no door, and does not produce any of the unpleasant effects upon the atmosphere which have been experienced in the use of all others. It has been found a source of great comfort in the bedroom of the invalid, affording a uniform temperature throughout the day and night, with only one supply of fuel; while the most delicate chemical test cannot detect anything arising from its use which is injurious to health. As there is no fire or heated substance in contact with the outer case of the Stove, it merely warms the air without decomposing it, and as there is no door, none of the gases generated can pass into the apartment, consequently that dryness of air produced by the use of all others is entirely avoided. It does not require so much attention as any other, and it is so exceedingly simple, that instructions as to its use are almost unnecessary. It is impossible for it to set any substance on fire, or to cause gunpowder to explode, even though in actual contact with the Stove or pipe; and the size of the pipe or flue being only 2 1/2 inches in diameter, it can be applied without disfiguring the apartment. The fuel is conveyed to the Stove in the bucket in which it is consumed, and all the ashes will remain enclosed until removed in it, without any raking or collecting, twenty-four hours afterwards, during which time it is not necessary to pay any attention whatever to the fire. The Stove can stand upon the most delicate carpet without injuring it. It is so light that one person can with ease remove or erect the Stove for the season in ten minutes. It occupies very little space, as it is a cylinder of thirty-three inches height, and sixteen inches diameter. The cost of fuel (cinders or coke) will be about 2d. for twenty-four hours.

Wherever warmth is required, this Stove is applicable, and it wholly prevents cold draughts of air: it is equally desirable for Entrance Halls, Dressing Rooms, Laundries and Nurseries, as for the Drawing and Dining Rooms. For warming Greenhouses it possesses extraordinary claims; the very great expense of building brick flues, and the immense consumption of fuel, being avoided; with the certainty of a due degree of heat during the night without attention. For Churches, Schools, Counting-Houses and Offices, Ships' Cabins, Workshops, and all situations requiring warmth with perfect safety and cleanliness, it will be found invaluable. In large buildings where one Stove is not sufficient, two or more will warm the place, dispersing the heat equally in all parts uninjured, at a less cost, and with a less consumption of fuel than it could be warmed by any one stove, or by any other means.

As this Stove differs from every other, in allowing the ashes to be carried out of the room in the receptacle in which they are formed, without the possibility of any of them falling out, and of the fuel being brought to it in the same vessel, the great inconvenience of bringing coals to the fire, and the nuisance arising from dust and interruption, are thus avoided. The pail in which the fuel is conveyed and consumed will last three years, and can be replaced for seven shillings and sixpence.

* * * **RIPPON & BURTON** having discovered that some of their Stoves have been fixed without sand in the **INNER** (as well as in the outer) **CIRCLE**, and with pipes not made air-tight, feel it necessary to state that, **UNLESS THE SIMPLE DIRECTIONS** (which are given with each Stove) **ARE STRICTLY ATTENDED TO, THE STOVE CANNOT ACT.**

R. & B. feel it unnecessary here to insert any of the **VERY FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS** they have received of the complete efficiency of their Stove; the originals may be seen at their Warehouses, of which only a few copies have been printed, which will be sent in answer to any post-paid requisition: they contain also many names of the Nobility and Gentry who, having tried the Chunk Stove, have volunteered themselves as references.

 **CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES**, which, if purchased for Town, must be paid for on delivery; if for the Country, or for Exportation, the money must be remitted, postage free, with the order. On any other terms **RIPPON & BURTON** respectfully decline doing business at the Prices herein named.

Fire Irons.

Large strong Wrought Iron, for Kitchens, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 0	
Wrought Iron, suitable for Servants' Bed Rooms	2 0
Small Polished Steel, for better Bed Rooms	4 6
Large ditto, for Libraries	7 0
Ditto ditto, for Dining Rooms	8 6
Ditto ditto, with Cut Heads, for ditto	11 6
Ditto very highly polished Steel, plain good pattern	20 0
Ditto ditto, richly cut	25 0

Iron Coal Scoops and Boxes.

	14 in.	16 in.	17 in.
Coal Boxes with Covers, Japan'd, with ornamental Gold Lines	10s. 6d	12s. 6d	16s. 6d
Iron Scoops, for Kitchen Use	1 6	2 0	2 6
Ditto, lined with Zinc, the most serviceable article ever made	5 0	6 6	6 6

2 *Rippon & Burton, 12, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.*

Shower Baths, Japanned Bamboo, with Brass Force-pump attached, to throw the water into the cistern, the very best made, with copper conducting tubes, and curtains complete, £5.

Hip Baths, Japanned Bamboo, £1. 2s.

Spunging Baths, 30 in. diameter, 7 in. deep, 20s.

Open Baths, 3 ft. 6 in. long, 30s.; 4 ft. long, 35s.; 4 ft. 6 in. long, 50s.; 5 ft. long, 60s.; 5 ft. 6 in. long, 70s.

Feet Baths, Japanned Bamboo, small size, 6s. 6d.; large, 7s. 6d.; tub shape, with hoops, 11s.

Brooms and Brushes of every description.

Bottle Jacks, Japanned, 7s. 6d.; Brass, 9s. 6d. each.

Brass Stair Rods, per doz. 21 inches long, 3s. 0d.; 24 in. 3s. 9d.; 27 in. 4s. 6d.; 30 in. 5s. 6d.

Brass Curtain Poles, warranted solid, 1½ inch diameter, 1s. 3d. per foot; 2 in. 1s. 8d. per foot.

Brass Poles, complete with end ornaments, rings, hooks & brackets, 3ft. long, 13s.; 3ft. 6in. 14s.; 4ft. 15s.

Brass Curtain Bands, 1½ in. wide, 1s. 9d. per pair, 1½ in. 2s. 3d.; 2 in. 3s. Richer, 1½ in. 4s.; 2 in. 5s.

Finger Plates for Doors, newest and richest patterns, long, 1s. 2d.; short, 10d. each.

Copper Coal Scoops, small, 10s. 6d.; middle, 13s. large, 14s. 6d. Helmet Shape, 15s. 0d., 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d.; Square Shape, with Hand Scoop, 28s.

Copper Tea Kettles, Oval Shape, very strong, with barrel handle, 2 quarts, 5s. 6d.; 3 quarts, 6s.; 4 quarts, 7s. The strongest quality made, 2 quarts 9s. 6d.; 3 quarts, 10s. 6d.; 4 quarts, 11s. 6d.

Copper Warming Pans, 6s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.

Cruet Frames, Black Japanned, with 3 Glasses, 4s. 6d.; 4 Glasses, 6s.; 5 Glasses, 7s. 6d.; 6 Glasses, 9s.

Corkscrews, Patent, 3s. 6d. each; Common ditto, 6d., 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s.

Captains' Cabin Lamps, with 1 quart kettles, 6s.

Coffee Filterers, for making Coffee without boiling.

To hold	1 Pint.	1½ Pts.	1 Qt.	3 Pints.
Best Block Tin	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Bronzed	5 6	6 6	7 6	9 6

Beart's Patent Pneumatic Filterer, which will make Coffee with boiling water in five minutes, as clear as crystal, without waste, and superior in flavour to that made by any other mode, 8s., 10s., & 12s. HAND LEVER to ditto, 1s. 6d. each extra.

Britannia Metal Goods.

To hold	1½ Pts.	1 Qt.	2½ Pts.
Teapots, with Black Handles and Black Knobs	1s. 6d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 9d.
Ditto, very strong	3 0	3 6	4 6
Ditto, with Pearl Knobs	4 6	5 6	6 6
Ditto with Pearl Knobs and Metal Handles	6 6	8 0	9 6

Coffee Biggins, 1s. 6d. each size extra.

Table Candlesticks, 8 in. 3s. per pair; 9 in. 4s. 6d.; 10 in. 7s. 6d. Chamber Candlesticks with Extinguishers, 2s. each. Do., gadroon edges, with Snuffers and Extinguisher, 4s.

Britannia Metal Hot Water Dishes, with wells for gravy, and gadroon edges, 16 inches long, 30s.; 18 in., 50s.; 20 in., 43s.; 22 in., 51s.; 24 in., 57s. Hot Water Plates, 6s. 6d. each. Block Tin ditto, with loose earthen tops, 2s. 3d. each.

Reading Candlesticks, with Shade and Light to slide, one light, 5s. 6d.; two lights, 7s. 6d.

Etnas, for boiling a Pint of Water in three minutes, 3s. each; larger size, 4s. each.

Coffee and Pepper Mills, 3s.; 4s.; large, 4s. 6d. Ditto, to fix, small, 4s. 6d.; middle, 5s. 6d.; large, 6s. 6d.

Iron Digesters, for making Soup, to hold 2 galls. 7s.; 3 galls. 9s. 6d.; 4 galls. 13s.

Tea Urns, Globe shape, to hold four quarts, 27s. each. Modern Shapes, 45s. to 60s. each.

Improved Wove Wire Gauze Window Blinds, in mahogany frames, made to any size, and painted to any shade of colour, 2s. 3d. per square foot. Ornamenting with shaded lines, 1s. 6d. each blind. Ditto, with lines and corner ornaments, 3s. each blind. Old Blind Frames filled with new wire, and painted any colour, at 1s. 4d. per square foot.

Servants' Wire Lanterns, Open Tops, with Doors, 1s. 6d. each. Closed Tops, with Doors, 2s.

Rush Safes, Open Tops, 2s. 3d. each. Closed Tops, with Doors, 2s. 9d. each.

Fire Guards, painted Green, with Dome Top, 14 inch, 1s. 6d.; 16 in. 1s. 9d.; 18 in. 2s. 3d. Brass Wire, 6s., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.

Family Weighing Machines, or Balances, complete, with weights from ½ oz. to 14lbs., 26s.

Ditto Patent Spring Weighing Machines, which do not require weights, 6s. 6d. to 22s.

Superior TABLE CUTLERY.

Every Knife and Fork warranted Steel, and exchanged if not found good.

3½-inch Octagon Ivory Handles, with Rimmed Shoulders...	14s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d
The same size to balance	16 0	8 0	14 0	7 0	5 6	2 10 0
3-inch Octagon Ivory Handles, with Rimmed Shoulders...	18 0	9 0	15 0	7 0	6 0	2 15 0
The same size to balance	21 0	10 6	16 0	8 0	7 6	3 2 6
4-inch Octagon Ivory Balance Handles	28 0	14 0	18 0	9 0	8 6	3 17 6
4-inch ditto, with Waterloo Balance Shoulders	28 0	14 0	18 0	9 0	8 6	3 17 6
White Bone octagon shape Handles	8 8	4 4	6 8	3 4	3 0	1 6 0
Ditto ditto, with Rimmed Shoulders...	11 4	5 8	9 4	4 8	3 6	1 14 6
Black Horn octagon shape Handles	7 4	3 8	6 0	3 0	2 6	1 2 6
Ditto ditto, with Rimmed Shoulders...	11 4	5 8	9 4	4 8	3 6	1 14 6
Very strong Rough Bone Handles	7 4	3 8	6 0	3 0	2 6	1 2 6
Black Wood Handles	5 4	2 8	4 0	2 0	2 0	0 16 0
Oval shape White Bone Handles	6 0	3 0	4 0	2 0	2 0	0 17 0

The Forks priced in the above Scale are all forged Steel. Cast Steel Forks 2s. per doz. less.

RIPPON & BURTON are London Agents for JONES'S PATENT TABLE KNIVES, the superiority of which consists in the wear being equal on the whole length of the blade, and not at one part as in the ordinary Table Knife. To balance with ivory handles, Table Knives, 35s.; Dessert ditto, 25s. per dozen.

DISH COVERS.

Inches long	9	10	11	12	14	16	18	Set of 6.	Set of 7.
The commonest are in sets of the six first sizes, which cannot be separated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£0 6s. 6d	£0 17s. 0d
Block Tin	1s. 3d	1s. 6d	2s. 0d	2s. 6d	3s. 3d	3s. 6d	5s. 6d	0 11 6	0 17s. 0d
Ditto, Anti-Patent shape	1 9	2 0	2 6	3 0	4 0	4 6	8 0	0 16 0	1 4 0
Ditto, O. G. shape	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 6	6 0	8 6	1 1 0	1 9 6
Ditto, Patent Imperial Silver shape. The Tops raised in one piece, the very best made, except Plated or Silver	3 6	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 6	9 6	11 6	1 15 0	2 5 0
Wove Wire Fly-proof, tin rims, Japanned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

WOVE WIRE MEAT SAFES, warranted fly proof, from 21s. each.

The Frequent ROBBERIES of PLATE

Have induced Rippon & Burton to manufacture a SUBSTITUTE for SILVER, possessing all its advantages in point of appearance and durability, at less than one-tenth the cost. Their BRITISH PLATE is of such a superior quality, that it requires the strictest scrutiny to distinguish it from silver, than which it is more durable, every article being made of solid wrought material. It improves with use, and is warranted to stand the test of aquafortis.

BRITISH PLATE.

iddle-handle Table Spoons & Forks, per doz. 12s. & 16s 0	King's Pattern Table Spoons & Forks, per doz. £1 10s 0
Ditto ditto very strong £1 0 0	Ditto Dessert ditto do... 1 5 0
Ditto Dessert Spoons & Forks 10s. 14s. & 0 16 0	Ditto Tea Spoons..... do... 0 12 0
Ditto Tea Spoons 5s., 6s. and 0 8 0	Ditto Gravy ditto .....each 0 7 0
Ditto Gravy Spoons each 4s. and 0 5 0	Ditto Fish Knives .....do... 0 11 6
Ditto Salt and Mustard Spoons 0 0 6	Ditto Salt and Mustard Spoons...do... 0 1 3
Ditto Ditto and Ditto, with gilt bowls 0 1 0	Ditto Soup Ladles.....do... 0 13 0
Ditto Sauce Ladles 1s. 6d. & 0 2 0	Ditto Sauce Ladles .....do... 0 3 0
Ditto Soup Ladles .....6s. 6d. & 0 7 6	Ditto Sugar Tongs .....do... 0 3 0
Ditto Fish Knives .....do... 0 7 0	Table Candlesticks, 8 inches high .....per pair 0 12 0
Ditto Butter Knives .....do... 0 2 0	Ditto, with gadroon mountings, 8 inches high 0 14 0
Ditto Sugar Bows.....per pair 1s. & 0 1 6	Ditto ditto, 9 ditto 1 2 0
Ivory handle Fish Knives .....each 0 9 0	Ditto, with shell mountings, 10 ditto 1 2 0
Ditto Butter Knives.....do... 0 2 6	Ditto, Antique Silver Pattern, 10 in. 1 10 0
Pearl handle Ditto .....do... 0 4 0	Chamber Candlesticks, complete, from..... 0 8 6
Round Waiters, with rich shell mountings and feet, centre elegantly chased, 8 in. diameter 1 0 0	Snuffers, per pair.....from 4s. to 0 8 6
Ditto ditto, 10 in. ditto ... 1 5 0	Snuffer Trays, with gadroon mountings ... each 0 5 6
Ditto ditto, 12 in. ditto ... 1 10 0	Handsome modern pattern Teapots, to hold 1 qt. 1 0 0
Ditto ditto, 16 in. ditto ... 2 0 0	Newest Silver Pattern ditto 1 15 0
Craet Frames, with 4 richly cut glasses, shell mountings, and feet .....each 1 2 0	Coffee Pots, Sugar Basins, and Cream Ewers to match. Teakettle, ivory handle, stand and spirit lamp 6 0 0
Ditto, 5 glasses, £1. 10s. Ditto, 7 Glasses 1 15 0	Steak Dish and Cover with loose handles, so that the cover will form a dish 3 3 0
Liquor Frames, with 3 richly cut glasses 3 0 0	Salt Cellars, richly mounted, gilt insides, per pair 0 12 0
Decanter Stands, with shell mountings, per pair Bread Basket, richly chased, shell mountings 2 0 0	
Tost Racks .....do... 0 7 6	
Asparagus Tongs, per pair .....do... 0 10 6	
Dessert Knives and Forks, King's or Queen's pattern, each per doz. 1 0 0	

* * * From the continual accession of fresh Patterns and Articles, this list is necessarily incomplete. The above may, however, be taken as a criterion of prices, and are always on sale.

FENDERS.

The immense variety which the Show Rooms contain, and the constant change of patterns of Fenders, render it impossible to give the prices of more than a small portion of them. The following scale, however, may be taken as a guide, and the prices generally will be found about 25 per cent. below any other house whatever.

	3 Feet.	3 Feet 3.	3 Feet 6.	3 Feet 9.	4 Feet.
Green, with Brass Top, suitable for Bed Rooms	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	5s. 0d.
All Brass	9 6	10 0	11 0	13s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
Black Iron for Dining Rooms or Libraries	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 6
Bronzed for ditto	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0
Fenders, with bright Steel Tops	13 6	15 0	16 6	17 0	18 0
Ditto, very handsome, with Steel Tops and Steel Bottom Moulding	16 6	17 6	20 0	22 0	24 0
Very rich Pattern, with Scroll Centre, Steel Rod and Steel Ends, for Drawing Rooms (all sizes)	...	...	...	from 50 0	60 0
Green painted Wire Nursery Guard Fenders, Brass Tops, 18 in. high	15 0	16 3	17 6	18 9	20 0
Ditto, 24 inches high	18 0	19 6	21 0	22 6	24 0
Iron Kitchen Fenders, with Sliding Bars	4 6	5 0	5 3	5 9	

STOVES.

Inches wide	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36
Elliptic or Rumford Stoves, for Bed Rooms	6s. 0d.	6s. 8d.	7s. 4d.	8s. 0d.	8s. 8d.	9s. 4d.	10s. 0d.			
Register Stoves of superior patterns				16 0	17 4	18 8	20 0	21s. 4d.	22s. 8d.	24s. 0d.
Register Stoves, fine Cast, 3 feet wide, 21. 5s., 21. 10s., and 31.—Ground Bright Front Register Stoves with Bronzed and Steel Ornaments, and with bright and black bars, 3 feet wide, 47. 10s., 57. and 57. 10s.										
Ironing Stoves for Laundries, complete, with Frame and Ash Pan, 17.										

KITCHEN RANGES.

To fit an opening of.....	2 Ft. 8.	2 Ft. 10	3 ft.	3 Ft. 2.	3 ft. 4.	3 ft. 6.	4 ft.	4 ft. 4.	5 ft.
With Oven and Boiler	44s.	46s.	48s.						
Self-acting do. with Oven and Boiler, Sliding Cheek, and Wrought Iron Bars (recommended)				90s.	95s.	100s.	110s.	120s.	140s.
Ranges without Oven or Boiler, and with sliding cheeks, at 8d. per inch.									

Iron Saucepans and Tea Kettles, tinned inside.

	1 pint.	1½ pint.	1 Quart.	2 Quart.	3 Quart.	4 Quart.	6 Quart.	8 Quart.
Iron Saucepan and Cover	0s. 11d.	1s. 1d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 9d.	2s. 2d.	2s. 8d.	3s. 6d.
Iron Stewpan and Cover	...	...	1 4	1 10	2 3	3 3	4 0	5 6
Round Iron Tea Kettles	...	...	...	...	2 9	4 3	5 0	7 0
Oval ditto	...	...	...	...	3 3	4 9	5 6	7 6

Iron Boiling Pots.

	2½ Gall.	3 Gall.	3½ Gall.	4 Gall.	5 Gall.	6 Gall.
Oval Iron Boiling Pot and Cover, tinned inside	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	8s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	11s. 0d.

