

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MASONIC OFFERING TO THE REV. GEO. OLIVER, D.D. -	357
THE BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE - - - -	358
THE WIDOW'S PETITION - - - -	360
THE QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION - - - -	362
MASONRY IN 1842 - - - -	363
THE ASYLUM - - - -	364
ON FREEMASONRY (REV. GEO. OLIVER, D.D.) - -	365
TROPHONIUS' CAVE - - - -	376
MASONIC OFFERING TO DR. OLIVER - - - -	377
EPIGRAM IN OUR LAST NUMBER - - - -	383
MASONIC DIDACTICS - - - -	384
THE USE AND ABUSE OF FREEMASONRY - - - -	386
LATOMIA - - - -	389
THE ANNALIST - - - -	393
ANCIENT MEXICAN CITIES - - - -	401
MASONIC ANECDOTES - - - -	403
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR - - - -	405
POETRY - - - -	406
MASONIC INTELLIGENCE :—	
SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER - - - -	410
QUARTERLY CONVOCATION - - - -	410
UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND - - - -	413
QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION - - - -	415
THE CHARITIES - - - -	416
THE REPORTER - - - -	418
CHIT CHAT - - - -	419
OBITUARY - - - -	422
PROVINCIAL - - - -	423
SCOTLAND - - - -	440
IRELAND - - - -	452
FOREIGN - - - -	454
AMERICA (U. S.) - - - -	458
REVIEW OF LITERATURE - - - -	460
TO CORRESPONDENTS - - - -	468
TO THE YEAR 5842 - - - -	472

A mass of correspondence reached us too late from Stafford, Hereford, Monmouth, Worcester, Wolverhampton, Lewes, Truro, Devonshire, Carmarthen, Leicester, Exmouth, Edinburgh, Cupar, Aberdeen, Dublin, Athy, Cork, Grenada, India; also the report of the special meeting of the Boys' School on the 19th, and the Grand Stewards' Lodge, at which the second and third lectures were admirably worked by Brothers Savage, Hope, Udall, Dover, Norris, Graeff, Acklam, Lawrence, and Giraud.

CORK.—The winter campaign is fairly opened. The installation of the Right Hon. Lord Carbery as Prov. Grand Master of the city and county of Cork, on the 15th instant, is looked forward to with anticipations of great splendour.—Lodges Nos. 1, 3, 8, 67 and 71, are at full work, in all their degrees; and we have good account of Old 27 from Castletownsend; 84, Bandon; the two Youghal Lodges; 555, Fermory. The Mallow Lodge, we hear, is about to resume again, and there are strong hopes that the Masons of the district are shortly to be brought together, so that a brilliant campaign may be looked forward to. Masonry in Cork and its county is decidedly in the ascendant. The Masonic Female Orphan Asylum of Munster—the pet child of Munster Masonry, is happily in a state gratifying to the pride of its supporters.

A list of the degrees of No. 1, and the meetings, may be useful to strangers visiting Cork:

- No. 1.—BLUE LODGE. Every 1st Monday of the month.
 „ „ ROYAL ARCH. 3rd Monday in February, May, August,
 „ „ and November.
 „ „ KNIGHTS OF SWORD. 2nd Thursday in February, May,
 „ „ August and November.
 „ „ KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. 2nd Wednesday in January, April,
 „ „ July and October,
 „ „ PRINCE MASONS' CHAPTER. 3rd Monday in February, April,
 „ „ July and October.

The PROV. GRAND LODGE four times a-year. All meetings at the Lodge-rooms, Imperial Hotel.

There are numerous Emergency Meetings beside.

The children of the Female School have been put into mourning, in memory of their noble and generous patron, the late Earl of Shannon.

From our correspondence, we gather that the title of the recently created Masonic district, "The Provincial Grand Lodge of North Munster," is not viewed with complacency by the Fraternity who compose "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Cork." But in an advertisement in the Cork paper, signed by the P. G. Secretary, the Provincial Grand Lodge is expressly styled as of the "District of the City and County of Cork," which as a title is by no means invaded by that recently created as "North Munster." There is probably some mistake. We do not presume to offer any opinion at present;—by stating the circumstance, it is probable that the attention of those in authority may be directed to the subject. In England we have cases in point—*ex. gr.*: Lancashire and Yorkshire have each two Grand Lodges. We anticipate that the zealous and noble-minded Bro. Furnell will lend a helping hand in promoting a good understanding. "A Provincial Grand Lodge of Limerick and adjoining districts" will be equally expressive.

BIRTH, *Dec.*—The lady of the Hon. H. Fitz-Roy, *M.P.*, P. S. G. W., of a son and heir.

DEATH, *Dec.*—Miss Grace Luff, of Shepton Mallett, a most zealous friend to the Aged Masons' Asylum.

THE
FREEMASONS'
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

DECEMBER 31, 1842.

THE OLIVER OFFERING.

SINCE our last publication the arrangements for conducting the subscriptions in aid of "The Offering" to our Very Worshipful Brother, the Rev. George Oliver, *D.D.*, have assumed something like method; the experience and energy of Bro. Dr. Crucefix, and his more intimate confreres, having been brought into co-operation with that of our Lincolnshire Brethren. The goodly list of subscribers which will be found in our advertising pages, gives a warm earnest of what is yet to come; and there cannot be a doubt that the sum ultimately collected, will enable those who apply it to present to Dr. Oliver an Offering worthy of his acceptance: not merely so because of the intrinsic value of the present, but with reference to the fraternal regard and veneration of the hundreds who will join in the contribution, entertained by them for the thrice-worthy object of their fraternal efforts. And it affords us infinite pleasure, too, to observe that the list is headed by a very handsome subscription from the R. W. Bro. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, Prov. Grand Master for Lincolnshire, and a vote of five guineas from the Grand Lodge of that province. Of the re-union that has taken place among the Lincolnshire Masons, an ample account will be found in our subsequent pages; and

however the reconciliation may have been brought about—whatever may have been the sacrifice—we cannot but rejoice that harmony is restored.

THE BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

We have a few words to say by way of comment on certain doctrines that are now and then broached in the Board of Benevolence. They are forced upon us by an evidently growing disposition on the part of those who are supposed to represent the *dais*, to over-ride the opinions of those who sit in humbler places. We refer to the indiscriminate and parsimonious zeal of the, comparatively, few, whose efforts are ever directed towards the attainment of the greatest possible reduction in the sums given to distressed Brethren, or to their wives and children. These no doubt well-meaning, but not over-charitable members of the Board have been for some time crying out that the floating fund in the Treasurer's hand will be exhausted! Well, what if it be? Give prudently but justly, and if any *particular* fund under the command of Grand Lodge, shall become exhausted, fall back upon the thousands that, under another name, are invested in the funds. Remember, the last year has been a season of general distress, in which the sons of Masonry must have participated. Judge also of every case by its peculiar merits, whatever be the number of applicants, or the amount voted away at previous meetings. There is enough and to spare. And if it were not so, where is the niggard who would withhold an extra sixpence or shilling per quarter to enable Freemasonry to keep her ground—*with truth*—as the most liberal distributor of benevolent relief in these our days?

And now another cuckoo-cry is heard. How can we give £400 a-year to the new annuity system, if we do not reduce our outlay by the Board of Benevolence? Away with such shallow, such anti-benevolent questioners! This annuity system we understand to be an addition to the ducts from

which Masonic charity had previously flown. What sort of benevolent addition is that which is to be subtracted out of the means of charitable appliance elsewhere? If this were ever intended, those who brought forward and patronized the scheme, should have honestly declared how much per month the Board of Benevolence would have to be mulcted. But nothing of the sort was ever dreamed of; or, if it were, the silly brain that conceived it was yet wise enough to retain it untold.

We have ever held it to be a libel on Freemasonry to suppose that *any* amount required by the unprotected, the distressed, and above all the aged and infirm, among Freemasons, could not, under proper management and stimulus, be provided by the more fortunate in the Craft. Our position in this respect is as firm as ever—our reliance upon the resources of the Fraternity as unlimited. Nay, we are satisfied that we have rather under-rated than over-estimated the ability and the disposition of the Craft in the exercise of charity. “Two Charities are as much as the Craft can maintain,” was the *dictum* only a few years since. Lo, a third was established—and now a *fourth* is in the field! And that, too, under the auspices of him who said, and of those who re-echoed, the unfulfilled prophesy that the Craft could not support *three* Charities! How little could such doubters know of the real feelings of the Brotherhood! How ignorant or unobservant of the fact, that, whilst in England the number of Freemasons has gradually increased, as it were in defiance of misrule, the standard of respectability has improved in a still greater ratio. Naturally, then, must it follow, that except in periods of general distress, to which no rule can be strictly applied, the demands upon our funds will decrease, whilst the ability to meet them will be materially enlarged and strengthened.

THE WIDOW'S PETITION.

Charity has triumphed, thanks to the honest zeal and patient examination of the Board of General Purposes, as well as to the indomitable resolution and perseverance of the W. Brother who first brought the question under consideration, and who, for a period of nearly two years, has given it the most unfaltering support. At the last Quarterly Communication a vote of £50 consummated the truly Masonic effort.

It appears that after the most minute investigation, every allegation contained in the petition was proved, to the unanimous satisfaction of the Board of General Purposes! And, consequently, every declaration to the contrary, previously and by *whosoever* made, was as distinctly disproved. This must have been highly gratifying to the W. Brother who supported the petition; and who may be said to have been put upon his trial, as well as the worthy petitioner and the scores of eminent Masons who verified the truth of her statements. Most honourably now are all acquitted, except the hasty youth who would have rejected the petition without any inquiry into its merits, upon the mere ground that nothing could be good which was not sanctioned by royalty,—the unmasonic person who imputed to the widow's friend that surreptitious mode of "getting up evidence," in which he is said to be so singular an adept himself—or those two great men in Grand Lodge, who, disagreeing so materially with each other, disagree also, but on different grounds, with every body else, fulsome flatterers and cringing followers always excepted. Without a word of apology from or for either of them, they must stand self-abased and universally condemned.

We cannot close these remarks without expressing an opinion, that there is yet another member of Grand Lodge—one of the most favoured among the purple badges—whose feelings must be any thing but pleasant, when he reflects on the uncharitable part he performed when the

widow's petition was first mentioned to any of the constituted authorities. To him it must be a subject of deep regret to remember that many and many a month since—months that to the feeble, the aged and distressed petitioner must have appeared to be so many weary years, lengthened by despondency and deprivation, and only varied by the flickerings and failings of hope, and the heart-rending musings of despair—it was in *his* power to have put the case under the immediate consideration of the Grand Lodge. Foreseeing the difficulty of bringing on any motion in Grand Lodge, at an early meeting, by the usual routine of notice, and knowing that reports of the Board of Benevolence and of General Purposes very properly take precedence of all other business, Brother Lee Stevens, we are informed, read the petition at a Board of Benevolence presided over by the R. W. Brother in question; and, having observed that he was aware that, from the peculiarity of the case, the Board could not enter upon its merits, or come to any decision without permission of the Grand Lodge, he begged that the petition might be appended to the report of the Board, with such a simple reference to it as might justify the Grand Lodge in dealing with it at once, or putting it in such a train as would be likely to ensure a speedy decision. This request was refused point blank! It was not within the law! There was no precedent! And thus was inculcated the unseemly lesson, that Masons must not step out of any beaten course to perform an office of charity!

The more thanks—the heartier gratitude to another R. W. Brother—to the Deputy Grand Master—for carrying out so fully the motion of reference proposed by the President of the Board of General Purposes!

THE QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

After the protracted discussions, continued excitements, and late sittings to which, for a few years, we have been accustomed in Grand Lodge, how pleasantly passed the last Quarterly Communication! Unanimous opinion, brotherly feeling, and early departure came like balm upon recent inflictions—like a silent admonition to those in authority, to impress them with the assurance that it is easy to govern rightly and in kindness.

Every one commended the honest and consistent report of the Board of General Purposes; and the Worshipful Brother who might have claimed the honour of proposing the £50 to the widow, with much credit to himself, cheerfully conceded to the suggestion of leaving it in the hands of the very worthy President of the Board. The true spirit of Freemasonry had worked wonders in three short months. On the one day the widow's supporters were but few indeed—the friends won over to her at the nonce not many more—but, on the other, a host of eager hearts and hands were ready to do her justice.

The nomination passed off very flatly. We have been ruled by His Royal Highness too many years to hear anything new of him. And we are of those who think that no Grand Master should fill the chair for more than three years consecutively. Of the evils of the present system we could say much; but as any immediate change appears not to be within the limit of probability, we will do as little as our duty can constrain us to attempt, until other days dawn upon us. To effect any reform in the Masonic laws and regulations at this moment is impossible; and we are disposed to await the current of events, until the time will arrive when circumstances will make reform inevitable, and a new Book of Constitutions will be the only safeguard both for the Grand Master and the Craft.

Of the return of an erring Brother to his duties and privileges in Freemasonry, we have elsewhere spoken. We are

certain that he will profit by the very just infliction he has received, and by the Masonic consideration extended to him. Nor will the lesson be lost upon the Fraternity at large.

These matters concluded, the temple was literally vacated by the Grand Lodge before the dial had declared it to be half-past nine !

MASONRY IN 1842.

Taking a retrospective glance at the state of Freemasonry during the year that has now closed—looking at all of good or evil that has occurred—we have more cause for congratulation than regret.

In London party feuds appear to have worn themselves out. Personalities have merged more into principles; and there seems to be a growing disposition to measure men rather by their merits than by the erring scale of prejudice. We hail the exhibition of this feeling as the best augury of good that has prevailed for a long period; and we trust that those who really have the power, will do the utmost to extend it. Nothing can be more easy if set about with sincerity. Example will do more than precept; and that example is looked for among those who sit in high places. The higher the office in Freemasonry, the more incumbent upon the holder to cultivate the most friendly and Masonic feelings among the great body of the Craft; the more necessary that he should stand aside from prejudice, and show others how easy it is, where sincerity exists, to make profession and practice agree.

A better spirit is also observed in the provinces; the result, however, in some parts, of a determination on the part of the governed to call their rulers to account, where the latter "have overstepped the modesty of nature," and deemed that power and justice are synonymous. The lesson enforced to the contrary will not be thrown away upon those to whom it has been addressed. And here, as in the metropolis, we would only say, go on and prosper.

But what can we say of the colonies?

There, it is too true, there is much to discourage in the negligence at head quarters; and yet there is not a little to stimulate to greater things. In Eastern India the death of some of the master-spirits in Freemasonry, and the departure of others, have together weakened the efficiency of the whole. But let not our Brethren in this quarter despond. When one fails another is raised up to perform the goodly work. In Western India all works well. May we, at the close of 1843, have good reason to say of the whole English Craft—"all works well."

THE AGED MASONS' ASYLUM—THE CHARITY BALL.

How can we better take leave of our labours at this festive season, than by reminding our readers of the joyous festivity that awaits them? Joyous for the young and healthful, for theirs is ever the season of joy; and scarcely less festive for their elders, who may live over again the happy past, in witnessing the happiness of the present, albeit more passive than active participants! Aye, and joyous too for "The Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemason," to whose comforts or wants the never-failing proceeds are applied. Goodly Brethren—pleasant Brethren—charitable Brethren—ye of the Board of Stewards, we make our best bow to you; and in the name of the "wee wifies," and the "bonnie lassies," who pride themselves on being husbanded or wooed by Freemasons, do we thank you for thus continuing the annual treat. May your efforts succeed! Indeed how can they fail, hearty, well-directed, and united as they are? May Freemasons' Hall fill to overflowing, and all be happy on the day consecrated to social enjoyment and charity; so that, bright and fruitful as have been your previous festivals, may the 10th of January, 1843, be a terpsichorean treat outshining all that went before it!

ON FREEMASONRY.

EVIDENCES, DOCTRINES, AND TRADITIONS.

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

(No. 12.)

THE traditional meetings of the Fraternity in "the lowest of valleys," or sacred crypts, originated from an ancient belief, derived from patriarchal observance, and common with all nations, that valleys were holy places. Moses erected an altar to Jehovah, in the valley beneath the hill of Sinai, where he offered his burnt offerings and peace offerings before he was permitted to appear in the Divine presence; and when Balaam retired for a space from Balak and the princes of Moab, to consult the will and pleasure of the Deity, it is supposed by our best commentators that he went into a valley for that purpose, and not to the summit of another hill; because the true reading of the passage is expressed in the margin of our bibles, "he went solitary," or into a solitary place, apart from the company he had left. Thus he went from "the high hill," where he had just offered a public sacrifice to the true God, and sought the seclusion of the nearest valley, where he might commune with the Divinity in secret, and unrestricted by the fear of interruption. And in this valley Jehovah condescended to communicate to him his will and pleasure. The place where Elijah resided in his latter days, was a cave in Mount Carmel,* and he was supposed to have secluded himself in a hill or valley when he was translated to Heaven.

These instances, together with the mention of "the valley of vision" as a holy place, by Isaiah, may have been the prototypes of the custom pursued by our ancient Brethren, of holding their occasional Lodges in "the lowest of valleys."

* This cave is thus described by the Rev. Vere Monro, in his Summer Ramble in Syria: "Near the sea, below Mount Carmel, two miles from Caiffie, is a cavern, where tradition tells that Elijah was wont to instruct the people. It is a lofty salou, fifty feet by twenty-five, smoothly cut in the rock. On the same side of the mountain, and not far distant from the above, are many other caves, the former abodes of fishermen, or hermits probably, to one of which is an ascent by a flight of steps."

And our traditions further inform us, that Lodges were regularly opened by the Brethren employed to prepare the materials for the Temple of Solomon, in the deep quarries of Tyre.

Now it will be observed, that the ancient stone-quarries of the East, whence the materials were taken for cities and temples, were not open, like the quarries of this country, but partook more nearly the character of mines. They were subterranean; the roofs being supported by pillars, and furnished with secret adyta of considerable magnitude and extent, which served as apartments for various purposes, with shafts or chimneys to facilitate the escape of the mephitic gas. In these apartments, which were the primitive "lowest of valleys" of Freemasonry, the Lodges of Tyre were opened, whether of entered apprentices, fellow-crafts, or masters. Here were two Lodges of super-excellent masters, as supervisors of the work; six Lodges of excellent masters; eight grand architects, and sixteen architects; all men of superior talent, who had been selected for their proficiency in the sciences, and placed as superintendants over the workmen. This was a necessary provision; for thus they were enabled to regulate the proceedings, and to preserve order and arrangement in the several departments which were assigned to them. There were three classes of masters in thirty-six Lodges, called the *menatzchim*; and seven hundred Lodges of *ghiblim*, or operative fellow-crafts, under Hiram Abiff, their grand master. The number of persons employed in every department amounted to 113,600, besides 70,000 labourers. In the forest of Lebanon the same classes were arranged, although varying in numbers, with the addition of 10,000 entered apprentices, in 100 Lodges; over which Adoniram was constituted grand master. It will be observed that each of the above degrees had its distinguishing signs, words, and tokens; without which, confusion and disorder could scarcely have been prevented. The apprentices messed by *seven* in a company, and the fellow-crafts by *five*. The masters and wardens of all these Lodges were men of enlightened minds and matured understandings—well skilled in geometry and the rules of proportion. In these deep valleys they trained their respective brethren and fellows to the practice of blending moral virtue with the pursuits of science; and inculcated charity, or brotherly love, as the distinguishing feature of their profession. Nor were the cardinal and theological virtues omitted in their disquisitions.

What were the results of this moral and scientific training? Why, it produced an inviolate adherence to order, and a spirit of fraternal union, which gave energy and permanence to the institution, and enabled it to survive the wreck of mighty empires, and even to resist the destroying hand of Time.

In the forest of Lebanon the Lodges were opened on "the highest of hills," and the rites were protected by the umbrageous secrecy of the cedar grove, symbolical of mercy, piety, and immortality; although it ought to be remarked, that the Mason-Lodge, wherever it may be opened, is an allegorical transcript of *the holy hill of Moriah*, consecrated by the united piety of Abraham, David, and Solomon.

Such valleys as I have just described were chosen by heathen nations as the site of their Spurious Freemasonry; but not always on the principle which our noble science teaches—that they might escape the notice and interruption of profane persons. This is a principle, not only innocent but laudable; for secrecy was never justly deemed a crime: on the contrary, the most pious of God's faithful worshippers have ever considered it to be an art of inestimable value, and peculiarly agreeable to the Deity, from the example which he gives us of concealing from mankind the secret mysteries of his providence. The followers of the Spurious Freemasonry considered pleasant valleys to be agreeable to the gods because of their delightful situation, being generally enriched with springs of the purest water, which was a symbol of regeneration. And this belief—as St. Jerome expresses it, *omnes provincias occupavit*—extended to every region of the world.

From this belief it doubtless was that the temples of the Deity were frequently erected near deep valleys or fissures of the earth; and no places were esteemed so sacred as those which were established in such situations. Even the adytum of the temple was frequently termed "the cavern."* Benjamin Tudelensis, who wrote more than 600 years ago, informs us that in some of the islands of the East, the solar rites were performed in valleys, and the novices were instructed to leap through fires as a process of regeneration. Such customs were not restricted to those parts, for we have already seen that they were used in every quarter of the globe. And our own scriptures assert that similar ceremonies were practised by the apostate Jews in the Valley of

* Lycophron. Schol. v. 208.

Hinnom, where fires were lighted, and offerings made to Moloch for the purification of their children, preparatory to their initiation into the Spurious Freemasonry of that horrid deity; whence the valley was denominated, "the valley of slaughter."

This practice originated the custom which pervaded all the idolatrous nations, of celebrating their secret rites in caverns, grottos, or concealed places within the bowels of rocks and mountains. The veneration which the people entertained for such places was confirmed by a belief that they were emblematical of the world; a sort of visible microcosm, animated by a present and superintending deity. Thus Mithras,* Jupiter, Proserpine, and other deities, were feigned to proceed from a cave.

In some places entire mountains were excavated, and the cavern was constructed with cells, chambers, galleries, and streets, all supported by columns, and forming a subterranean labyrinth. Examples of this practice are found at Baix and Sena Julia (now Sienna), in Italy;† near Nauplia, in Greece;‡ at Elephanta and Salsette, in India;§ at Ceylon;|| several places in Egypt, whose "plan is a parallelogram, enclosing apartments, central hall, sanctuary, concealed rooms, porticos, bridges, and entrance part; all abounding with figures and sculptures." And in Malta is a cave, where we are told that "the rock is not only cut into spacious passages, but hollowed out into separate houses, with their different apartments, and seems to have been capable of containing a considerable number of families." Similar cavern-temples are found in every country of the world.

Porphyry, in his famous Essay on the Cave of the Nymphs, affords much information on this point; and from him we receive the positive assurance, that the Spurious Freemasonry was practised in caves or retired valleys, as places of secrecy, throughout the universe; and here the most revolting practices were used to propitiate the avenging deities; even to the immolation of their children.¶

Maurice says, "The gloomy cavern bore witness to the earliest devotions of mankind. The solemn silence, the profound solitude of such places inspired the contemplative soul with a kind of holy horror, and cherished in it the seeds

* "Mithras e petrâ," was a Persian proverb.

† Clarke's Travels, vol. i., p. 319.

‡ Gell's Argolis, p. 92.

§ Hist. Init. p. 42—44. || Asiat. Res. vol. 7, p. 424. ¶ Isaiah, lvii. 5.

of virtue and religion. The same circumstances were found equally favourable to the propagation of science, and tended to impress upon the minds of the hearers the awful dictates of truth and wisdom. The Brahmins of Asia, and the Druids of Europe, were therefore constantly to be found in the recesses of the sacred grotto. Here, undisturbed, they chanted forth their devout orisons to their Creator;—here, they practised the severities of bodily mortification;—here, they taught mankind the vanity of wealth, the folly of power, and the madness of ambition. All Asia beside cannot boast such august and admirable monuments of antiquity as the caverns of Salsette and Elephanta, and the sculptures that adorn them. I consider them not only as stupendous subterraneous temples of the Deity, but as occasionally used by the Brahmins for inculcating the profoundest arcana of those sciences for which they were so widely celebrated throughout the East.”

But we are also furnished, by the same industrious writer, with a series of evidence to prove that the ancients met in these lowest and most secret of valleys, to practise the mystical rites of their Spurious Freemasonry; which was denominated “The Mysteries;” as well because the initiated were enjoined to keep the doctrines inculcated, and the rites practised, *in the secret cell*, sacred from the profane, as because the former were constantly taught, and the latter celebrated *ενοκοτω και νυκτι*, in the bosom of darkness, and in the dead silence of the night. This profound darkness—this midnight silence, they imagined threw a kind of sacred horror over their rites, and the priests, both of Egypt and Athens, thought these a securer defence against intrusion, than either the secret depths of those subterranean caverns in which they were originally celebrated, or the lofty walls that in succeeding ages encircled the superb Temple of Ceres at Eleusis.

All our best authorities are agreed on this point. The learned Faber says, that “rocky cavities were esteemed peculiarly sacred by the ancient idolators; and they were constantly used in the celebration of their most secret rites. The same idea prevailed among the Druidical priests of Britain; and was also the cause of those immense artificial excavations which abound in Persia and Hindostan. In places of such a nature the Heliarkite gods were worshipped under the titles of *Dii Patroï*, and *Dii Petrèi*; appellations equally borne by the *Penates* or *Cabiri*, and by

Neptune, Jupiter, Apollo, Diana, Vesta, Aglibaal, and Melechbaal." And Bryant gives the same testimony. He says, "when these places were of a great depth, or extent, they were looked upon with a kind of religious horror. A cavern of this sort was at Lacedæmon, which was called *καυαδας*, the house of death. *Cai* signified a cavern—*Adas* was the deity to whom it was sacred; esteemed the god of the infernal regions. The den of Cacus was properly a sacred cave, where Chus was worshipped, and the rites of fire practised. But this term does not relate merely to a cavern, but to temples founded near such places; oftentimes the cave itself was a temple. Caieta, in Italy, near Cuma, was so denominated on this account. It was a cave in the rock, abounding with variety of subterranean, cut out into various apartments. These were, of old, inhabited by the Armenian priests; and seem to have been a wonderful work. There were large openings in the earth, exhibiting caverns of great extent; which afforded very ample and superb apartments."

The Corycian caverns, mentioned by Pausanias and Stephanus Byzantinus, were very celebrated as places where the Spurious Freemasonry was practised. Beneath one of the splendid temples at Pæstum were constructed an intricate series of vaults, galleries, and spacious apartments, which were accessible from above by *an opening in the pediment*; and for some secret purpose, the descent was by a shaft, like a well. These were doubtless designed by the priests for the mysterious rites of their religion; and for initiation into the mysteries of Neptune probably, as the subterranean galleries extended to the sea-shore. Indeed, the Greeks were so fond of excavated places, that when they sacrificed to the infernal deities, they invariably dug a deep trench or vallum for the altar, that their prayers might have a greater chance of being heard in *Αδης*. Thus in Ovid:

*Haud procul egesta scrobibus tellure duabus
Sacra fuit.*

Now this Hades was a transcript of the cavern of initiation, if not the holy place itself, as the trench was of the sacred valley. We have a host of testimonies to this effect. Eustathius and Phavorinus call Hades "a dark and secret place beneath the earth, appointed for souls;" and the latter adds, "it is a place without light, and filled with darkness."*

* Eustat. in Iliad. i. Phavor. Dict. in. v.

Chrysostom speaks of it as "the seat of the infernal deities, and abounding in dark mists and stinking chaos," where, according to the testimony of Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, from the Sibylline verses, they "sacrificed unto devils."* If, therefore, the heathen sacrificed unto devils in Hades, it must have been a place accessible to mortals; and there can be no other situation with which the locality can be reasonably identified, but the deep, tortuous, and gloomy cavern, where souls were regenerated by the rites of initiation; or, in other words, "the lowest of valleys," in which the Lodges of the Spurious Freemasonry were opened. It was, in fact, a grotto like that of the Cumæan Sibyl, which is thus described by Le Maitre: "I was carried," says he, "on the back of a man through deep waters into a narrow passage, at the extremity of which I saw a dismal spot, exactly corresponding with the idea which fancy would pourtray of the entrance of hell. And, as we descended still deeper into the cavern, I found reason to remember that even the *descensus Averni* could not be called *facilis*, since it was a task of some difficulty and labour. I was shown into a square chamber, into which only one person could enter at a time, being the place where the sibyl is said to have pronounced her oracles. There is another room styled the bath, the floor of which has a foot and a half of water, and on the wall appear some remains of ancient Mosaic."†

I would here observe, that the above expression of Eus-tathius—"appointed for souls"—is very remarkable, and throws much light on the subject; for the Mithratic caverns were always furnished with allegorical bees; and honey was profusely used in the rites, for embalming the candidate's bed when he was in a state resembling death; and for many other important purposes. But the bees were symbols of

* Chrys. Ser. de Resurrect. tom. 3. Theoph. ad Atol. l. 2.

† "The grotto existed in all its splendour in the year 105 of the Christian era, and is described by Justin Martyr, an author of that period, as an immense cavern cut out of the solid rock, as large as a Basilica, highly pillared, and adorned with a recess or sanctuary, in which the sibyl was seated on a lofty tribunal or throne, and uttered her oracles. It branched out into various subterranean galleries, alluded to by Virgil, under the appellation of approaches and portals, that furnished the sibyl with the means of forming those tremendous sounds which, in the moment of inspiration, issued from the depths of the cavern." A full account of this cavern is given by Fosbroke in his Foreign Topography, v. Cumæ.

new-born souls, and therefore the cavern, which was their temporary abode, was the symbolical Hades, or "place of souls," where the infernal deities were supposed to have their residence. And Porphyry further asserts, that *the egress of the candidate from those caves was emblematical of the resurrection.*

At the ancient Tibur (now Tivoli) were numerous specimens of the sacred valley. The part called Canopus had a temple of Neptune, which was erected in a valley; and towards the west is another valley, on the side of which, says Fosbroke, "is a place called Rocca Bruna. This is supposed to be a spot where the Emperor meant to represent *the infernal regions*; and he introduced streams, which he called Lethe, Cocytus, and Phlegethon, with buildings in which were paintings alluding to similar objects, and habitations for slaves. Not far from hence was the valley of Tempe, and the Elysian fields, where everything beautiful in art and nature were assembled to render it inexpressibly delightful. Near the Ponte dell Aquoria is a grotto of difficult access, which appears to have been a subterraneous temple, and is supposed to have been that of Tellus, or the Earth." Here the honors of the valley were estimated so highly, that public games were instituted and performed in them, and winding steps placed in the acclivities, by which spectators might freely ascend, and descend, to witness their celebration.

The cavern of Trophonius will furnish an example of the union of hill and valley in the celebration of the Spurious Freemasonry of ancient times. "Trophonius is said to have been nursed by Ceres—Europa; and he had a consecrated grove near the city Orchomenus, and in it a *famous oracular cavern.* Upon the bank of the adjacent river stood a small temple of the nymph Hercyna, who was worshipped in conjunction with him, and who was supposed to have been the companion of Proserpine. Near the river was also a tumulus, said to be the monument of a person called Arcesilaus, and a chapel dedicated to Ceres—Europa.—Within the cavern were statues of Trophonius and Hercyna, holding in their hands rods, around which serpents were entwined. Not far from the oracle was a statue of Jupiter Pluvius, and *upon the summit of the hill* a temple of Apollo; another of Proserpine and Jupiter, and a third of Juno, Jupiter, and Saturn. The rivulet itself was named Her-

cyna, and the cavern, which Pausanias informs us was artificial, was so contrived that the stream flowed out of it. When any person wished to consult the oracle, he was first washed in this consecrated water by two youths, each of whom bore the title of Mercury or Casmilus. He was then directed to drink of the streams of Lethe and Mnemosyne, the first of which removed from his recollection all profane thoughts, and the second enabled him to remember whatever he might see in the cave. Afterwards he was dressed in a linen robe, and conducted in solemn procession to the oracle. The mouth of the cavern was shaped like an oven, being extremely narrow and steep, and the method of descending into it was by means of a small ladder. Arriving at the bottom, the votary found another cave, the entrance into which was yet more strait than that of the former. Here he prostrated himself upon the ground, holding in either hand the offerings to Trophonius. These consisted of cakes mixed with honey, which were always offered to the infernal deities. Immediately his feet were seized, and his whole body was dragged into the cavern by the agency of some invisible power. Here *he beheld such visions*, and heard such voices, as seemed best to the tutelary deity of the place. The response being given, he forthwith felt himself conveyed out of the cavern, in the same manner as he had been drawn in, his feet in both cases being foremost. As soon as he once more emerged to open day, he was conducted by the officiating priests to the chair of Mnemosyne, and strictly interrogated with respect to what he had seen or heard. Generally speaking, however, through the operation, doubtless, of superstitious terror, the votary was drawn up in a swoon. In this case, he was carried to the temple of the good Genius, till he should have come to himself again; after which, he was required to write down the answers of the oracle in a book kept specially for that purpose. Pausanias adds, that he gave this account from his own personal knowledge, for that he had had curiosity to descend himself into the cave, and to consult the god.*

Here we have a lively specimen of the Hades of antiquity, and its terrors. The above adventure forms an abstract of the process of initiation, where the deities passed in review

* Fab. Cab. vol. ii. p. 375.

before the candidate, and were hence supposed to have their residence in these Tartarean caves. And the terrified candidate might have exclaimed, with Macbeth—

Why do you show me this? A fourth? Start eyes!
 What! will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?
 Another yet? A seventh? I'll see no more!

The darkness of these caves or valleys, domed and secluded from public observation by nature or art, was highly venerated, and lauded by cheers and acclamations as the one great principle of the universe, *μια των όλων αρχη σκοτος αγνωστων*. And the rites here celebrated are said to have been practised in the antediluvian world. Thus, Bishop Cumberland, in his dissertation on the Cosmogony of Sanchoniatho, says that “the custom that is before him must be judged to be even before the Flood, before which all acknowledge Ham to be born. So we shall be led to demons worshipped by such sacrifices before the Flood, when idolatry was in its youngest years, and we must judge that even this worst part of it was received, and continued by Ham in Canaan and Egypt, and the rest of his dominions.

If we turn to other parts of the globe, the same analogy will be found to prevail. Many stupendous remains of these sacred places still exist, not only in Egypt, and in the warm and sunny regions of the east, but in the more inhospitable climates of the north and west—in America, in ancient Scandinavia, and in Britain. Indeed, every nation in Europe will furnish specimens of the remains of these sacred caverns, which were of old the scene of the absorbing ceremonies of initiation. I shall describe one of them from a writer who has bestowed great attention on the subject, and thus expresses his opinion on the purpose to which the grotto at Castleton, in the Peak of Derbyshire, was applied by our predecessors, the Druids of Britain. “With regard to the interior of the Derbyshire cavern, I am persuaded that any person who descends into it, after having first attentively perused the sixth book of the Eneid, will not be a little surprised at its singular resemblance to the Hades of the mysteries, though the terrific machinery once introduced into it exists no longer. You first enter into an immense and magnificent natural cave, the whole of which, however, is perfectly visible by the dusky light admitted through its noble arched gateway. From this cave you are

conducted to a small narrow door, having passed through which, you rapidly descend till you find yourself upon the brink of a subterraneous river. Over the river you are ferried in a small boat; and, after reaching the opposite side, you continue your course along its bank, through an alternate succession of narrow passages and lofty caverns. At length you arrive at a beautiful arched grotto of very large dimensions, in the centre of which rises a natural rock, which you are surprised to find illuminated ready for your reception. The rock itself is occupied by a number of persons, who had previously entered for that purpose, and your ears are forthwith saluted by a variety of wild songs, which forcibly remind you of the old popular superstition respecting elves and fairies. I have little doubt but that this is done pursuant to an immemorial custom; all traditions respecting the origin and import of which have, however, long been obliterated from the minds of the guides."

In such deep and dark caverns were the mysteries of Spurious Freemasonry solemnized. And the chief agent employed in the initiations was terror. With some traces of primitive truth, fictions the most alarming were incorporated; and the universal presence of the deity was converted into an engine to excite the most intense feelings of superstitious awe. This veneration, which amounted to the last extremity of religious dread, caused the circulation and belief of many superstitions, in which was involved the preternatural agency of superior beings. Hence the traditions which are still prevalent in some parts of this kingdom, that secluded caverns are haunted by phantoms and apparitions. The same awe froze the blood of the uninitiated in every part of the world, when they approached, by any accident, the place of initiation, or even when they spake of the sanctuary where the mysteries were celebrated at the dead hour of night. These feelings were encouraged by priests and hierophants, to prevent the intrusion of profane or unworthy persons, and to keep at a distance the prying curiosity of the vulgar, whose feelings were strongly excited by the arrogant boast that the mystagogus, from the influence of his supernatural endowments, possessed the power of controlling the course of nature, commanding the services of the gods, and making the chief celestial deity tremble on his throne.— With such a fearful impression on his mind, what must be the situation of the midnight traveller, bewildered in his

way, should he unconsciously approach the place of celebration during the performance of the sacred rites? He hears the din of shrieks and howlings, the barking of dogs, and other preternatural noises, for which he cannot account, reverberate from mountains, or hollow caverns of the earth; now bursting from the ground beneath his feet; now gradually subsiding like heavenly music floating on the distant winds;—peals of thunder are succeeded by strains of delicious harmony, and solemn silence by the cries and howlings of despair. For

Underneath the soil, a hundred secret paths,
Scoop'd through the living rock in winding maze,
Lead to as many caverns dark and deep,
Mid which the hoary sages act their rites
Mysterious—rites of such strange potency,
As done in open day would dim the sun,
Though throned in noon-tide brightness.

MASON.

The ill-starred traveller stands aghast; his apprehensions are fearfully excited; and he retreats from the fatal ground with all the expedition he can command, at the risk of perishing in the woods, from bogs or pit-falls, or the paws of ravenous beasts.

TROPHONIUS' cave who enter'd,
Came out with brow and eye severe—
Great wond'rous change perfected
By thoughts that teach and sights that sere.
So in our later mysteries,
Who once has known becomes more wise;
Preparative the change below
Of what awaits him in yon skies.

Dec. 10, 1842.

E. R. M.

MASONIC OFFERING TO DR. OLIVER.

MASONIC GATHERING OF LINCOLNSHIRE,

Convened by special summons of the Right Hon. and R. W.
C. T. D'EYNCOURT, *M.P.*, P.G.M.

This grand assemblage of the Brethren of the province was held in the Hundred of Elloe Lodge-room, Spalding, on the 29th of September, at ten o'clock in the morning. The deep interest felt on the occasion, only to be equalled by its importance, drew together a most respectable and numerous assemblage of the Brethren. We shall therefore devote as much of our space as is at our disposal to a report of the proceedings, the key to which will be found in our numbers for June and September last.

The White Hart Inn is one of the old school—cozy and convenient; at either side of its gateway the apartments were occupied by the P. G. M. and his party, and by Dr. Oliver, his late Deputy, whose friends mustered in great number.

Previously to the business of the Gathering, a meeting of the Central Committee of the "Oliver Testimonial" was held for despatch of business, at which the Mayor of Boston, Bro. W. H. ADAMS, took the chair. Bros. CRUCEFIX and J. LEE STEVENS, the Treasurer and Secretary to the London Subscription, were introduced, and detailed the proceedings of the body which had appointed them.

The Town Hall, the use of which had been allowed to the Brethren, was crowded with spectators, who saw as much of the preliminary proceedings as the rules of our order permitted. Soon after the arrival of the P.G.M., and his new Deputy (the Rev. George Coltman), the Masonic procession set forth, marshalled in long array, for the church, which was filled at an early hour. The sermon, preached by the Rev. Bro. Muckler, was upon the text, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity!"—*Psalms* cxxxiii.

The Brethren having returned to the Guildhall about two o'clock, the business of the Gathering was commenced. The appearance of Bro. the Rev. S. Oliver, the patriarchal father of the late D.P.G.M., who is in his 91st year, was naturally the cause of deep sensation, under the peculiar circumstances of the meeting. A son of the Rev. Dr. Oliver, also present, made the third generation of his family assembled on this eventful day.

There were present besides, Bro. Thomas Ewart, D.G.M. Northampton, with several P. officers of that province; Bros. Newstead, Cooke, Rainey, Nicholson, Whitehouse, W. H. Adams, Goodacre, Goddard, and other P. G. Officers of Lincolnshire; Drs. Maclean, Barton, and Crucefix; Bros. J. Lee Stevens, Malim, Williamson, and Bull; also the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the various Lodges in the province, and several visiting Brethren.

The Right Hon. and R. W. Bro. C. T. D'EYNCOURT addressed the Brethren at considerable length, stating his regret that circumstances

had occurred which, in his opinion, left him no other alternative than to adopt that which he had taken, relative to the late D. P. G. M., Dr. Oliver. The R. W. Brother entered into a very elaborate review of recent events, (during which he commented very severely on Dr. Crucefix), and gave his version of their effect on Masonic polity; and adverted to the circumstance that some species of overture had been made, and which, from Dr. Oliver's silence thereon, he was led to believe the reverend Brother had rejected; and so believing, he acted as he did. He considered, also, that the publication of a private letter was incorrect. The address occupied two hours.

Dr. OLIVER replied to the R. W. Brother in a very clear and masterly manner; denied that,—whatever overture had been suggested through third parties,—any had ever been made to him; and that therefore, on this point the allegations would not hold; and consequently he hoped for some justice, labouring as he did under cruel dismissal, on a most unjust cause.

Bro. J. LEE STEVENS followed, and expressed himself most emphatically on the leading topics of the P. G. M.'s address, disproving most clearly any disrespect, either implied or actual, at the meeting alluded to; and so happily justified the publication of the particular letter mentioned, that the R. W. Prov. Grand Master assented to the correctness of the argument, and withdrew his own version of the fact.

Bro. W. H. ADAMS then rose, and in a most eloquent address, paid a just and energetic tribute to the character and virtues of Dr. Oliver; and denounced his dismissal as a reproach to common sense.

The following resolutions* were then unanimously passed; the R. W. P. G. M. observing, that he had no desire to oppose them:—

“ THAT THIS P. G. L. ENTERTAINS THE WARMEST FEELINGS OF GRATITUDE TOWARDS THE REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D. D., LATE D. P. G. M. FOR LINCOLNSHIRE, FOR HIS UNWEARIED AND SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO PROMOTE THE BEST INTERESTS OF FREEMASONRY IN GENERAL, AND IN THIS PROVINCE IN PARTICULAR, AND FOR THE UNEQUALLED TALENT, RESEARCH, AND INDUSTRY DISPLAYED BY HIM AS A MASONIC WRITER.”

“ THAT BEING DULY IMPRESSED WITH A SENSE OF HIS GREAT PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND SOCIAL VIRTUES, THIS P. G. L. CANNOT BUT DEEPLY LAMENT THE LOSS OF THE VERY VALUABLE SERVICES OF BROTHER OLIVER AS D. P. G. M., THE DUTIES OF WHICH OFFICE HE FOR MANY YEARS DISCHARGED SO AS TO GAIN THE VENERATION AND ESTEEM OF THE BRETHREN GENERALLY, AND TO CALL FORTH REPEATED MARKS OF APPROBATION FROM THE P. G. M.”

“ THAT THE SUM OF FIVE GUINEAS BE PAID FROM THE FUNDS OF THIS P. G. L. IN AID OF THE SUBSCRIPTION NOW RAISING FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRESENTING TO BROTHER OLIVER ‘ A MASONIC OFFERING,’ AS A MARK OF FRATERNAL REGARD AND OF GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS INVALUABLE SERVICES IN THE CAUSE OF MASONRY.”†

The Brethren then adjourned.

* Copied from the public papers.

† We have found it necessary, in order to make our report more in harmony with the result, to compress much that was said previous to the banquet.

THE BANQUET.

The chair was taken by the P.G.M. Bro. D'Eyncourt, on whose right sat the D.P.G.M., Bro. the Rev. George Coltman, supported by Bros. Dr. Burton, Goddard, Bourne, and others; on the left of the chair sat Bros. Dr. Crucefix and the Rev. Dr. Oliver, Rev. Bros. Muckler, J. Lee Stevens, Thomas Ewart, D.G.M. Northampton, W. H. Adams, (Mayor of Boston), and others. The cross table was considerably elevated, and the Grand Wardens acted as Vice-Chairmen at the two long tables.

The following was the list of toasts given, and received with the welcome they respectively merited:—

1. The Queen; 2, the Queen Dowager; 3, Prince Albert; 4, the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family; 5, H. R. H. the Grand Master; 6, the Earl of Zetland, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Present and Past Grand Officers of England; 7, the Provincial Grand Master; 8, the Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master; 9, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master; 10, the Provincial Grand Wardens; 11, the Rev. Chaplain; 12, Bro. Adams, the Mayor of Boston, and the other Provincial Grand Officers; 13, the Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Hundred of Elloe Lodge, and the other Masters and Lodges of the Province; 14, Bro. Ewart, D. P. G. M. for Northampton, and the other Visiting Brethren.

On the proposal of the 6th toast, which met with equal respect to that which accompanied those that had preceded,

Bro. CRUCEFIX, as a Past G. D., acknowledged the compliment; which having done very briefly, he adverted to the sense of difficulty he experienced in proposing to them the health of the Prov. G.M.; he looked, however, to the animated friends before him to unite in a swelling chorus of joy, when he assured them that he did so with exulting gratification—(loud cheers). That day was the triumph of Freemasonry. He would not content himself with the mere proposition of the toast; it would be expected that, under the circumstances, some mediation was needed, and it was most happy for the province of Lincolnshire, and for Freemasonry, that two Masons, who for upwards of thirty years had been as brothers, but whose friendship had been interrupted by a casualty he would not more pointedly allude to, and which casualty threatened the most unhappy consequences, had exchanged those explanations which reconciled them to each other—(loud and long-continued cheering). In no other society could such an example be evidenced as had been amongst them that day. He spoke in the presence of upwards of one hundred Brethren, not one of whom but, on seeking his pillow's rest last night, or on leaving it this morning, dreaded the result of that day's proceedings. The inspiring sentiment of the text delivered from the pulpit, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity!" had not been without its effect; and he thanked God that a holier feeling now prevailed. He knew the heart of his rev. friend on the left, and feeling assured that the first advances of explanation would be readily accepted, he was truly gratified to find they were, by the R. W. Brother on his right, cheerfully made. A good man—one of unsullied purity of character, had been disparaged before the world; was not this enough to cause them to put on their moral armour? He would not overcharge the case by expressing himself as he really felt,—his object was plain;

yet he could not be altogether silent as to the cause that rendered its accomplishment so needful.—How had they used their power? By silent judgment when in assembly,—and now in the cup of cheerfulness he was certain they would bury all recollections of the past—(hear, hear). His kind friend and protector had sustained much anxiety and trouble by presiding on an occasion that personally concerned his (Dr. C.'s) honour, and had rendered him—a most humble friend—most signal service. They all remembered the fable of the Lion and the Mouse. In this case the fiction became truth. The Lion Mason had condescended to protect his character, and the humbler Mason gloried in the opportunities of unravelling the web which enmeshed the noble-minded Brother—(great applause). After some further remarks, Bro. Crucefix said these two Brethren would prove that, “The falling out of faithful friends is a renewal of love:” for Dr. Oliver he would answer—and for Bro. D'Eyncourt, if he would permit him, he would also answer—that whatever impressions either might have entertained at the commencement of the misunderstanding, a misconception of an important reference alone had prevented a timely investigation. The P.G.M., as well as the Fraternity, had been taught a great moral lesson—out of evil came good. The world had looked to that meeting with fear and doubt; but a renewed spirit had been created, and the world would find such unanimity succeed the dispelled doubt, as would re-unite Lincolnshire Masons in the closest tie. The P.G.M. had been reported (justly, as he himself admitted,) as a subscriber in arrear to the Asylum; he (Bro. Crucefix) had now the gratification to report that he was no longer in that situation; for the P.G.M. had paid the subscription into his hands—(bravo, bravo! hear, hear!) He could now present to the Brethren their Provincial Grand Chief with renewed light. He was certain that a mist had fallen from his eyes—that he would in all things do honour to his station, and bring, to the advantage of the province and the Order, the exercise of those talents with which God had blessed him. He called on the Brethren to drain to the bottom a glass of generous wine to the health and happiness of the R. W. Bro. D'Eyncourt, the Provincial Grand Master for Lincolnshire.—(The cheering which followed the toast was hearty, and long-continued).

Bro. D'EYNCOURT acknowledged that such a reception of the toast was perfectly unexpected. He trembled when he looked back on the last few hours, and confessed that—although he could declare he had acted entirely on his own responsibility, and without the slightest ill-will—it was possible he had not acted with sufficient judgment—perhaps with some haste. The W. Brother who had proposed the toast had not exceeded his office in so eloquently and so feelingly stating the regret he (Bro. D'Eyncourt) felt at the circumstance, and the sincere pleasure he also entertained at the turn which the affair had taken. Dr. Crucefix had done him high honor in the truly Masonic manner he had proposed his health; but he had done himself honor higher far. It should be remembered, that in this instance, he had repaid unkindness by charity, and a too hasty judgment by the most benevolent construction of human error. All he could say in return, was to express, in full sincerity, his gratitude for such noble conduct. He begged now to assure his friend Dr. Oliver, that he hoped their renewed friendship might be as lasting as before it had been interrupted—(loud cheers, during which Bro. D'Eyncourt held out his hand to Dr. Oliver, who rose and cordially shook it). The Brethren would believe that on this occasion the

pleasure arising from a restoration to peace and goodwill, almost prevented his doing ample justice to their generous expression of kindness, the remembrance of which would stimulate his future zeal—(cheers).

BRO. BARRON proposed as the next toast, the health of Dr. Oliver—(hurrah! hurrah! and loud cheers). The toast might have fallen into abler hands, but no one could entertain a higher veneration for that kind, good, and learned Brother than he did; or participate more sincerely in the happy illustration of Masonic principle that had just been so triumphantly displayed. He felt, in common with other Masons, deeply indebted to Dr. Oliver for the devotion of a long and useful life to the development of a great moral influence; and he hoped that he might be long spared to them, to shed over the Order the bright halo of his example as a minister of religion, and his unequalled powers as a Mason. (Cheers, and hear, hear).

DR. OLIVER said that there was no Brother from whom a compliment came at any time with better grace than from his friend Dr. Barton; on the present occasion it was particularly acceptable: the intimacy of that Brother with the P.G.M. might, under circumstances, have operated to prevent the expression, however the heart might have desired to offer, the toast that had been so affectionately received. He assured the Brethren that, from that moment he most freely forgave any unkind word; and his friend in the chair having tendered the Masonic grip, he now proffered it again, as the most convincing proof that he felt as desirous to give as receive the token of friendship. (Bros. D'Eyncourt and Oliver again shook hands). It had been his intention after that evening to retire altogether from public Masonry; but the pure principle of the institution having been so excellently worked out, he felt called upon to state, that he should endeavour to attend every Provincial Grand Lodge in his power. "I can compare," said Dr. Oliver, "the present gratifying re-union to nothing more apposite than the birth of Light. Freemasonry, like the sun in its refulgent brightness, shed its glorious lustre over the plains of Lincolnshire, diffusing blessings wherever its light was displayed. Suddenly its brightness was obscured by a dense and threatening cloud. This symbol of evil was the harbinger of terror and alarm. The struggle between light and darkness was short and transient—the holy principles of Freemasonry prevailed—the heavy cloud was dissipated. The sun, emblem of wisdom, strength, and beauty, burst forth in all its splendour, and when the Brethren were called from labour to refreshment, the brilliant prospect was renewed, and the triumphant dominion of Light now promises to be permanent and enduring." As an earnest of his intention, he offered to his rev. friend and successor the full benefit of his experience, whether as an elder clergyman, or more practical Mason—(hear, hear, and great cheering). With the permission of the Brother in the chair, he would conclude with proposing the health of his successor in office, congratulating the province on his appointment, and assuring him that he would have no difficulty in sustaining his position, or in presiding over so extensive and united a province—(cheers).

THE REV. GEO. COLTMAN, in returning thanks, said his position was one of great difficulty, in having to follow so able, so venerated a sage as Dr. Oliver; and that he should most gladly avail himself of the kind proposal of that excellent Brother and friend.

The next toast from the Chair was the health of Bro. Muckler, who had given them a most excellent sermon in the forenoon; for which the Reverend Brother returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN gave "The Grand Wardens of the Province," and took the opportunity of stating that to show his own sense of the gratitude he felt for Dr. Oliver's services, he had not selected any other Grand Officers than those appointed by him, and therefore he had requested all to do him (the P.G.M.) the honour to continue in office, (hear).

BRO. GOODACRE, as Grand Warden *pro tem.*, acknowledged the toast, assuring the P. G. Master that they fully participated in the joyful results of that day's proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the health of a Brother whose gifted and accomplished mind enabled him to fulfil the duties of chief magistrate of an important commercial town with the highest satisfaction to all its inhabitants, and whose Masonic attainments bore equal testimony to his moral worth. He should dedicate the toast to the Mayor of Boston, Bro. Adams, and the other Provincial Grand Officers—(great cheering).

BRO. ADAMS addressed the Brethren in luminous, forcible, and eloquent terms. He had not been a party to the explanation that had taken place at that table, but if his friend Dr. Oliver was satisfied, he was ;—he must naturally join in the pleasurable feelings of the meeting. In what he had done his object was, as he trusted it would ever be, to follow the course of justice, whether the defendant was a rich or a poor man. He had entered Masonry from a belief that it inculcated goodwill, and the grander conceptions of thought with purity of mind—his limited examination of its tenets convinced him that the system was good for man ; and although his public, as well as private duties, claimed much of his time, he hoped to find opportunity to become a practically useful Mason—(applause). He begged to return thanks for himself and the Brethren who were included in the toast.

The CHAIRMAN, in consequence of the lateness of the time, and the distance many of the Brethren had to travel home, proposed, in one toast, the healths of Brother Thomas Ewart, D.P.G.M. for Northampton, and the other visiting friends. The toast was responded to with general acclamation ; after which the health of the W.M. of the Hundred of Elloe Lodge, and the other Lodges of the Province, with the officiating Stewards, was given amid loud cheers ; and the W.M. of the Hundred of Elloe having returned thanks, the Brethren separated.

There was no singing ; an address succeeded each toast. The union and harmony were perfect ; the kind attention of the Stewards greatly contributed to promote the general happiness. And thus terminated a day, the morning of which was clouded by contending feelings, but on which the amber glory of an evening sun diffused brightness and peace—"BLESSED MASONRY !"

The effect of the happy termination of the Gathering was conveyed over the province, and the subscriptions to the Masonic Offering to Dr. Oliver have progressed in a very satisfactory manner, as will be seen by the first report received from the joint treasurers and secretaries, which appears in our advertisement pages. The Grand Lodge of Lincolnshire, with its Provincial Chief, head the list ; many London and Provincial Lodges follow, and the names of Brethren from the East and West Indies already are enrolled. Their number we hope will so speedily increase, as to render it necessary to announce an early period for the presentation of the Offering to the Mason who, of all Masons, has done so much for the honour of the Craft, and the instruction of its members.

THE EPIGRAM IN OUR LAST NUMBER.

COPIES OF A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BROTHERS J. LEE STEVENS
AND TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, COMMUNICATED BY THE FORMER.

“ *To the Right Worshipful Brother Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, Provincial Grand Master for Lincolnshire.*

“ RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—I have to express my extreme regret that the various explanations which took place at the Provincial Grand Lodge in Spalding, on Thursday last, and which terminated so pleasantly, had not occurred even a week earlier; as, in the latter case, it would have prevented my writing the few lines to which my name is appended in the current number of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*.

“ And, as I am most anxious that this communication should have equal publicity with the contribution alluded to, I beg leave to add, that it is my intention to forward a copy for insertion in the next number of the *Quarterly*.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ Right Worshipful Sir and Brother,

“ Yours fraternally and obediently,

“ J. LEE STEVENS.”

“ 2, King Edward Street,
Westminster Road, London,
4th October, 1842.”

“ *To J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 2, King Edward Street, Westminster Road, London.*

“ SIR AND BROTHER,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 4th, and hope that the short interval which has elapsed will not seem uncourteous; for the delay of my reply arose from my having accidentally mislaid your obliging communication, which I am the more desirous of explaining, as I am very sensible of the good feeling by which it was dictated, as well as of that exhibited by Dr. Crucefix and yourself at Spalding, under the very peculiar circumstances in which he was placed.

“ I have not seen the article which you refer to in the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ Sir and Brother,

“ Fraternally and obediently yours,

“ C. T. D'EYNCOURT.”

“ Bayon's Manor,
Market Rasen,
7th October, 1842.”

MASONIC DIDACTICS;
OR,
SHORT MORAL ESSAYS OF UNIVERSAL ADAPTATION.

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

“Masonry is a peculiar system of morals.”

No. XLIX.—AN UNQUENCHED EMBER OFT KINDLES
A FLAME.

Neglecta solent incendia sumere vires.—HORACE.

It is observable,—most particularly in that kind of bitumen called coal, which is dug out of mines excavated out of those diluvial deposits produced by decayed forest timber,—that a spark of fire, imperceptible to the eye, will smoulder amongst a heap of fuel, and upon its being stirred and exposed to a current of air, burst forth into a radiant flame. So passion in the breast of man, excited by ill-usage or desire, whilst uncurbed, gathers strength, and the impulse of a moment produces an excess, perhaps embittering the remainder of existence.

The wisest and the best are not free from these mental squalls. The cold and the lethargic—the insensible and the atrophised, may not feel these variations of constitutional temperament; but that argues no expiation of their thousand other breaches of moral responsibility. It is obvious that the actions of men can only be controlled by those dictates of wisdom and prudence which prompt them *to think*. It is reflection, induced by moral comparisons, which conduces to upright conduct; but, let man disobey the influence of those reflections—the ember that kindles the fire of virtue—and he quickly becomes the stalc of vice and error. When the voice of reason, based upon the theory of a moral principle revealed to man in the holy oracles of God, ceases to predominate in our social intercourse—when the mild persuasion of the *jus rectum* loses her influence over human judgment—then universal confusion and dissipation must ensue. Like the element of fire when unrestrained by proper domestic barriers, instead of diffusing warmth and happiness to the social circle, it consumes every vestige of the habitation, and leaves nought but devastation and despair behind. Thus the effects of a virulent fever, unchecked by the salutary medicines of the physician, are in their effects upon the invalid precisely similar to the destructive operations of malignant passion over the mind, when abandoned by the government of reason. Passion, as a latent spark, may serve to kindle energy and generosity in the soul; but, permitted to be fanned by the breath of envy, jealousy, or anger, its wrath will burn like fire. The slightest act of imprudence has frequently destroyed the labour of much thought, and sullied the brightest characters. Absolute consistency, in fact, is utopian with regard to man. His mind may determine for every thing that is virtuous—his body may drag him into every thing that is vicious; and events of life may shut him out of all choice, or neutralise every acquired prepossession. Alas! poor man!

Cicero observes, "Cupiditates sunt insatiabiles, quæ non modo singulos homines, sed universas familias evertunt."

Illustrious then is that mind which can subdue the violence of passion, and restrain the impulse of desire. Such self-control it is which constitutes, in reality, one man's superiority over another.

NO. L.—ANIMAL COURAGE THE STANDARD OF A HERO AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

Hic sævus tendebat Achilles.—VIRGIL.

BRAVERY of heart and superior vigor of muscle were uniformly, among the ancients, passports to high character and popular esteem. Achilles himself was possessed of those virtues, to use the word in its Latin signification, of valour in an eminent degree. The account which the poet Homer has transmitted down to posterity of that celebrated personage, abounds in heroic feats and deeds of arms. He has described him as adorned with all the splendor of poetic fiction, and endued with the strength and courage of one of celestial origin. His description is only in accordance with the ideas of those times, when their men were gods, and their gods men. The first were exalted to the rank of deities, and the latter degraded to the frailness of mortals.

Such was the mental ignorance of those ages of brute force, when men became celebrated for violence and rapine, and mythology consecrated crimes. When men were estimated according to the holocausts of human beings they had sacrificed in war, or the fortitude they maintained in moments of extreme peril—virtues emulated by the American savage;—and altars were erected to the heroes of carnage and brutality.

That history contains a multitude of examples of true heroism, where patriotism, liberty, civilization, and the rights of citizens, drew the sword of justice in an appeal to arms, no one can pretend to deny; nor that such exploits of valour are worthy of modern imitation, where the cause is just—tyranny to be checked, and perfidy punished. But the mere display of fighting for fighting sake, is no less brutal and debasing to the human character, though it be arrayed in all the glowing imagery of the poet, than an exhibition of pugilism at the present day. In private wrongs, magnanimity is better displayed in forgiving than resenting them: and in public and national grievances, wise councils are oftener more successful in obtaining just decisions than muskets and cannon. The option, of course, frequently depends on the nature of the *questio vexata*, which the law of nations can alone determine. Achilles was, a mighty man of valour, and an excellent theme for an epic; but he shrinks into nothing when compared with the giants and heroes of science and literature, who have since, and at present, by their works, brought the world out of barbarism and error into a marvellous light of humanity and civilization.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF FREEMASONRY.

It has been matter of much difficulty amongst the uninitiated, in their endeavour to account for the superiority which Freemasonry claims over every other social order, and it has created much surprise that, in ages of oppression and powerful persecution, it should have withstood, unblemished, the iron hand of despotism, when political feuds have snapped asunder the foundations of governments, and neutralized the bonds of civil society; and this fact, aided by the antiquity of the Order, which bears a stamp of truth no jealousy or metaphorical desecration can destroy, when weighed by the hand of justice, cannot fail to produce some degree of veneration for it, even if its tenets which most deserve it, fail to have that effect.

The use of Freemasonry was notoriously originated for the cultivation of human nature, to fit man for the duties of this world, and prepare him for those of the world to come; and in a study of this important nature, no one can expect to attain a beneficial result, unless he properly appreciates the works of his Creator—the founder, the giver, the director and instructor of all, “at whose creative fiat chaos was called into existence,” and “who has never, from the most remote period, left us without a living witness of His power and beneficence.”

The mind, the governor of our nature, must be acknowledged to be the most important as well as the most splendid monument of God’s works; and its powerful sway over man’s natural desires and inclinations, is as astonishing as it is true. “God made man in his own image,” but it would be profane to suppose he made frail man’s nature equally after his own; for whilst the one, if uncultivated by society, and unmaturing by religious instruction, would partake of a character of brutality, the other permits of no earthly comparison for beauty and benign excellence. And although the Grand Architect has bestowed on man numerous acts of his bounty and care, with a view to rescue his nature from its natural impulses and desires, and has endowed the mind with a power fully capable of performing his gracious intentions, yet from the earliest ages man has been found to be predisposed to follow schemes of aggravation and mockery of his Divine Maker’s will, rather than those laws which were laid down for his moral guidance. The various changes, inclinations, and desires to which the mind is liable, in its formation and cultivation for moral society, are no less interesting and extraordinary; and it is in consequence of the numerous and varying dispositions to which the mind attaches itself, that the great difficulty has arisen of forming any one system or society, moral or intellectual, that should be open, and give equal pleasure to all; yet, if we consult our natural feelings, we shall at once admit that there exists in us an original susceptibility of friendship—a desire to share our pleasures and our pains—our happiness and our misfortunes, with others; no lucky chance that has befallen us would afford us pleasure, if the knowledge of it were confined to the breast on which it had fallen, and our disappointments would, if deprived of the sympathy and soothing hand of friendship, soon overburthen and destroy us; and it would seem extraordinary that, with this natural propensity, there should be any difficulty in forming a society into which all might merge, and to the principles of which, all minds may accord; but with all our original susceptibility of friendship, we too often find causes of disagreement, which are as often of a nature

insufficient to justify the dissension they produce ; and this arises, in some part, from the mind being so liable to be led by sectarian impressions, and consequently few, if any, societies of ancient or modern date, have been found that have not been based on a political or exclusive doctrine, or instituted for the cultivation of some one particular philosophical or scientific study. There are, it must be admitted, many having for their object, "Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth," but they are, for the most part, connected with, or patronized by, some distinct sect, shutting out those not possessing a particular religious creed, or following some particular worldly pursuit ; but, in the noble Order of Freemasonry, all those lessons of morality and virtue embodied in the Mosaic laws, which were endeavoured in our education to be implanted theoretically on our minds, are brought into immediate and active practical use, unassisted by any sectarian zest, unaided by any distinctive religious creed ; having its sole support on the book of "Divine Laws," its followers are taught "to believe in the dispensations of Divine Providence, which belief strengthens their *Faith*, and naturally creates a *Hope* of being made partakers of the promises contained in those dispensations. But he who is possessed of '*Charity*, in its ample sense,' may be justly said to have arrived at the summit of his profession—to an eternal mansion veiled from the human eye by the starry firmament."

The principles of Masonry are so formed that all room for political or religious dissension is excluded, thus annihilating from its barriers the possibility of sectarian differences, and those principles have been so matured by antiquity, that their beauty and excellence offer no scope for aught but praise ; thus uniting parties of all sects and opinions in one common bond of unity and concord, it cultivates "*Virtue* as the highest exercise of the mind, *Honor* as the primeval standard of every moral, religious, and obligatory act, and *Mercy* as the chief attribute of the Deity ;" teaches "the tongue, the instrument of the mind, never to utter but what the breast truly dictates," and thereby totally denies the entrance of malevolence within its pale ; and the practical adoption of these laws to the Mason's daily conduct, "will teach him, not only how to live, but after having in their exercise spent a life in acts of piety and virtue, will finally teach him how to leave this world in peace and charity with all." Unlike all other societies, in the requisites necessary for a candidate to possess for admission, it opens its gate to all whose belief is firm in the Divine existence, and whose moral conduct fits him for society ; it permits no religious creed to disqualify him, or to be advanced as a qualification for admission ; the simplicity in which its tenets are clothed, gives it its greatest power ; and the honesty of its original purpose shields it from the jealous attacks of ignorance and disappointment, by perpetuating a bond of "*wisdom, strength, and beauty*," which has hitherto defied all attempts at its destruction.

The practical use of Freemasonry opens to a religious mind a wide field for contemplation and meditation, and by not permitting the judgment to be baffled by technicalities or ambiguous tenets, it needs not the forms of state worship to support or aid it ; nor does it permit the various changes of fashion, or the fastidiousness of worldly society, to effect any breach in its original object, but by inculcating the pure and simple theory of cosmogony taught by the Mosaic laws, it has never failed in producing those happy results which form its sole aim. To the historical antiquarian its traditions must prove highly interesting, and its rise and progress afford him ample matter for research ; at the same time, he will

find those sacred traditions stimulate his investigations, and assist him to remove the difficulties, and dissipate the clouds, in which the numerous mysterious mythologies of the past ages, and the various conflicting assertions of historians have enveloped our earlier history.

To the philosopher's attention the hidden mysteries of nature and science are particularly presented, with a symbolical effect, at once producing the deepest impression of the sublime truths of the creation, and thus preventing his mind from imbibing any fallacious hypothesis of the intention or object of the Great Architect of the Universe in the formation of the various systems he has, in his Divine wisdom, thought fit, by his "creative fiat, to call from chaos into a state of existence."

To the mechanic's attention, the study of geometry is presented ; and Masonry offers for the cultivation of that science, such a series of symbolical arrangements and illustrative lectures, as cannot fail to fix its principles upon his mind with an unerring and definitive effect ; and the adaptation of mechanical implements to the moral duties are also calculated to have a lasting impression on the mechanic's mind, when the implements of his daily labour are so constantly presented to his notice.

To the politician, Freemasonry affords the only safe asylum from the excitement of public affairs ; here, however opposed in the creed of the political world they may be, he meets his Brethren with a sincere and fraternal greeting, and it thus becomes to him a fertilized spot surrounded by a troubled sea, on which he can rest with contentment and happiness, defying the angry and troubled waters with which he is encompassed, and daring them to commit an inroad upon his peaceable possessions : this spot has a charm he seeks for elsewhere in vain ; here, all his dissensions are merged in one common feeling of brotherly love, and he is insensibly led to forget the existence of the troubled world from which he has emerged.

It is a melancholy truth, that an institution thus excellent and pure in itself, is not free from abuse ; and this truth is rendered the more painful from that abuse being, not unfrequently, bestowed upon it by Brethren who, alike careless of their own characters, and too indolent to investigate its real and intrinsic worth, set at nought all its noble objects ; and, disregarding the use of its maxims and emblems, and forgetful of every moral virtue and quality that ought to dignify and adorn the man, yield themselves up to vice and immorality, and thus reflect disgrace not only on themselves, but on the Order of which they are its unworthy members. From the earliest period, when the sons of Shem digressed from the pure paths of Masonry, and used the partial knowledge of the Order of which they had possessed themselves, in its abuse, to the present time, frequent, and many of them powerful, attempts, have been made to draw Masonry into channels which would change its original character, and pervert its pure principles ; but, protected by the fostering hand of the Great Architect, under whose divine approbation and sanction it has attained its giant form, it has withstood all the shafts which have been hurled at it ; and it still shines a "bright star in the east," defying every attempt to eclipse it, or to shake the laws on which its foundation is laid ; and as each succeeding year increases its superstructure,—by its principles and blessings being carried to those distant shores, where its originality is so highly esteemed by native tribes, whose ideas and habits render it so characteristic and valuable an auxiliary to their own religious impressions,—so does its future value

and welfare depend on its members alone for being handed down to posterity in all its original beauty and worth. How proud, then, should the Freemason be, when he reflects on the origin, antiquity, and sacred character of his order; how careful never to sully its purity by conduct at which the "unenlightened" may scoff, or virtue reprove him; for mankind, too eager to condemn, may rashly judge of our institution by the deformities that disgrace it. Let him resolve that his life shall illustrate its purity, and prepare him for that final Lodge, not made with hands, to enter which Freemasonry, if sincerely and truly practised, will provide him the pass-word; and to obtain that pass-word, every member of so noble and invaluable an order, should devote his unceasing energies with "freedom, fervency, and zeal."

L A T O M I A.

A MASONIC QUARTERLY REVIEW,*

(Published at Leipzig, July 1842, by J. J. Weber).

WE welcome this inaugural number of a fellow-labourer with auspicious anticipation that it may prove the patriarch of many generations of volumes, richly begemmed by the gleanings of Masonic literature and science: and glad are we that its general merit as a work of promise justifies the meed of praise. For censure there is no room; its failings arise from inexperience, which time will amend. Our opinion shall be given honestly.

The PREFACE (as all prefaces are) is on promises, and therefore may be shortly dismissed, with a declaration that the veriest tyros shall have some insight into Freemasonry; and the more enlightened shall find matter for their contemplation. A review of Masonic literature is to illustrate the work, and poetical effusions are admitted. An apology for the paucity of songs, owing to want of space in the first number, was hardly necessary,—in our opinion, the muse having her share of consideration.

"On the Origin of Freemasonry, and its state, principally in the different Nations of Europe."

This section treats of the refutation by writers, that Freemasonry originated either in the Egyptian mysteries, Dionysian builders, or any Templars, Jesuits, &c., and states that it is now generally considered to have its origin in the corporation of builders at Rome, mentioned by Vitruvius as "*Corpora Collegia*," and advances that no regular historical accounts of its origin are to be found, owing to the unsettled state of the times, and the great political events with which the earlier Masons were identified. The corporation of builders as Freemasons are, however, traced back as early as the reign of Numa Pompilius, who built the Temple of Janus, and divided the citizens into classes and

* "*Script*" more literally means "*writing*;" we presume "*Review*," however, to be not only a better rendering for the English reader, but more appropriate to the general contents of the work.

societies; those of the builders or masons he termed "Collegia fabrorum—Collegia artificum."

In the course of time these societies spread throughout all the provinces of the Roman empire, particularly those who were incorporated as the builders of towns, bridges, and ships; they had their own authorities, laws, priests and household gods. At the birth of Christ each Roman legion had its own artificers, &c.

Julius Cæsar and other Roman generals are said to have greatly favoured the corporations of builders or masons in Britain; and these societies made considerable progress during the reign of the Emperor Karausius, 286—293, A. D. Albanus, steward to Karausius, afterwards St. Alban, appears to have been appointed superintendent over the builders or masons, of whom he formed the first Grand Society, or Lodge. It is, however, doubtful whether or not Albanus procured a patent from Karausius, by virtue of which the incorporated societies were entitled to form a constitution of their own, by which they could themselves punish the offences of their fraternity.

The Saxon conquest was unfavourable to the society, who fled to Wales, and the islands of Anglesea and Man. The papacy also was opposed to them, and caused many differences and much disunion; thus during several centuries they declined. At length Athelstan ascended the throne in 924, and ordered the establishment, as arranged by Albanus, to be restored. Prince Edwin, brother to Athelstan, joined the brotherhood, and procured for them many important privileges and immunities, as also a patent by which they were empowered to make their own laws, and perform other acts. By virtue of this patent, the Freemasons were collected together at York in 926, A. D., where a Grand Lodge was established. The original MS., containing the laws, duties, &c., is said to be still in existence, in the archives of the Grand Lodge at York.*

Until this grand convocation at York, under Prince Edward, the order was nearly exclusively confined to England, but afterwards Freemasonry began to spread rapidly; many kings and princes joined its societies—of course not as operative, but as speculative, or Free and Accepted Masons; and many sumptuous edifices arose at Cologne, Vienna, Magdebourg, Milan, Paris, and at other places.

The Operative Freemasons, before they commenced their labours, invariably stipulated for the retaining of their privileges, and these privileges were invariably confirmed by the Popes, from Nicholas III. 1278, to Benedict XII. 1342. They were also much favoured by Rudolph I., Maximilian, Charles V. and Ferdinand, and afterwards collected at Strasbourg and founded a Grand Lodge.

In 1707 Masonic fraternities were forbidden in Germany, and the order would probably have been altogether discontinued, had there not existed four Lodges in London, who decided upon re-modelling its arrangements and government. Brother James Anderson was selected for this task, who formed a new Constitution.†

* Whatever papers remained of the Grand Lodge of York have been surrendered to the United Grand Lodge; but we doubt the present existence of this interesting document.—*Ed. F. Q. R.*

† Bro. Anderson was the author of the first *printed* Book of Constitutions, that appeared in 1723, and was dedicated, in a neat address, to the then G. M. the Duke of Montagu, by Dr. Desaguliers, on the order of the Duke of Wharton. In pages 55 and 73 of this Book will be found some important remarks, and one in particular, which proves that until then the Constitutions existed only as a *written* document.—*Ed. F. Q. R.*

GREAT BRITAIN.—In this kingdom there have existed many disputes between the fraternities in London and York. The difference in religion created jealousy and misunderstanding; but there was no prohibition against Freemasonry by the government.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.—The fraternity was much oppressed in these countries; in 1738 Clement VI. issued a bull against them; and in 1740 Philip V. passed an edict by which many were imprisoned, and not a few were tortured by the Inquisition.

GERMANY.—Owing to the differences of opinion in many of the German States, Freemasonry was not generally received.

HAMBURG.—The first Lodge was established here in 1737.

BRUNSWICK.—Frederick the Great, then crown-prince, was initiated on the night of the 14th of August, 1738; the advantageous result of this step was soon made evident.

The section concludes with a history of Masonry in other countries.

“ The relation of Philosophy to Christianity.”

This subject is divided into two questions:—First, as to how far is philosophy necessary to the Christianity of our days?—and as to how far can we not measure the Christianity of our days by philosophy?*

“ Orangeism and Orange Lodges.”

These societies materially interfered with the spreading of Freemasonry, their seeming similarity to which caused the latter to suffer in public estimation. Other political secret societies tended to the same effect. In Ireland the oath for securing ultra-loyalists, was to secure the ascendancy of the Protestant religion; while in England, Orangeism had more of a political than of a religious object.

“ In what relation does Freemasonry stand towards mankind, and in particular towards Christianity ?”

The author assumes Freemasonry to be beneficial in its effects on mankind, as that it is a *FORE-SCHOOL* to Christianity.

“ Historical recollection of the fore-times of Sweden.”

The reminiscences on this head appear to be occasioned principally by the opening of the chests which had belonged to Gustavus III., on the 29th of March, 1842—fifty years after the death of that monarch. The chests contained four packets of papers on Freemasonry, with this inscription, *“ To be opened by a reigning king, of my house only.”*

“ Frederick II. (the Great) as a Freemason.—Frederick the Great in Holland with his father, on a visit to the Prince of Orange.”

Upon Frederick I. (when at table in the castle of Loo, in Gildern,) declaiming with great violence against the body of Freemasons, the reigning Duke, Albert Wolfgang of Schaumburg-Lippe, openly confessed that he was one of the initiated, and defended the fraternity with great eloquence and ability. The crown-prince, afterwards Frederick the Great, struck by the Duke's energy, at once conceived a desire to join the fraternity, and on the same day made his intention known to

* The author, in our humble opinion, has not handled this difficult subject with much tact. His reasoning appears vague, and consequently inconclusive.—ED. F. Q. R.

the orator of the body. He became the founder of a Lodge in Prussia, and was the most powerful defender of the order, which had previously fallen into disrepute.

“ *Statistics of Freemasons’ Lodges.* ”

LEIPZIG.—The Grand Orient numbers 815 members, consisting of the Minerva, Baldwin, and Apollo Lodges.

PRUSSIA.—The Grand Orient numbers 12,815, divided into 164 Orients, of which Prussia Proper has 137; the remaining 27 Orients are under the Grand Lodge of Prussia in other States.

The Masonic Lodges of the German States are arranged according to towns.*

“ *Chronicle.* ”

Under this department will be found much interesting Masonic intelligence. Some of the Lodges have very odd names; one rejoicing under the title of “ *The Three Dead Men’s Bones,* ” celebrated a feast not long since.†

The intelligence from England is limited to the presentation of an offering to the Grand Master, and the announcement that Prince Albert will be the next Grand Master.‡

“ *Miscellaneous.* ”

An interesting anecdote is recorded at some length to the following effect:—“ An English ship, whose crew consisted only of the master and three men, was captured by a French privateer. The officer who boarded the vessel, discovered among the papers a Grand Lodge certificate that belonged to the master. He was not himself a Mason, but knew that his captain was: his manner was courteous; he took the papers, and reported to the captain of the privateer, who came on board the prize, and on receiving a promise that, on the master’s reaching Plymouth, he would use his best endeavours to obtain the release of a prisoner of war then at that depôt, he gave him liberty and his ship. The grateful master kept his word; on landing, he met the Masters of the Lodges, who memorialized government, and as speedily as possible, the French prisoner was restored to liberty and his country.”

“ *Criticism.* ”

The Freemason, by J. B. Kernig.—This publication is favorably reviewed, and from the manner, we should say deservedly so.

Freemasonry, and its Influence in Switzerland, by Carl Von Haller. The author, not appearing to the critic in the garb of a philosopher, a philanthropist, or a man of truth, is dismissed with a castigation proportionate to his demerits.

* The German Masons will find this section (if it be a correct account) a most useful reference in travelling.—*Ed. F. Q. R.*

† In England, some of our crack Lodges, the Grand Stewards’, to wit, regale on grilled bones; and in Ireland, a waggish Brother of Kilkenny, would persuade us that cats’-tails are toothsome things; let him beware of a certain cat with *nine* tails.

‡ Our author’s faith in his English correspondent may sustain some damage when he learns, for a fact, that Prince Albert is not a Mason, and that the Masonic throne is not likely to be abdicated.

The Masonic Hall, an established periodical, published at Altenburg, is recommended as deserving success.

We conclude our pleasing labour, and again offer "hearty good wishes" for the success of our contemporary, who reserves his invitation to correspondents for the advertising pages, which may be the custom at Leipzig; we merely notice the circumstance to show that we have read every page.

THE ANNALIST.

THE ROMAN LODGE,

EXISTING AT ROME IN 1735.

IN the archives of the Grand Lodge of Scotland is deposited an old parchment bound minute-book, with the following explanatory memorandum prefixed by a Brother, dated Edinburgh, 20th November, 1799.

"Pope Clement the Twelfth having published a most severe edict against Masonry,* the last Lodge held at Rome was on the 20th August, 1737, when the late Earl of Wintoun was Master. The officer of the Lodge, who was a servant of Dr. James Irvin, was sent, as a terror to others, prisoner to the Inquisition, but was soon released. This happened about twelve years before I went to Rome, otherwise I should no doubt have been received, as I was a Brother of the Lodge of Edinburgh—Dunfermline.

"This record of the Roman Lodge remained, after its suppression, in the hands of the Earl of Wintoun till his death, in December, 1750, when it was given by his lordship's executors to Dr. Irvin, the only Brother of that Lodge then remaining at Rome; and who, I believe, wrote its original statutes in Latin.

"After the death of Dr. Irvin, his widow gave the record to me, as she had heard her husband call me Brother. I carefully preserved it, till I delivered it at Paris to John Macgowan, Esq., to be by him given to my cousin, Sir Alexander Dick, of Prestonfield, Baronet, who, before the death of his brother, Sir William Dick, was known by the name of Dr Alexander Cunningham, and belonged to the Roman Lodge.

"After the death of Sir Alexander Dick, his son, the late Sir William, returned it to Mr. Macgowan, who now put it into the hands of the Right Honourable Sir James Stirling, Baronet, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Grand Master of Scotland, to be, by his lordship, deposited among the archives of the Grand Lodge.

"Such is the progress of this record, which is attested by

"ANDREW LUMSDEN."

The praiseworthy anxiety displayed to preserve these relics of a little colony of British Brethren in a foreign land, might warrant the expectation that much of interesting and curious matter was to be met with

* Vide "Laurie's History of Freemasonry," p. 122.

in their inspection. But brevity, to the secretary, is the soul of wisdom as of wit. Nor would it be reasonable, in the present instance, to expect much freedom of expression, or exposure of proceedings, when we consider that the thunderbolts of the Vatican were then forging over their heads; and that they had, for years perhaps previous, been holding their secret and forbidden orgies under the Pope's very nose. How long this had been the case, does not appear, as the first page of the MS. has neither day nor date, and contains simply a list of members, apparently present for some business not stated. There are sixteen names in all, evidently autograph signatures. William Howard appears as Master, and James Irvin and Richard Younger as Wardens. We may cite also the names of James Irvin, senior, Wills Hay, Henry Fitz-Maurice, Jo. Stewart, John Cotton, and M. Constable, which frequently recur in the subsequent records, as among the most active members. After this roll several blank pages occur, till we meet with the bye-laws of the Lodge, rendered into Latin by Dr. Irvin, as the memorandum surmises. One of these is, "*Peregrinos rejiciunt si linguam Anglicanam non intelligunt.*" Several foreigners, we find, were initiated, who, of course, must have been able to speak or understand English—a gift not common in former days. The following rule will amuse the social Mason: "*Magister post coenam non sine debitis libationibus, scilicet, Toastis Masonicis, Lodgiam claudit.*" The twelfth and last rule is also *unique* in its way; it provides that every Brother, on his admission, shall present the Brotherhood with two pair of gloves! The regulations otherwise resemble those of most Lodges.

The first minute of a meeting with a date is that of August 16, 1735, when the Lodge convened "at Giuseppe's, in the Corso," John Cotton being Master. The name of James Irvin, *M.D.* (mentioned in the memorandum), appears among the signatures appended; as also that of George Seton, Earl of Wintoun, who was received that day as a Mason. This nobleman had the misfortune to be engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, and was forced to surrender himself prisoner at Preston, in Lancashire, to the Generals Carpenter and Willis. He was brought to London, impeached, tried, and received sentence of death on the 19th March, 1716; but he escaped from the Tower soon after, and took refuge in foreign parts. He died at Rome, in 1749, aged about seventy years, leaving no issue: one of the most ancient families in the kingdom thus became extinct, in the direct line. (The present Earl of Eglinton claims to be representative, and was served heir to the Earl of Wintoun in 1840.) In consequence of his attainder, the once magnificent mansion of Seton, and other property of Lord Wintoun, became forfeited to the Crown; and the splendid furniture of the palace was sold by the commissioners of enquiry, including many valuable pictures, which filled two large galleries, and some of which are still to be seen at Pinkie House and Dunse Castle. The Setons were Barons of Scotland before 1444. After his initiation, Lord Wintoun was a regular attendant at the Roman Lodge, his autograph signature, in a large round hand, appearing appended to every minute, along with the others present.

The next meeting of the Lodge is of date, Friday, September 16th, 1735, at which Sir M. Constable and M. Fitz-Maurice are fined by the Brethren for non-attendance.

On Wednesday, September 21, the Lodge again met at Giuseppe's, in the Corso, where Mr. Carse and the Count Soudarinj "were received with all due form."

St. John's-day is signalized by the re-election of Mr. Cotton as Master.

On the 4th of January, 1736, a Lodge was held, wherein was received, with all due form, Thomas Archdeacon, captain-lieutenant in the King of Naples' service.

The next minute is recorded in French, as follows:—"Le 28 de Février fut tenu chez Pion, une Loge de vrais et parfaits Massons, dans laquelle furent reçus, dans la forme et selon les cérémonies nécessaires dans notre ordre, M. le Conte de Cronstadt, Suedois; M. Le Vidame de Vassi, colonel de cavalerie au service du Roy de France; M. de Croisman, capitaine au régiment de Vassi; a laquelle ont assisté," &c.

On the 6th of August, Mr. John Forbes is mentioned as a visitor.

"On the 13th March, 1736, was held, at the Three Kings, Strada Paolina, a true and perfect Lodge of Freemasons, in which was received as Master Mason, Lord Wintoun."

His lordship having thus qualified as a Master Mason, was chosen to the chair on the 23rd of April following.

"On Wednesday, the 2nd of January, 1737, at the Three Kings, Strada Paolina, was held a true and perfect Lodge, in which were received, with all the due and perfect forms, Alexander Cunningham and Allan Ramsay." The latter of these two entrants signs his name in the book, Allan Ramsay, *junior*; which clearly identifies him as the son of the celebrated Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet. He was a portrait-painter by profession, and attained considerable eminence in the art, in which he improved himself by four different visits to Italy. He was made painter in ordinary to the King of England. At the period of his initiation in the Roman Lodge, he was about twenty-eight years of age, and he lived to the advanced age of seventy-five.*

The other entrant, Dr. Alexander Cunningham, was brother to Sir William Dick, of Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, who had succeeded to the title of his maternal grandfather. On the death of Sir William, Alexander succeeded to the baronetcy and estate, assuming the name of Dick. He is referred to in the memorandum prefixed to the minute-book. He became an affiliated member of the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, 29th November, 1756, and died in 1785.

At a meeting, of date 23rd January, 1737, the Earl of Wintoun, as Master, received into the Masonic mysteries the Marquis de Vassé, brigadier of the French army, and colonel of dragoons, whereat Bros. Alexander Cunningham and Allan Ramsay, junior, are recorded to have assisted.

On the 9th of May, three other members were received into the Lodge, namely, Messrs. Luis Nairne, John Haliburton, and Alexander Clerk.

"On the 20th of August, 1737, was held at the Three Kings, Strada Paolina, a true and perfect Lodge, in which was received, in all due form, John Murray, Esq.; at which were present, G. Seton, Earl of Wintoun, Master, Chas. Slezzer and John Stewart, Wardens, Henry Fitzmaurice, Wm. Hay, Alexander Clerk, and J. Murray."†

This was the last Lodge held by these worthy Brethren at Rome. A

* Dr. Johnson, speaking of Ramsay, observed to Boswell, "You will not find a man in whose conversation there is more instruction, more information, and more elegance, than in Ramsay's."

† There is reason to believe that the fine full-length picture of the last St. Clair of Roslin, G.M.M., in the Hall of the Canongate Kilwinning, was from Ramsay's pencil.

‡ Murray of Broughton.

furious bull was now let loose upon them, tossing all their prospects of prosperity into the air, and trampling under foot their luckless Tyler, down into the darksome dungeons of the Inquisition.* Doubtless, had this little band of Brethren been allowed to continue their philanthropic labours, progressing as they were in numbers and in name, a central Light would have been established in Italy, which would have shed abroad its vivifying influence over those beautiful but benighted regions, in a moral and Masonic sense.

There being no preliminary account of the foundation of the Roman Lodge prefixed to the minutes, it is impossible to say when it was first formed, or whether it ever received any charter from the mother Lodge of Kilwinning, which was wont to grant such before the establishment of a representative Grand Lodge in 1736, or whether it held of any other in Great Britain or Ireland. From several of the principal members being Scotsmen, such as Dr. Irvin, &c., it is probable that it originated with Scottish Masons, more especially as it had been thought proper to deposit its minutes among the archives of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

It may be permitted to conclude these fragments of the Roman Lodge with a few words concerning the writer of the memorandum, Andrew Lumisden, Esq. This gentleman's family was a branch of the Lumisdens of Cushney, who had long been settled in Edinburgh. At an early age he imbibed an attachment to the Stuart family, and in the year 1745 was active in favour of Prince Charles. The ill-success experienced by the exiled family obliged Mr. Lumisden,† with many others, to renounce his native country: he accompanied the Pretender to Rome, lived in the court, and became his private secretary. In the details of this office, and the pursuits of literature, his life passed, so long as his service could be of any use to his patron. He was afterwards permitted to revisit this country, and his latter days were spent in Edinburgh, where he died, in 1801, at the advanced age of eighty-one. For twenty years he resided at Rome, and he passed eighteen years in Paris, before his return. He is principally known as the author of "Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs, being a classical and topographical survey of the ruins of that celebrated city." London, 1797, quarto plates, and portrait of the author. He is termed, by the author of the "Pursuits of Literature," an "ingenious, accomplished, and very learned gentleman," and his work is described as a "pleasing and most judicious performance."

* Notwithstanding this attempt to suppress and exterminate the society, Freemasonry again appears, at some distant time, to have made head in several parts of Italy. In the year 1751, another bull was issued, renewing the former prohibitions against the meetings of Masonic Lodges, either at Rome, or in any of the ecclesiastical dominions, and praying the princes and states of the Roman communion to forbid them in their respective territories. At Naples, in consequence of the edict promulgated, several Freemasons were seized and imprisoned; but as divers persons of distinction frequented the Lodges there, and much murmuring had begun to be occasioned, his Sicilian majesty ordered the commissioners who were appointed to execute the edict, to search thoroughly into the true state of the case. They accordingly did, and reported that they could find nothing contrary to religion or virtue in the proceedings of the Lodge of Freemasons, and that there was no reason for suspecting the members of holding maxims pernicious to the state; whereupon the king ordered all enquiries and prosecutions on the subject to cease.—(*Vide Scot's Magazine, 1751.*) We are the more ready to record this uncommon act of liberality and fairness, as it does not seem to have been noticed by any Masonic writer. The example might have been well followed by some bigoted dissenters from the church of Scotland, in our own country, who, about the same period, persecuted, so far as they could, some members of their communion, for belonging to the Masonic Fraternity.—(*Vide Laurie's Hist. of Freemasonry, p. 132.*)

† In the act of attainder, 1746, he is specified as "Andrew Lumsdale, otherwise Lumsdain, son to William Lumsdale, otherwise Lumsdain, writer in Edinburgh."

The following document, from the Privy Seal Book of Scotland, has never appeared in any Masonic work. It is a commission granted by King James VI. of Scotland, to Patrick Copeland, Esq., of Udaucht, to hold the office of Warden, or Provincial Grand Master, as it is now named, over the Craft, within the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, and which office his predecessor seems also to have held, like himself, *by previous election of the Brethren.*

"Ane lettre maid makand mention that our Sovereane Lord being informit of the qualification of PATRICK COPLAND, of Udaucht, for useing and exerceing of the office of Wardanrie over the airt and Craft of MASONRIE, and that his predecessouris hes bene ancient possessouris of the said office of Wardanrie over all the boundis of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincarne, lyikas the said PATRICK himself is electit and chosin to the said office by common consent of the maist pairt of the Master Masounes within the sheriffdomes of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincarne; thairfore GERAND and GRANTAND to the said PATRICK the said office of Wardanrie over the said Craft of Masonis within the said hail thrie sheriffdomes, and makand him Wardane and Justice over them for all the dayis of his lyif, with power to the said PATRICK to use and exerce the said office also frielie in all respectis as any other Warden of the said Craft within this realme does or may do, or as the said PATRICK is umquhile gathert usit and exercit the samyn, with all fees, privilegedes, casualties, commodities, and dewities pertenying thereto; and with power also to him to hald Wardene and Justis Courts at quhatsumever pairts or place within the said bounds as he sall think expediente; and in the saidis courts justice to quhatsumever parties complendand to minister as accordis of the law; deputtis under him, with clerks serjants, demstaris, and all uther officeris and memberis of court neidfull, to mak, creat, substitute, and ordane, for qubulkis he sall be hold in to answer unlawis, auerciamentis, and escheittis of the saidis courtis to ask, lift, and raise, and for the samyn, gif neid be, to poind and distrinzie, asserze and assisses, ane or mae of the best and worthiest personis within the saidis boundis, and of the foures half about leist suspect and best kuawis the veritie to sufficient nowmer, to summond, warne, chieiss, and cause be sworne, and generally, &c., firm and stable, &c.

"At Halirudhouse, the 25th day of September,
the year of God, 1590."

"PER SIGNATURAM."

THE LATE WASHINGTON SHIRLEY, EARL FERRERS.—This venerable nobleman expired on Sunday, October 2nd, at Chartley Castle, the patrimonial seat in Staffordshire.

The deceased, Washington Shirley Earl Ferrers and Viscount Tamworth, in the peerage of Great Britain, and a baronet, was second and youngest son of the sixth Earl Ferrers, by Catherine, daughter of Mr. Rowland Cotton. He was born 13th November, 1760, and was consequently in his 92nd year. On the death of his brother Robert, the seventh earl, 2nd May, 1827, he succeeded to the family honours and estates. The deceased Earl was twice married, first July 24, 1781, to Miss Frances Ward, daughter of the Rev. William Ward, and aunt of the late Lord Dudley and Ward, by whom, who died March 4, 1812, he had issue, Lady Frances Shirley, died Feb. 5, 1834; Robert William Viscount Tamworth, born 1783, and married Anne, daughter of Mr. R. Weston. The viscount died Feb. 3, 1830, and the viscountess died

Oct. 7, 1839, leaving two sons—namely, the Hon. Washington Sewallis Shirley Viscount Tamworth, (now Earl Ferrers, born Jan. 3, 1822), and the Hon. Robert William Devereux Shirley, born Dec. 14, 1825.

The late Earl was deputy-lieutenant of Leicestershire, in which county, as well as Staffordshire, the family are in possession of extensive estates.

The Ferrers or Shirley family are of great antiquity, and Dugdale derives them from Sewallis, who arrived at Etingdon, in Warwickshire, in the time of Edward the Confessor. His descendant, James of Etingdon, first took the name of Shirley *temp.* Henry III.; his grandson, Sir Thomas Shirley, married a co-heir of the Bassetts, of Drayton, in the reign of Richard II. His descendant, Sir Ralph Shirley, was made a banneret for his gallantry at the battle of Stoke, 1487. Sir George Shirley, his great-grandson, was created baronet 1511. Sir Henry, his son, married Lady Dorothy, youngest sister and co-heir of the celebrated parliamentary general, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, son of the distinguished courtier of Elizabeth's reign.—Sir Robert, his son, died during his confinement in the Tower, to which fortress he had been committed for his loyalty, by Oliver Cromwell. Sir Robert, his younger son, finally succeeded to the baronetage, and in 1677 had confirmed to him the ancient barony of Ferrers, of Chartley, in right of his paternal grandmother, and in 1711 was advanced to the titles of Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers. The barony, through the death of the male heirs of that nobleman, was conferred on Elizabeth, his grand-daughter, who married James Compton, fifth Earl of Northampton, and left an only daughter and heir, Charlotte, first wife of the late Marquis of Townshend. Washington, second son of the first earl, who succeeded as second Earl Ferrers, left no sons, but the Lady Countess of Huntingdon, well known in the annals of methodism, was one of his three daughters and co-heirs. His next brother, Henry, became third earl, and died unmarried 1745, on which his nephew Lawrence (son of Lawrence his brother) became fourth earl. With the unhappy fate of that nobleman, the world is too well acquainted; he suffered death in 1760, for shooting his land-steward, in a fit of phrenzy. His brother, Washington, became fifth earl, and by his gallantry and nautical skill, obtained the rank of admiral in the navy. He died in 1778 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Robert, father of the deceased nobleman.

The late Earl was afflicted about eight years ago by repeated paralytic and apoplectic affections, by which he totally lost the use of his right side, and his speech was greatly affected; he retained, however, his intellects and memory to the last. The immediate cause of his decease was a violent attack of erysipelas, terminating in mortification. A kinder-hearted and more benevolent man than the late Lord never existed; and though, from his great age and numerous infirmities, he had lived retired from the world for several years, he has died greatly lamented by his family and numerous tenantry, by whom he was ever respected as a kind and benevolent landlord.—The body of his lordship was interred at Staunton Harold, in Leicestershire, the ancient seat and burying-place of the Shirley family, on the 11th October.

In his earlier days the deceased Earl was a very attentive and observant Mason, taking great delight in the meetings of the Craft: his manners were kind and unobtrusive. In the year 1783 he served the office of Grand Steward, and was President of the Board at the same time. He joined (as was enjoined by the Constitutions) the Grand

Stewards' Lodge, which he resigned some years after. In 1783 or 4, he was appointed Senior Grand Warden,* and frequently sat in Grand Lodge as Deputy Grand Master, and we believe occasionally as Grand Master. His lordship's last public appearance as a Mason in London, we understand, was on the occasion of the memorable Grand Festival held in 1813, in honor of the late lamented Lord Moira. He was a Vice-President and Life-Governor of the Girls' and Boys' Masonic Charities, and twice served the office of steward to each institution.

He succeeded the late Bro. Thompson as Provincial Grand Master for Warwickshire, and was also appointed to the same distinguished office for Staffordshire, and we believe was the first provincial chief of that district: he obtained deservedly the good opinion of the fraternity, for his amiable manners and general condescension. The Grand Mastership for Staffordshire he resigned some few years since; for this course age, severe affliction and infirmity, formed but too reasonable an excuse: but the significant visit at the time of an official functionary, was pretty generally construed into a request for a resignation, in order to bestow distinction in another quarter, on the implied necessity that Grand Lodges should be regularly held in Staffordshire. The functionary succeeded—the resignation was given, and the new appointment made; but neither the new P. G. M. nor his Deputy (if any) installed, and *no Provincial Grand Lodge has been since held*. The province was not satisfied, and the deceased Earl often expressed himself strongly on the subject.

Notwithstanding Earl Ferrers laboured for many years under almost a deprivation of speech, and the total loss of the use of his limbs, his devotion to the Craft remained unshaken; his words—feebly articulated, and only to be interpreted by those who could make them out—were those of Masonry; the sign was always attempted to a Brother; the few who visited him knew that his wishes always were for intelligence, and he expressed, as well as he could, his satisfaction at receiving it. His decease causes a vacancy for Warwickshire: it is hoped the mantle of Lord Ferrers will fall on deserving shoulders.

Many members of the Shirley family have been connected with Freemasonry, among whom a former Earl Ferrers is recorded as having been elected Grand Master in 1763, at the Devil Tavern, on the proposition of Lord Carysfort. The Earl served as Grand Master with much credit and satisfaction; he was also at the time Master of the Horn Lodge, Westminster.

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY—*Sept. 26.*—Death has been busy with distinguished Masons; the Marquis Wellesley is no more. Perhaps the Marquis may derive some of his fame from the more splendid success of the Duke of Wellington, his younger brother, whom he first brought forward in India; but he acquired celebrity long before the Duke, and would have filled a large place in our annals had his younger brother never defended the Peninsula, nor conquered at Waterloo. The Marquis, when Lord Mornington, was a *protégé* of Mr. Pitt, and was noticed by him as early as the year 1784. Being an Irish peer, the first theatre of his exploits was the Irish House of Peers; but he also soon acquired a seat in the English House of Commons, and he is said to have attracted the notice and favour of George III. Little appears to be known of his history between 1794 and 1796, except that he was

* There is probably a mistake in the year, but we write from a recognised authority.

connected with the government, and gradually acquired the confidence of his sovereign and the prime minister. At the latter period he was appointed Governor-general of India, and then became at once a conspicuous man. His administration of that empire was splendid and successful; he adorned its capital and extended its bounds. In 1805 he returned to Europe, apparently rather wearied than satisfied with eastern splendour; and it was some time before either the Court of Directors, or the public at large (both of which justly dreaded the consequence of the Indian empire having become too unwieldy) were reconciled to his policy. The course into which he had been impelled by his predecessors has been continued by his successors; and the extension of the boundaries to the Indus, and the attempt to subdue Afghanistan, throw into the shade all former aggrandisements. As he advanced in years he grew more peaceful; and before he died he was probably fully sensible that there are far better means for increasing the glory of a nation than wars of aggression.

The noble Marquis, after his return to Europe, took an active part in opposing Buonaparte,—in the cabinet, where as a minister he recommended large but concentrated military exertions; in parliament, where he ever spoke the language of confidence; and in Spain, as ambassador, where he contributed to organise the government, and make the Spaniards work out their own salvation. He contributed as a statesman to his brother's success, and shared his honours. After the conclusion of peace, he did all in his power to promote Catholic Emancipation; and being sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, he introduced into that country the conciliatory policy which has since been acted on with so much success. Since 1835 the noble Marquis has retired from political life, and has lived in peace in the enjoyment of his great reputation. He died at Kingston House, Brompton, on the 26th September, at the advanced age of eighty-two. The body was consigned to its last resting-place on the 8th of October, in the chapel of Eton College, after lying in state in the council-chamber of that noble institution, where the deceased was educated. The funeral was attended by his brothers, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, Dr. Wellesley, and other members of the family.

The history of his political life, which embraces the long period of fifty-one years, will include all the remarkable events between the American Revolution and the Reform of the British Parliament, and in the most important of them this veteran statesman took an active part. The title of Marquis Wellesley dies with him. His next brother, Lord Maryborough, becomes Earl of Mornington, whose son, the well known Mr. William Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, becomes by courtesy Viscount Wellesley.

The late Marquis was a member of Lodge 494 on the registry of Ireland, and held office under his father the late Earl of Mornington, at the time his younger brother, the Duke of Wellington, was passed and raised.*

* *Vide Freemasons' Quarterly Review* for 1836, p. 442.

ACCOUNT OF ANCIENT MEXICAN CITIES,

By the Priest of Santa Cruz del Quiché.

[From Stephens' Travels in Central America, Chiapas, and Yutacan, 1841.]

“The Padre’s knowledge was not confined to his own immediate neighbourhood. His first curacy was at Coban, in the province of Vera Paz; and he told us that four leagues from that place was another ancient city, as large as Santa Cruz del Quiché, deserted and desolate, and almost as perfect as when evacuated by its inhabitants. He had wandered through its silent streets, and over its gigantic buildings, and its palace was as entire as that of Quiché when he first saw it. This is within two hundred miles of Guatamala, and in a district of country not disturbed by war; yet, with all our inquiries, we had heard nothing of it.* My impression, however, of the existence of such a city is most strong. I do most earnestly hope that some future traveller will visit it. He will not hear of it even at Guatamala, and perhaps will be told that it does not exist: nevertheless, let him seek for it, and if he do find it, he will experience sensations that seldom fall to the lot of man. But the Padre told us more: On the other side of the great traversing range of Cordilleras lies the district of Vera Paz, once called Tierra de Guerra, or land of war. Three times the Spaniards were driven back (by the aboriginal inhabitants) in their attempts to conquer it.

“At this day, the north-eastern section (of the Terra de Guerra), bounded by the range of the Cordilleras and the State of Chiapas, is occupied by Candones, or unbaptized Indians, who live as their fathers did, acknowledging no submission to the Spaniards, and the government of Central America does not pretend to exercise any controul over them. But the thing that roused us was the assertion by the Padre, that four days on the road to Mexico, on the other side of the great Sierra, was a *living city, large and populous, occupied by Indians, precisely in the same state as before the discovery of America.*

“He had heard of it many years before at the village of Chajul, and was told by the villagers, that from the topmost ridge of the Sierra this was distinctly visible. He was then young, and with much labour climbed to the naked summit of the Sierra, from which, at a height of ten or twelve thousand feet, he looked over an immense plain, extending to Yutacan and the Gulph of Mexico, and saw at a great distance a *large city, spread over a great space, and with turrets white and glittering in the sun.* The *traditionary* account of the Indians of Chajul is, that no white man has ever reached this city; that the inhabitants speak the Maya language, are aware that a race of strangers has conquered the whole country around, and murder any white man who attempts to enter their territory.

“One look at that city were worth ten years of an every-day life. If the Padre is right, a place is left where Indians and an Indian city exist as *Cortez and Alvarado found them*: there are living men who can solve the mystery that hangs over the ruined cities of America;

* The author had not time to go to explore it.

perhaps who can go to Copan and read the inscriptions on its monuments. * * * * *

"That the region referred to does not acknowledge the government of Guatamala—has never been explored—and that no white man ever pretends to enter it, I am satisfied. *From other sources* we heard that a ruined city was visible from that Sierra, and we were told of another person who had climbed to the top of the Sierra, but on account of the dense cloud resting upon it, had been unable to see any thing. * * * We had a craving desire to reach the mysterious city. * * * But, in all probability, if any discovery is ever made, it will be by the padres. As for ourselves to attempt it alone, ignorant of the language, &c., was out of the question. Palanque was our great point, and we determined not to be diverted from the course we had marked out."*

Jewish Origin of the Quichés.

"According to Fuentes, the chronicler of the kingdom of Guatamala, the kings of Quiché and Kathiquel were descended from the Toltecian Indians, who when they came into this country, found it inhabited by people of different nations. According to the *manuscript* of Don Juan Torres, the grandson of the last king of the Quichés, which was in the possession of the lieutenant-general appointed by Pedro de Alvarado, and which Fuentes says he obtained by means of Father Francis Vasquez, the historian of the Order of St. Francis, the Toltecas themselves were descended from the house of Israel, who were released by Moses from the tyranny of Pharaoh, and after crossing the Red Sea fell into idolatry. To avoid the reproofs of Moses, or from fear of his inflicting upon them some chastisement, they separated from him and his brethren, and under the guidance of Tanul, their chief, passed from one continent to the other, to a place which they called the Seven Caverns, a part of the kingdom of Mexico, where they founded the celebrated city of Tula. From Tanul sprang the families of the kings of Tula and Quiché, and the first monarch of the Toltecas. Numaquiché, the fifth king of that line, was directed by an oracle to leave Tula with his people, who had multiplied greatly, and conduct them from the kingdom of Mexico to that of Guatamala. In performing this journey they consumed many years, and wandered over an immense track, until they discovered the lake of Atilan, and resolved to settle near it, in a country which they called Quiché."†

* Page 193 to 196, vol. ii.

† Page 172, vol. ii. Utakan was the name of the ancient capital of the Quichés; it fell into the hands of the Spaniards under Alvarado.

MASONIC ANECDOTES.

THE surgeon of a large trading vessel left England on a voyage that was calculated to extend over three years. The passage was not congenial to his nature, for the captain behaved to him with contempt, and he was not, therefore, treated as he ought to have been by others. The motive for the captain's conduct arose from the surgeon's non-compliance with certain peculative views which affected the interests of the owners, as well as the comforts of the ship's company, but which circumstances it would have been imprudent to have divulged, as such a course would have drawn upon him all the severity it was then in the power of a sea-captain to inflict.

On reaching a distant port, the surgeon left the ship, preferring to throw himself on the consideration of strangers rather than to endure a continuance of such cruel treatment, and his prospect was brightening. Several passengers, however, who were desirous of returning home, would only take berths in the ship on condition that the surgeon would resume his duties, his character being highly esteemed. On this, the captain, by apologizing for his past conduct, by promises of amendment in himself, and of full-pay and privilege, succeeded in changing the determination of the surgeon, much to the satisfaction of the passengers. The surgeon packed up his movables, and consigned them to a person to convey them on board. He saw his trunks secured on a sort of cart, which drove off; he himself following at a brisk walk. On the cart nearing the place where the boat was waiting, he observed the driver to use increased speed, and turn suddenly into the bush-way, where in an instant he was out of sight! The blue Peter was at the mast-head, not a moment was to be lost, and the poor fellow boarded the ship without even a change of linen. The passengers kindly supplied him with many things, but the captain's conduct became harsher than ever; to jeers on his misfortune, succeeded every species of vindictiveness in his power: his end had been answered, he had obtained passengers, with their money and stores, and he forgot all his promises to the surgeon, whom he unceremoniously dismissed on his arrival at Calcutta, and who became a wanderer and an outcast in the "City of Palaces."

But the surgeon was a Mason, and in the hour of need—starving, and scarcely clothed—he remembered that as he had promised to relieve others in their trouble, he was probably himself entitled to ask relief. He applied to a Provincial Grand Officer, who supplied his immediate wants, and shortly enabled him to make a decent appearance; soon after which he was engaged by a native gentleman in the upper provinces, as secretary and medical attendant, in which capacity he still remains. Before leaving Calcutta, he called on his friend, the Grand Officer, and repaid the advances, with the most grateful acknowledgments for the powerful and truly Masonic kindness afforded him in the hour of affliction.

LONGES were attached, before and after 1733, to the British armies, and were called "Travelling Lodges," and are at present common to the armies of Europe and the East, and are productive of wholesome effects. Their tendency is to strengthen the bonds of friendship, and to diffuse among the officers and privates a spirit of charity, fraternal kindness, and subordination; this is beautifully illustrated by an event in our re-

volutionary war. After having routed a detachment of the British army, the constitution and regalia of a Lodge fell into the hands of the American general, Parsons. Actuated by the genuine principles of Masonry, he immediately returned them to the British commander, with a note in the following words:—

“When the ambition of monarchs, or the jarring interests of states, call forth their subjects to war, we, as Masons, are disarmed of that resentment which stimulates to indiscriminate desolation; and however our political sentiments may impel us in the public dispute, we are still Brethren; and, *our professional duties apart*, ought to promote the happiness and advance the welfare of each other. Accept, therefore, at the hands of a Brother, the constitution of the Lodge ‘Unity, No. 18,’ held in the British 17th regiment, which your late misfortunes have put it in my power to return to you.”—*Address by Bro. C. W. Moore, 1836.*

THE SNUFF-BOX.—What Mason has not heard of the snuff-box that has gone the round of so many Lodges, always returning to the Treasurer of the Asylum charged with the “*spolia opima*” of Charity? How many snuff-boxes have been gratefully awarded to deserving Brethren, as rewards of merit; but *the* SNUFF-BOX of which we now write, is in the possession of Brother Blaquierre, Past Deputy Grand Master for Bengal, the veteran of Anglo-Indian Masonry, who, although approaching his eighty-sixth year, is not only in the enjoyment of all his faculties, but is enabled to share the pleasures of social life with the *esprit* of a young man. To the Calcutta Masons he is well known to be full of anecdote, which he relates with good conversational power; his description of the manner in which he became possessed of his snuff-box, always creates a deep interest; and is to the following effect:—

“A medical gentleman had realized a moderate fortune in the Brazils, and intending to return to England, he invested the fruits of his industry in precious stones, which were secured in a small box; this treasure he shipped on board a vessel, secured his own passage in another, and safely reached England. But, alas for him! scarcely had he arrived, when he received the fatal intelligence that the vessel on board which he had freighted his entire fortune, had been wrecked on the coast of Cornwall. Thus, in his declining years, the means of existence had vanished from him—he had returned to his native land poorer than he had left it. About a twelvemonth had passed, when, one day a stranger called at his humble lodgings, and enquired for him; he was admitted. The stranger, who was closely muffled up, and appeared desirous of concealment, asked a few questions relating to the Brazils, and others as to the circumstances of our hero, who felt somewhat disconcerted. At length, the stranger drew from under his cloak the identical box containing the lost treasure; his surprise and emotion satisfied the stranger, who, simply asking him if it were his, immediately delivered it to him, and made a *sign*. All that transpired was, that the box came into the possession of the stranger, who, on opening it, found at the top a snuff-box, with Masonic emblems, and a name, that enabled him, after much difficulty, to discover the real owner. The stranger took a hasty leave, and was no more heard of.” Conjecture pointed at the possibility of his being what is termed “a wrecker;” but the ways of Providence are inscrutable in teaching the powerful lessons of retribution. Masonry, as a moral engine, has elicited

many mysterious instances of the power of the human heart, however depraved, to correct itself. But to the sequel:—The snuff-box became dear to the party thus restored to prosperity; and in time, was bequeathed to a gentleman, who considering it should remain in the hands of a zealous Mason, presented it to Bro. Blaquierre, whose successors will, no doubt, prize it as a sign and token of Masonic interest.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Permit me, through the wide-spread circulation of your valuable *Review*, to call the attention of those for whose use and instruction it is published, to an evil which is likely to be, if not checked, a *shame and a reproach to Masonry*.

I grant that it cannot be expected that all who are initiated into its mysteries, should feel alike its regenerating influence; among the many who penetrate into its holy temple, there must be some who seek to unravel its mysteries, for the sake of gratifying curiosity alone, and who feel not the benign effect which they are calculated to impress upon the hearts of those who worthily, and for the sake of truth, seek them: yet, still it is, and ought to be expected, that when Masons are congregated together, an universal and palpable strain of morality should pervade their conversation and behaviour, and in no case should a deviation from this great principle be tolerated. And should any Brother so far forget himself, as to offend the ears of his Brethren by an impure expression, it is the duty, and should be the practice of the Master, to admonish him that such conduct cannot be permitted to pass over without animadversion. Such, I am sorry to say, is the case; and woe to the Master, who from weakness, and want of that moral courage which every Mason ought to possess, shrinks from his duty, and permits such things within the circle over which he rules! I allude to the more than equivocal song, and the improper toast, which are too frequently accompaniments to the social meeting which follows the working of the Lodge. What a pernicious effect must it have upon the mind of the newly-initiated Brother! How must it lower the moral standard of the Order! How must it jar with the beautiful admonitions he has received to follow Virtue whithersoever she leads, to study her beauties, and practice her precepts.

To a Mason with a strong thinking mind, what I allude to may not be detrimental; he perceives the truth of the Divine Revelation—that its treasure is hid in earthen vessels, that no man may boast before God; he knows that the unworthiness of professors ought not to detract from the truth which they profess. But to him who cannot thus weigh mind and matter in a due balance, the evil I allude to may tend to disgust him with that science which is truly “Light,” or create in him a looseness of purpose, and a negligence to the commands of Masonry. I would humbly suggest, that a resolution pass the Grand Lodge, taking the matter into consideration, and forbidding Masters of Lodges to countenance or allow such misconduct. Then, if unworthy Brethren will act unbecomingly of their glorious calling, let the evil rankle in their own corrupt breasts, and not be thrown like a blight among their more virtuous Brethren.

CATO.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In your September Number I perceive an account of a curious Masonic Relic, lately found in Ireland. I beg to say that those relics are by no means uncommon; the writer has seen many, and has two in his possession at present, selected from a batch of twelve or fourteen. I am not able to give you the inscriptions on each, as they are not by me, having left them in Ireland; but the words are of the same import as those of the square described by your correspondent. I have also seen rules and plumbs, as well as squares, of like antiquity of a large size, from which I conclude that such of the Brethren as were tradesmen, were in the habit of decorating their working tools with Masonic devices and emblems.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
 London, Nov. 20, 1842. ANTIQUARIUS.

POETRY.

THE EULOGIUM,

USUALLY GIVEN AFTER THE THIRD SEC. OF THE E. A. LECTURE.

(See Preston's Illustrations, by Oliver. 14 Ed. p. 33.)

THROUGHOUT the paths of Masonry we find
 Those streams of knowledge which enrich the mind,
 And which, a high pre-eminence impart
 To each sincere professor of the art;
 Pre-eminence which neither chance nor pow'r,
 Nor fickle Fortune can increase or low'r.
 Her golden precepts, strictly followed, give
 To those, who in her magic circle live,
 Peace and tranquillity, amidst the strife—
 The sorrows and misfortunes of this life.
 A friend she'll prove from all deception free,
 Faithful in fortune and adversity;
 A precious blessing, that will never change
 Like the uncertain scenes through which we range,
 But ever give to aching hearts true ease,
 When all the "things of this world" cease to please.

Man, she invests with truly moral worth,
 And fits him to perform, whilst here on earth,
 Those social duties which his heart dictates
 Are due from man to man in all estates;
 His mind against the storms of life she nerves,
 His peace and sweet domestic bliss preserves;
 His fretful ire and angry moods subdues,
 And with a moral Light his mind imbues;

In solitude, his true companion proves,
 And in his intercourse with those he loves,
 His intellect and glowing fancy warms,
 And decks the paths of friendship with new charms ;
 All evil passions in his youth she rules ;
 His talents in the paths of science schools,
 And when in age disease has laid him low,
 And each succeeding day brings its new woe,
 When in the veins the stream of life runs cold,
 And this frail mortal frame can scarcely hold
 The wearied spirit, striving to depart
 From the benumbed body and broken heart ;
 Here she the cup of consolation yields,
 The Mason's mind from dark despair she shields,
 She here brings true religion to console,
 To strengthen and revive his sinking soul—
 Points to the promises of " Holy Writ,"
 And teaches Man with patience to submit
 To Heaven's decrees, and there in " Faith" to turn,
 When the lamp of life shall burn
 Dim, and expire ; and gives him strength to cope
 With death—inspires a holy steadfast " Hope,"
 That when the soul, with " Charity" imprest,
 Shall leave its dwelling in the Mason's breast,
 And wing its way back to the Great All-wise !—
 All-seeing Judge and Ruler of the skies !
 It will, in the eventful day of doom,
 Escape the judgment and the dreary gloom
 Of midnight darkness and eternal pain,
 And by the three Masonic steps will gain
 A place amongst the pure seraphic throng,
 Who praises hymn to God in endless song.

Thus, Brethren, in these few lines we show
 Some of the benefits which Masons know :
 It would a never-ending labour be,
 To mark *each blessing* of " Freemasonry."
 Suffice it here to say—that those who trace
 Her paths of science, and her truths embrace,
 And ne'er forsake through good or ill report,
 Have in themselves the fountain and support
 Of that real virtue, piety and worth,
 Which mark Masonic dwellers on the earth ;—
 Subjects whose study will their minds expand,—
 A theme which has, in every age and land,
 Excited interest, which it still secures,
 And which will last so long as time endures.

M. M.

TO LIGHT.

HAIL, bright-eyed Phœbus ! wond'rous power !
 From whom descends the dazzling shower
 Of light, which now above, below,
 Glads Nature with its living flow !
 Hail to thy beams of liquid gold !
 Hail to that light which doth unfold
 The hues of beauty ; and reveals
 What darkness' ebon-veil conceals !
 Wert thou no more, this nether world,
 Would be to ancient chaos hurled ;
 Each charm which now doth sweetly grace
 Its smiling, gay, and beauteous face,
 Would fade—as fades the glow of youth,
 A prey to sorrow's canker tooth.
 'Tis thou dost give to summer flow'rs
 Their beauty ; and to vernal showers
 Their bow of splendour ;—'tis thy hand
 That rears it as with magic wand.
 The gems of Earth are borrowed rays,
 Derived from thy effulgent blaze ;
 The verdure which around us glows,
 To thee, its garb of freshness owes.
 There's not a beauty meets our sight,
 But springs from thee, " Eternal Light !"
 But vain to man thy cheering ray ;
 It could not chace the clouds away,
 That hovered o'er immortal mind—
 A form of Light, yet wand'ring blind.
 God spake, and as the darkness fled,
 A new-born star its lustre shed ;
 With light, drawn from Jehovah's throne,
 Around the dazzling wonder shone.
 Man saw, and hailed the gracious sign,
 Which spake of peace, and love divine ;
 While angels sung His praise on high,
 And hailed the birth of MASONRY !

WM. SNEWING,
 Robert Burns' Lodge, No. 25.

THE SPELL.

As Brothers, we are met for mirth and delight,
 And joy the bright goblet of Bacchus shall fill ;
 Though woman, dear woman, be absent this night,
 The spell of her beauty is over us still.

Though shut from our Lodges, by ancient decree,
 In spite of our laws, woman there bears her part ;
 For each Mason, I'm sure, will tell you with me,
 That her form is enshrined, and reigns in his heart.

'Twas wisely ordain'd, by our Order of old,
 To tile fast the door, spite entreaties or sighs ;
 For once in our Lodge, she would rule uncontroll'd,
 And govern the Craft by the light of her eyes.

Deem not that in Bacchus alone we delight,
 Or seek but the cup of the young god to fill ;
 Though woman, dear woman, be absent this night,
 The spell of her beauty is over us still.

THE TEMPLE.

THOUGH Solomon's Temple, they tell us, of old,
 Excell'd in its marbles, its cedars, and gold—
 Its altar of incense, its table of bread—
 Its ark, where the Light of the Presence was shed,—
 A far nobler temple each Mason may raise,
 In wisdom and strength to endure thro' all days ;
 Of which Israel's proud pile was the type and the plan,—
 And this temple so stately, so perfect—is Man.

How more precious than gold are honour and truth ;
 With these let him build in the days of his youth.
 Its Light of the Presence—sweet peace may be there ;
 Its altar of incense—humility's pray'r ;
 Its table of shew-bread—his gifts to the poor ;
 A temple thus built, thro' all time shall endure ;
 And to perfect the shrine, though no gems form a part,
 The bright " Holy of Holies " be found in his heart.

THE TEMPLAR'S FAREWELL.

FAREWELL, farewell ! reserve thy tear
 For him thy young heart holds most dear ;
 For plighted faith—for love sincere—

That bliss may ne'er be mine.

My banner to the winds must wave ;
 I go to seek a knightly grave,
 Where laurell'd wreaths await the brave—
 In distant Palestine.

Fair woman's love may ne'er be mine ;
 My shield it bears the red-cross sign :
 To conquer in its might divine,

I seek the Paynim foe.

The holy sepulchre set free,
 I'll bless the hand, whose'er it be,
 If in the hour of victory,
 It lays the Templar low.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

COMMITTEE OF LAWS.

Oct. 22.—Present, Companions Hall and Crucefix.—Arrangements made preparatory to meetings appointed for the 27th, 28th, and 29th inst.

Oct. 27.—Present, Comps. Ramsbottom, Hall, Burckhardt, Crucefix, and Walton.—The Committee sat for upwards of three hours, and made considerable progress.

Oct. 28.—Present, Comps. Hall, Burckhardt, Crucefix, and Walton.—The Committee sat for three hours, and nearly finished their examination.

Oct. 29.—Present, Comps. Hall, Burckhardt, and Crucefix.—The Committee sat for three hours, completed their task, and prepared their report.* Scribe E. Comp. W. H. White attended all the meetings of the Committee.

QUARTERLY CONVOCATION.—*Nov. 2.*

Present, E. Comps. J. Ramsbottom, *M.P.*, B. B. Cabbell, and H. C. Sirr, as Z. H. J., and about thirty other Principals.

The minutes of the last Convocation were read and confirmed.†

Comp. HALL announced that the Committee of Laws had completed their Report; and moved that the Code of Laws be read, and that it should remain for inspection in the office of the Grand Scribe, until the next Convocation: which motion being seconded,

Comp. RAMSBOTTOM moved as an amendment, which was also seconded, that the laws be not read, as the doing so would take up too much time. The amendment was carried‡ by a majority of three.

Comp. TURNER spoke on the propriety of a grant of a small annuity to the widow of the late Comp. A. U. Thiselton. The subject was deferred.§

The procrastination that has hitherto prevented the publication of the revised laws of the Grand Chapter, appearing still to prevail as an evil destiny, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to examine the past transactions of the Grand Chapter, and to bring into view such prominent features as, with the old still existing laws, form the principle of our legislation:—

* The Committee greatly facilitated their labours by adopting a declaratory clause, to the effect that, in all things wherein, by analogy, the Constitutions in Craft Masonry could be followed, they should also determine the laws in the Royal Arch. And this was a very prudent course; for although the Constitutions, as recently revised, may not be—indeed they are not—either complimentary to the wisdom of those who arranged them, or satisfactory to the Craft, still they are the laws, and it would be unseemly to have two versions of laws on the same subject. The Committee have carefully legislated in those matters for which Craft Masonry could not provide.

† By this proceeding, the improper vote of £25 annually to the New Annuity Fund is also confirmed. We may have much to state on this point hereafter; we wish too well to the Institution to see its prosperity made dependent on a violation of principle.

‡ The Committee had so weeded the bulky materials, that the report would scarcely have occupied fifteen minutes in reading; yet, forsooth, the reading must still stand over. What nonsense!

§ It is to be hoped that the improper vote of £25, confirmed this evening, may not prove a bar to the widow's claim.

1786.—The regulations of the Royal Arch were first printed.
 1823.—The regulations, in conformity with the "Union" of the Athol and Modern Societies, were printed, and THESE LAWS are what are under revision.

1813. *Nov. 30.*—The Union of Royal Arch Masonry with the Grand Lodge, being considered desirable, H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex was invested with unlimited powers to effect this object.*

1817. *March 18.*—There are no printed papers that show the transactions of the Supreme Grand Chapter.

A report was received from the M. E. Z.

General regulations were adopted, and a Committee of Laws appointed.

April 15.—The Committee reported.

May 20.—The report confirmed; and to remain in force until March 1, 1819.

Aug. 7.—Committee directed to settle forms.

Nov. 5.—The nine Excellent Worthies directed to return their jewels to the Grand Chapter.

Committee of General Purposes appointed; three to be a quorum

1818. *Feb. 4.*—Ordered that a Grand Festival do take place on the 13th May: Stewards appointed.

1818. *May 13.*—Present: H. R. H. the M. E. Z., and seventy-one other Companions.

COMMITTEE OF INSTALLING PRINCIPALS.

The three Grand Principals; E. Comps. Da Costa, Burckhardt, W. H. White, R. Gill, J. J. Moore, L. Thompson, W. D. Cummins.

The Grand Officers were re-appointed, but this was not to be considered as a precedent.

After this the Grand Festival took place.

Nov. 4.—The Committee directed several charters to be granted.

1819. *Feb. 3.*—Further charters granted by the Committee, and the laws continued for another year; the Committee of Installing Principals reported; a Union Audit Committee appointed.

May 12.—Report from the same; Grand Festival held.

1820. *May 10.*—Laws to continue for another year.

1821. *May 9.*—(No meeting since last August). Laws again to continue for a year. Committee of General Purposes to remain, and the Committee of Installed Principals to include all Z.'s that may attend.

1822. *May 8.*—The Committee's report on the laws and jewels approved.

1823. *Nov. 5.*—E. Comps. McGillivray and Shadbolt appointed on the Installing Committee, *vice* Da Costa and Gill, deceased.

1824. *Aug. 4.*—£50 to clerks in lieu of fees.

Nov. 3.—Ordered, a return of qualified Principals; also a return of the retirement or decease of Principals.

1825. *Feb. 2.*—No Companion to take his seat in Grand Chapter unless his name shall have been registered.

* Well had it been for English Freemasonry, if this object had been carried out to the fullest extent: we shall hereafter treat on this very material point, which, at some future time, may even yet be effected.

A Committee of Installed Principals to be appointed for the purpose of installing Principals deserving of installation. Notice of their meeting to be given.

March 9.—**ESPECIAL GRAND CHAPTER.**—Very numerous meeting; H. R. H. the Duke of York was exalted, and took rank as P.M.E.Z.; clothing presented to H. R. H. Grand Festival—Present: H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, the M.E.Z., in the chair, H. R. H. the Duke of York, and seventy other members.

1826. *Feb. 1.*—All Past First Principals to have a seat in Grand Chapter, while they continue subscribing members to a Chapter.

May 3.—Committee of General Purposes re-elected.

Aug. 26.—No Companion eligible for a Principal's chair until a Master, or Past Master of a Craft Lodge. Companions to fill each chair of J.H.Z. in succession. Indulgences on this point to new Chapters and others.

Feb. 7.—Address of Condolence to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex on the death of H. R. H. the Duke of York.

May 2.—Reply to such Address. New regulation.

“If the Principal Sojourner, his assistants, the Sword Bearer and Standard Bearer, fail to attend during two consecutive Convocations, without sufficient excuse being given, they shall forfeit their rank and appointments.” Committee of General Purposes re-elected.

1828. *Feb. 6.*—£100 voted to the widow of the late E. C. Waller Rodwell Wright. Companion Holgate suspended.

May 7.—Companion Holgate expelled. Indisposition of the M.E.Z. prevented the new appointments.

May 28.—**ESPECIAL GRAND CHAPTER.**—New appointments made.

1830. *Feb. 3.*—The M.E.Z. reported that the Installing Committee were ready to install qualified Principals. Comp. Goff elected on this Committee, *vice* M'Gillivray, abroad.

Aug. 4.—Address of Condolence to H. R. H. the M.E.Z. on the decease of King George the Fourth.

1832. *May 2.*—The Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Lord Monson exalted. A banquet afterwards.

1834. *May 7.*—Committee of Ceremonies appointed. Committee of General Purposes elected, after having been dormant for many years, during which period the Grand Scribes were the only responsible parties!

Nov. 21.—Only First Principals admitted to promulgation of revised Ceremonies.

Nov. 25.—All Principals admitted.

1835. *Feb. 4.*—Lord Dundas appointed Pro-Z. Miller the Janitor to receive £20 per annum.

Nov. 4.—Ceremonies as revised declared to be law.

Nov. 6.—The M.E.Z. announced his warrant of promulgation in reference to the Ceremonies. Chapters in future to pay for the certificate and registry of every Companion. Fifty guineas voted in aid of the repairs of the Girls' School.

1837. *May.*—Committee of Laws appointed, *viz.*: the three Grand Principals, E. C. Burckhardt, Henderson, Shadbolt, Gilbert, T. Moore, Crucefix, and Philippe.

Nov. 1.—£50 a-year voted to the Grand Scribes.

1838. *May 2.*—Committee of Laws and General Purposes elected.

1839. *Feb. 6.*—Comp. Dobie appointed N., and Comp. Peter Thompson Grand Standard Bearer.
May 1.—Committee of Laws and General Purposes elected.
Aug. 7.—Ten guineas to each of the Masonic schools. Return of members to be made annually to the Grand Scribes on or before the 1st of May.
Nov. 6.—£300 invested in Consols.
1840. *May 6.*—Annuity of £10 to Ann, widow of the late R. Miller, Grand Janitor.—Committees of Laws and General Purposes elected.
Aug. 6.—The death of the Earl of Durham ordered to be entered on the minutes, with some remarks.
1841. *May 5.*—Expression of thanks to, and confidence in the M.E.Z. Committee of Laws and General Purposes elected.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Oct. 7.—The circular containing the permitted intelligence from Grand Lodge of Sept. 7, was issued this day, from which the following is extracted:—

“A report from the Board of General Purposes of the 24th May was read, stating that a complaint had been preferred by the Lodge of Benevolence against the W.M. of the Lodge No. 233, for neglecting, on three successive meetings, to attend and speak to the case of Brother William Armstrong, whose petition had been recommended by that Lodge. The W.M. stated that he did attend on the day when the petition was first presented; and when it was deferred for further information, that he understood the intention was to refer the case back to his Lodge, in order to their making further inquiry, and again bringing it before the Lodge of Benevolence, should they deem it proper; that he did, accordingly, bring the subject before his Lodge, when it was decided not to proceed further with it, and he was under the impression that, therefore, his attendance was not again required. That the W.M. expressed deep regret that, in consequence of the mistake he had made, an appearance of indifference or disrespect should have been occasioned, as it was farthest from his intention. The Board thereupon resolved that the explanation of the W. Bro. Walker is satisfactory. On a motion made, the said report was approved.

“A further report from the Board of General Purposes, dated 23rd August last, was read, stating that Bro. William Armstrong had preferred a complaint against the said Master of the Jerusalem Lodge, No. 233, for not supporting, at the Lodge of Benevolence, the petition of the said Bro. Armstrong, which had been recommended by the Lodge. That the parties having attended the Board, pursuant to summons, the W. Master stated that, after the petition had been recommended by the Lodge, some circumstances had come to his knowledge, which led him to feel that Bro. Armstrong was not a deserving object of the charity; he was most unwilling now to do an act which might appear unkind towards Bro. Armstrong, by stating the facts, nor would he do so, unless it were the desire of that Brother. Brother Armstrong having expressed a wish that it should be done, Bro. Walker made the statement, and

added that, feeling he had unintentionally occasioned some inconvenience to Bro. Armstrong, he gave him the sum of £5 out of his own pocket, although he could not recommend his case to the Lodge of Benevolence. Bro. Armstrong having admitted the truth of these statements, the Board resolved unanimously that, having heard, in the presence of Bro. Armstrong, the reasons assigned by the W. Bro. Walker for withholding his support to Bro. Armstrong's petition, they are of opinion he was justified in so doing.*

COMMITTEE OF MASTERS, Nov. 30.—Present—Brothers Shadbolt, Crucefix, Norris, Philipe, L. Evans, Hobson, Rule.

Case of Mrs. Barnett, Widow of the late Rev. Bro. Barnett, D.P. G.M. for Lincolnshire.—An especial report from the Board of General Purposes, on this case, was read. It stated that the Board had found three precedents, which enabled them to entertain it, viz., that of Mrs. Harris, in 1838; that of Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Bro. Rodwell Waller Wright, in 1828; and that of Mrs. Belzoni, widow of the late celebrated traveller, in 1825; the latter only, the Board considered as sufficiently analogous to the case of Mrs. Barnett, to enable them to enter on the subject.

It appears, from a correspondence with Dr. Barton and the P.G.M., Bro. C. T. D'Eyncourt, that the deceased Bro. Barnett formed the first Lodge in Lincolnshire, was appointed S.G.W. in 1792, and D.P.G.M. in 1793, in which office (excepting the years 1795-6) he continued until his decease, in 1833.

In 1820, a piece of plate was presented to him, as a small token of his great services. He had not been returned as a subscribing member since 1815, by reason that, having removed, there was no Lodge in his immediate neighbourhood. He left property to the amount of only £600, divisible into three shares, viz., to his wife and two daughters.

The interest of two shares produces £20 per annum for the widow, now in her eighty-third year, and one daughter.

That, until the year 1840, Mrs. Barnett was materially assisted by her son-in-law, Mr. Ford, who died at that time, in indifferent circumstances. That, the high rank held by her deceased husband in the Craft, prevented her from seeking public aid from the Fund of Benevolence, until now—prompted by the direst necessity. And lastly, that a medal was presented to her late husband, on the part of the Masonic Benevolent Society, by the late King George IV., when Prince of Wales, who at the time, was patron of the society. The petition of Mrs. Barnett was, in all respects, clear and satisfactory.†

* To say that we blush for the pharisaical display of five pounds, is not to express our feelings: we do most sincerely regret so miserable a termination of the investigation, wherein, it was hoped, the most charitable construction would have been put on the necessities of a poor Brother, with seven children. Let it be observed that, the *trifling* indiscretion of the Master's total ignorance of his duty, being under an *impression* that his attendance was not required, is satisfactorily compounded for as a *mistake!* The poor man, anxious to clear his character, craved the *advice of the Board* under the trying circumstances in which he was placed; this fearful crime (oh, Poverty! what a crime thou art!) was made to appear as a charge against the *rich* Brother, who had given him five pounds! But, may we ask, did he give this poor man five pounds before or after the observations that appeared, touching that same amount, in our number for March, page 53? In our last, in a note, page 174, we gave a somewhat different version of this affair, which has concluded most unreasonably. What did this poor man admit, in his frankness?—that, in his necessity, he had converted to his own use some two or three pounds, which he had never been able to repay. Fugh! the ease will ever tell against the Pharisee.

† What will the concocitor of evidence say to this honourable tribute to the veracity of the aged widow? We hope that a young and worthy Brother, who must have been dragged into moving a most unfeeling proposition to reject the case, will take warning. But how can we sufficiently thank Bro. J. Lee Stevens, for having so sturdily supported the widow, and saved English Freemasonry from disgrace!

The finance report of the Board exhibited a deficit of upwards of £200, due to the Grand Treasurer, on the Fund of Benevolence; in other respects it was satisfactory.

A petition to the Grand Lodge was read, from Bro. George Aarons, praying to be reinstated in his Masonic rank and rights, in consideration of his deep misfortune (the loss of his wife), as the only resource left him to cheer the sad hours caused by his bereavement, and also that he might be enabled to continue his Masonic instruction to his Brethren. Of the truth or fallacy of the charges against him, he offered no remark, but left the case to the consideration of the Brethren.

SCRUTINEERS APPOINTED.*—Bros. Major, Perry, Lazarus, Bateman, Walsh, Wait.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.—Dec. 7.

R. W. JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, M.P., as Grand Master.

The minutes of the last Grand Lodge were read and confirmed.

Bro. Peter Thompson nominated H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex to be Grand Master for the ensuing year.

The reports of the Board of General Purposes were received.

The sum of £50 was unanimously voted to Mrs. Barnett, widow of the late D.P.G.M. for Lincolnshire.

The petition of Bro. Aarons, praying to be reinstated, was granted, on which he was called in before the Grand Lodge, and after having been addressed in suitable terms by the R. W. Brother on the throne, who recommended him to avoid any detailed allusion to the case—Bro. Aarons briefly expressed his thanks, and resumed his seat in Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was adjourned at a QUARTER PAST NINE O'CLOCK!

We congratulate the Grand Lodge at having arrived to a point of no small importance. On this evening there was no motion on the paper. The petition of Mrs. Barnett, so unfeelingly objected to at the last Grand Lodge, having been referred to the Board of General Purposes, was found to be a pure statement of facts, and a vote of £50 passed unanimously. An erring Brother was restored to his Masonic privileges. And to the great credit of Bro. Ramsbottom, do we pay testimony to the manner in which he presided, and for which he was rewarded by the applause that greeted his retirement.

BOARD OF GRAND STEWARDS, Dec. 7.—The following Brethren were unanimously elected officers of the Board. Bro. W. Shaw, *President*; Shuttleworth, *Treasurer*; and Dover, *Secretary*.

* The difficulty of obtaining scrutineers arises from the unfairness of the mode: why not move, in Grand Lodge, that all London Lodges, in consecutive rotation, contribute by sixes to this proper duty? By this mode, the Grand Stewards' Lodge, which we are certain would gladly perform the duty in turn, would set an example to the Grand Master's Lodge, the Antiquity, Friendship, Prince of Wales' Lodge, Royal Alpha, &c. It may be pleaded that certain parties might demur; give them an opportunity of doing so first, and then reclaim them from their error. Ed.

THE CHARITIES.

THE AGED MASON'S ASYLUM.

"That this Grand Lodge recommend the contemplated Asylum for the Aged and Decayed Freemason to the favourable consideration of the Craft."—Unanimous resolution of Grand Lodge, Dec. 6, 1837.

The general report of the Committee is satisfactory. We draw attention to the following circular, and hope the proceeds of the occasion will reward the liberal and kind sentiment that originated the object.

"GRAND MASONIC BALL AT FREEMASONS' HALL,

"On Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1843, under the direction of the following

BOARD OF STEWARDS:

PRESIDENT—Bro. DR. CRUCEFIX, Lancaster-place, Strand.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Bro. A. F. CHAMBERLAYNE, 31, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

TREASURER—Bro. S. STAPLES, 69, Newman-street.

HONORARY SECRETARY—Bro. J. A. CHASE, 38, Minories,

AND BROTHERS

John Bevis, 69, Basinghall-street.
H. Browse, 4, Mead-ter., Lambeth.
J. Dubourg, 61, Haymarket.
R. Field, 117, Cheapside.
H. Forman, Croom's-hill, Greenw.
S. Jones, 78, Cheapside.
J. Martyn, 165, High-st., Borough.

W. Shaw, Essex-street, Strand.
R. Spencer, 316, High Holborn.
J. Lee Stevens, 2, King Edwd.-st.
G. Warriner, Cornhill.
H. Watts, 63, Lincolns Inn-fields.
B. Webster, Haymarket Theatre.
J. Wyld, 456, West Strand.

From either of whom tickets can be obtained—for the admission of ladies at 8s. and gentlemen at 13s., refreshments included.

For this occasion the Band is selected from the Concerts à la Musard, English Opera House, and will be conducted by M. Jullien. Solo parts by various eminent performers.

The profit will be applied to the fund of the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons.

Dancing to commence at nine o'clock. The Brethren are requested to appear in their Masonic collars and jewels."

THE ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT FUND,

FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR AGED AND INFIRM FREEMASONS,

Allowing the Annuitants to reside where they please.

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, K. G., M. W. G. M.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The M. W. the EARL OF ZETLAND, PRO-G. M.

The R. W. the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K. G., D. G. M.

The R. W. B. B. CABELL, P. J. G. W.

The Committee of Management have the pleasure of forwarding to the Worshipful Master and Brethren of Lodge No. —, a copy of the rules

and regulations for the government of the above Benevolent Fund ; and as the object in view is to extend permanent relief to Brethren at their own *firesides*, the Committee ardently hope to be favoured with the general co-operation and zealous support of the Brethren of every Lodge. A blank form is sent on the third side, which the Committee will thank the Worshipful Master, for the time being, to make a personal duty of having filled up and returned before the 1st of March next, together with such moneys that may be subscribed, addressed to "The Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund, Freemasons' Hall, London." (By order,)

W. FARNFIELD, *Secretary*.

At the Grand Secretary's Office, Freemasons' Hall,
London, November, 1842.

[The rules and regulations have already appeared in the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*. We cannot forbear a smile at the permission given to the annuitants to *reside where they please*—the world is wide to be sure ; and again, there appears something very cheering in "their own *firesides*." But the fallacy is apparent ; and we do regret that the Committee (who embrace in their number many high-minded members) allowed themselves to be deceived by what looks more like an artifice to entrap, than a generous act to ensure the approbation of the truly benevolent. Ed.]

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST CIRCULAR OF GRAND LODGE.—"A Report was read, stating that, at a General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund, ten members of that body had been duly elected to be of the Committee of Management until the General Meeting in May next. The M. W. Grand Master then nominated ten qualified Brethren to be of the said Committee, and the Grand Lodge proceeded, by ballot, to elect ten others. This having been done, the Committee of Management for the said Institution was declared to be as follows :*—

Nominated by the M. W. G. M.	Elected by the Grand Lodge.	Elected by the Subscribers.
H. Lewis.....Prov. G.M.	Rev. C. Vink.....W.M. 113	Br. W. Stephenson...W.M. 14
H. Sirr.....Rep. G. L. 1rel.	Isaac Walton.....P.M. 103	... John Uthall..... " 82
H. Hall.....G. Reg.	Thory Chapman...W.M. 139	... S. C. Norris...P.M.G.S.L.
H. White.....G. Sec.	C. Shakeshaft.....P.M. 21	... J. P. Acklam.....W.M. 3
H. Hancock. S.G.D.	B. Lawrence.....P.M.G.S.L.	... J. Vink..... " 49
F. W. Bossy..P.S.G.D.	F. Salmon.....P.M. 194	... J. B. King..... " 66
A. Dobie.....P.J.G.D.	S. W. Rowsell.....P.M. 225	... G. Parbury..... " 109
J. C. M' Mullen, P.J.G.D.	W. T. Fawcett...P.M. 194	... John Bigg..... " 160
R. W. Jennings, G. Dir. Cer.	John HaversP.M. 237	... John Chrees..... " 200
J. L. Evans...G. Sword B.	J. H. DalyW.M. 255	... L. Chandler " 229"

* An examination into these three lists is interesting. In the first, or Grand Master's, there will be found three names unexceptionable ; three less so ; two still less so ; and two very so so.

In the second, or that of the Grand Lodge, four are altogether unexceptionable, and the remainder are very so so.

In the third list eight are excellent, one good, and one doubtful.

In list 1, are four subscribers to the Asylum ; yet these are not included in our list A 1 ; in list 2, there is but one subscriber to the Asylum, whom we do include in A 1 ; and in list 3, are seven subscribers to the Asylum, also included in A 1.—We congratulate the Institution on its majority.

Brother Farnfield has been elected Secretary, but on the suggestion of H. R. H. the President of the Committee of Management, the amount of salary is not declared.

Brother John Nichols has been elected to the office of Collector.*

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The minutes present a very pleasing view of this excellent charity; and not among the least important results of more careful examination, on the admission of children, is that two have been suspended until a better warranty of freedom from scrofula shall be proved. In this we agree; the school is an asylum for the friendless, not an hospital for incurables.

The public festival is fixed for the 24th of May.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL,

Like the sister-charity, is in a satisfactory state. Report favours the probability that the objections of an illustrious Brother to a building are giving way. We doubt this, but shall hail the advent as most important to the interests of Masonry, and as also heralding the possibility that other matters may also be subjects of consideration to the royal mind.

The public festival is fixed for the 8th of March.

THE REPORTER.

MASTER MASONS' LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, Oct. 7.—The annual celebration of this admirable scion of the Masonic vine, was graced with its customary social influence, which lost nothing of its usual interest under the presidency of Bro. H. Browse, who officiated for Bro. Savage, absent from indisposition. During the entire year, Good Friday not excepted, this Lodge of Instruction has never ceased to meet; and even when, during the summer, on one occasion there were but five members present, the same stalwart determination prevailed, and the entire business of the evening was entered on and concluded. The Lodge meets every Friday; but the true secret of *success is perseverance*. The first Friday in November, December, January, and February, is devoted to the ceremony of installation, which is here performed with the most scrupulous regard to correctness, and is, as may readily be conceived, very attractive. We were greatly delighted to find, at our last visit, that Bro. S. B. Wilson was sufficiently recovered to be able to conduct this important

* It may be worthy of remark that now both the late Secretary and the Collector of the Asylum have been elected on this charity. The case of the latter is one of singular circumstance. When a candidate for the collectorship of the Girls' School, it was a necessary qualification that he should resign the office of Collector to the Asylum. We are glad to find that his excellent conduct has been appreciated, and that the Girls' School will still have the benefit of his valuable services. The Asylum is an excellent school of qualification, as an honourable P.G.S.W. and others well know.

ritual with his accustomed zeal ; and although the attendance was very numerous, our only surprise was, that the Provincial Masters did not muster in greater strength.

Arch Masonry is decidedly progressing ; Templar Masonry is probably on the advance ; the " Cross of Christ " and the " Faith and Fidelity " Encampments are regular in their meetings, but of the others we have no report.

It is yet too early to notice the appointments of new Masters, otherwise than that Brother Atkins has been installed W.M. of the Moira, No. 109.

LODGE OF HARMONY, 317, (RICHMOND).—We should, with much pleasure, give at length the report of the very social meeting of October, in compliance with the wishes of an esteemed correspondent, but that the arrangements not being otherwise important, the W.M. and Brethren might not be desirous of its publication. It is due to this excellent Lodge to observe, that for a liberal construction of the laws and regulations of the Craft—for generous and hospitable kindness to visitors—and for courteous demeanour to each other, they are not surpassed. Such members as Bros. Sir Felix Booth, Rev. T. Haverfield, Clarke, and Day, are alone sufficient to rank the Lodge as "*nulli secundus*."

CHIT-CHAT.

A LESSON IN FREEMASONRY.—(*From Capt. Maryatt's New Novel "Percival Keene."*)—The second day after our return to Spithead, I was sent on shore in the cutter to bring off a youngster who was to join the ship ; he had never been to sea before ; his name was Green, and he was as green as a gooseberry. I took a dislike to him the moment that I saw him, because he had a hooked nose and very small ferrety eyes. As we were pulling on board, he asked me a great many questions of all kinds, particularly about the captain and officers, and to amuse myself and the boat's crew, who were on the full titter, I exercised my peculiar genius for invention. At last, after I had given a character of the first lieutenant, which made him appear a sort of marine ogre, he asked how it was I got on with him : " O, very well," replied I ; " but I'm a Freemason, and so is he ; and he's never severe with a Brother Mason." " But how did he know you were a Mason ? " " I made the sign to him the very first time that he began to scold me, and he left off almost immediately ; that is, when I made the second sign ; he did not when I made the first." " I should like to know these signs. Won't you tell them to me ? " " Tell them to you ! oh no, that won't do," replied I ; " I don't know you. Here we are on board,—in bow,—rowed of all, men. Now, Mr. Green, I'll show you the way up." Mr. Green was presented and ushered into the service much in the same way as I was ; but he had not forgotten what I said to him, relative to the first lieutenant ; and it so happened that, on the third day, he witnessed a jobation, delivered by the first lieutenant to one of the midshipmen, who, venturing to reply, was ordered to the mast-head for the remainder of the day, added to which, a few minutes afterwards, the first lieutenant ordered two men to be put both legs in irons. Mr. Green trembled as he saw the men led away by the master-at-arms, and he came to me.—" I do wish, Keene, you would tell me those signs," said he " can't

you be persuaded to part with them? I'll give you anything that I have which you may like." "Well," said I, "I should like to have that long spy-glass of yours; for it's a very good one, and as signal midshipman, will be useful to me." "I'll give it you, with all my heart," replied he, "if you tell me the signs." "Well then, come down below, give me the glass, and I will tell them to you." Mr. Green and I went down to the berth, and I received the spy-glass as a present, in due form. I then led him to my chest in the steerage, and in a low, confidential tone, told him as follows:—"You see, Green, you must be very particular about making those signs, for if you make a mistake, you will be worse off than if you never made them at all; for the first lieutenant will think you are trying to persuade him that you are a Mason, when you are not. Now, observe, you must not attempt to make the first sign until he has scolded you well; then, at any pause, you must make it; thus, you see, you must put your thumb to the tip of your nose, and extend your right hand from it, with all your fingers separated as wide as you can. Now, do it as I did it. Stop—wait a little, till that marine passes. Yes, that is it. Well, that is considered the first proof of your being a Mason, but it requires a second. The first lieutenant will, I tell you frankly, be—or rather pretend to be—in a terrible rage, and will continue to rail at you; you must, therefore, wait till he pauses; and then, you observe, put up your thumb to your nose, with the fingers of your hand spread out as before, and then add it to your other hand, by joining your other thumb to the little finger of the hand already up, and stretch your other hand and fingers out like the first. Then you will see the effects of the second sign. Do you think you can recollect all this? for, as I said before, you must make no mistake." Green put up his hands as I told him, and after three or four essays declared himself perfect, and I left him. It was about three days afterwards that Mr. Green upset a kid of dirty water upon the lower deck, which had been dry holystoned, and the mate of the lower deck, when the first lieutenant went his round, reported the circumstance to exculpate himself.—Mr. Green was consequently summoned on the quarter-deck, and the first lieutenant, who was very angry, commenced as usual, a volley of abuse on the unfortunate youngster. Green, recollecting my instructions, waited till the first lieutenant had paused, and then made the first Freemason sign, looking up very boldly at the first lieutenant, who actually drew back with astonishment at this contemptuous conduct, hitherto unwitnessed on board of a man-of-war. "What! sir," cried the first lieutenant. "Why, sir, are you mad?—you—just come into the service, treating me in this manner! I can tell you, sir, that you will not be three days longer in the service—no, sir! not three days; for either you leave the service or I do. Of all the impudence, of all the insolence, of all the contempt, I have heard of, this beats all—and from such a little animal as you! Consider yourself as under an arrest, sir, till the captain comes on board, and your conduct is reported; go down below, sir, immediately." The lieutenant paused, and now Green gave him sign the second, as a reply, thinking that they would then come to a right understanding; but, to his astonishment, the first lieutenant was more furious than ever, and calling the serjeant of marines, ordered him to take Mr. Green down, and put him in irons, *under the half-deck.*

The conclusion of this affair is equally entertaining, but we have only room to observe, that the good-humour of the lieutenant was ultimately restored, and the delinquent forgiven.

MASONRY IN CHANCERY.—The power of the Lord Chancellor over chattels was, some fifty years since, questioned in the case of a Masonic Chapter, during, we believe, the time that the late Lord Loughborough held the seals. The case will be found in Vesey's Reports, by which it appears that the three Principals of a Chapter applied for an injunction to restrain a landlord from possessing himself of the furniture of the Chapter; the Chancellor decided that he had power over chattels, and granted the injunction.

THE REV. BRO. S. OLIVER (father of Dr. Oliver), who for the last forty years has so ably and efficiently discharged the duties of curate of Whaplode, Lincolnshire, has been presented to the living of Lambley, near Nottingham. This venerable member of the established church is now in his 90th year, and purposes, we understand, entering upon the duties of his new office on the 1st of January next—value £700.

BRO. WM. REYNOLDS, OF TERVENSON.—This veteran Mason (æt. 78), who has, for upwards of fifty years been the confidential agent and steward of the family of the late Lord de Dunstanville, is about to receive a very distinguished mark of the respect in which he is held by the parishioners of Illogan and its neighbourhood, who have united in a general committee, to devise the most suitable testimonial in recording their estimation of his public and private character. The committee enrolled consist of the magistracy, gentry, and yeomanry of the district in which our estimable Brother is so well known and so much respected.

TESTIMONIAL TO BROTHER WILLIAM SHAW, December 8.—The agriculturists of the British empire have done themselves high honour in their presentation, to this gentleman, of a handsome service of plate, of the value of £400, which took place on this day, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, in the presence of about one hundred landlords, tenants, and friends to agriculture, who dined together, under the very able presidency of Francis Pym, Esq. The chairman, during his various addresses, was particularly happy; but in none more so than, when descanting on the invaluable services rendered to agriculture by the talented gentleman in honour of whom the company had that day met, he traced these most important services from their early development to their present fruition, and proposed the health of Mr. Shaw, amid the most enthusiastic cheers of the meeting. Mr. Shaw replied in very energetic and feeling terms, accepting the graceful and generous compliment paid to him, with a manly confession that he had really used his best exertions to deserve the good opinion of the great and influential body engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that it was no slight gratification to him to believe, that he had aided in successfully promoting the best objects of the landlord, the tenant, and the labourer—whose interests were inseparably connected. Several other gentlemen addressed the company, among whom, Mr. J. Dean returned thanks for the committee in a very delightful address; and Mr. Allan Ransom spoke on the subject of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, in a strain of natural eloquence seldom equalled. The evening passed to the gratification of all present, every one expressing themselves delighted with the occasion of their meeting.

BIRTHS.—July 6.—At Port of Spain, Trinidad, the lady of Brother Henry Louis Jobity, Esq., W.M. of the Philanthropic Lodge, No. 585, of a son and heir.

Oct. 23.—The lady of Brother the Rev. Dr. Senior, head-master of Batley Free Grammar School, curate of Crofton, and Provincial Junior Grand Warden of West Yorkshire, of a daughter. We understand that the water with which our young sister was baptized into Christ's holy catholic church, was brought specially from the well of Moses, near to Suez, in Egypt; a distant part of the world, rendered dear to every Craftsman by its peculiarly interesting and Masonic associations.

Oct. 28.—At Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, the lady of Brother Edward Driver, Grand Master's Lodge, of a son.

Dec. 11.—At Gosport, the wife of Henry Chambers, (387,) of a son.

Obituary.

Sept. 26.—RICHARD, MARQUESS OF WELLESLEY, æt. 82.—This venerable statesman and Mason is no more; he died at Kingston House, Brompton, and was buried at Eton College Chapel, on the 8th of October. (*Vide* page 399).

Oct. 2.—EARL FERRERS, æt. 82, at the patrimonial seat, Chartley Castle, Staffordshire. (*Vide* page 397).

Oct. 1.—At Portsmouth, on her natal day! æt. 49, MARIA, wife of Bro. Major Travers, Phoenix Lodge, No. 319.

Oct. 14.—At Portsmouth, æt. 63, Bro. WM. JEFFERSON, formerly of No. 312.

Oct. 19.—At Portsmouth, æt. 26, the wife of Bro. J. H. Smithers, Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 428.

Nov. 4.—On board H. M. brig Dolphin, on his passage from the Island of Ascension, Bro. D. A. DORATT, of the royal marines, and a member of the Phoenix Lodge, 319, Portsmouth, eldest son of Bro. Sir John Doratt, *M.D.*, Junior Grand Deacon, physician to the late ever to be lamented Earl of Durham.

Nov. 28.—FUNERAL OF THE LATE BROTHER MUSSON, GOVERNOR OF LEICESTER COUNTY GAOL.—Masonic Brethren followed his remains to the grave, in procession, and in Masonic costume; and though the state of the weather was exceedingly unfavourable, the attendance of the Brethren was both numerous and highly respectable—the Right Worshipful Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart., D.P.G.M., also being present, and thus bearing testimony to the respect he entertained for the deceased. One part of Mr. Musson's wish, however, could not be carried into effect—viz., his interment at Evington, owing to the refusal of the Rev. T. B. Paget, the vicar, to allow the ceremony to take place there; the corpse was therefore interred in Knighton churchyard, the Rev. Andrew Irvine, with great liberality, allowing the Masonic service to be performed over the grave, for which the Brethren of the St. John's Lodge, we hear, feel very grateful to the reverend gentleman.

The Lodge was opened at the Bell Hotel, about ten o'clock, being attended by visiting Brethren from Coventry, Northampton, Loughborough, Hinckley, and other Lodges. The Brethren then walked in procession up the Humberstone Gate, through the market-place, along Market-street, and down the Welford-road, to the county gaol.

Among numerous letters read, was one from the Right Hon. the Earl Howe, Past Master of the Lodge, expressing his regret that it was impossible for him to attend, on account of urgent business.

The procession having reached and entered the county gaol, the body of the deceased was placed on a platform in the centre of the temporary Lodge, and the Master (Sir F. G. Fowke) having taken his place at the head of the corpse, the Masonic service commenced.

The solemn rites at the grave having ended, the Brethren returned to the Bell Hotel, where the Lodge was closed with the due formalities, and with a blessing.

Not the least pleasing feature of the whole assemblage was, the friendly manner in which, acting up to their profession, Brethren of various political opinions united in paying this last tribute of respect to the memory of their deceased Brother.

Bro. Musson, we have been informed, was the senior member of the Leicester Lodge (the St. John's), having been initiated in 1816. He was appointed Junior Warden in 1818; Senior Warden, 1819; and performed the duties of his office with credit to himself and with benefit to the Lodge. He had held some of the highest offices in the Prov. Grand Lodge, and at the time of his decease was Provincial Grand Treasurer. He was also Past Z. in the Royal Arch Chapter of Fortitude, attached to the St. John's Lodge. That he practised the precepts of Masonry, is evident from the general esteem in which he was held, and from the manifestation of that esteem, of which we have here given an account.

This was the first Masonic funeral that had taken place in Leicester for forty-five years past.

Nov. 28.—At his residence, Bank-street, Norwich, æt. 38 years, Bro. ROBERT DRAKE, plumber and glazier, a member of the Masonic Order, a man much respected and deeply regretted, leaving a widow and six small children to lament the loss of a good husband and a tender father.

SIR JAMES SPITAL, knt., late lord-provost of Edinburgh. This worthy citizen and Brother was, for fifty years, a member of the Craft, during which he several times held some of the highest offices. He was initiated, we believe, in the Thistle Lodge, now defunct.

PROVINCIAL.

LUTON.—The Brethren of the Luton Lodge of St. John the Baptist, held their first annual meeting for the dispatch of business, and the requisite appointments, at the George Hotel, Luton, on Friday, June 24th. W. Philips, W.M.; R. Vyse, P.M.; Dorrington, T.; E. C. Williamson, S.W.; T. J. Law, J.W.; Oakley, S.D.; T. Waller, J.D.; G. Puddephatt, S.; W. Hunt, D.C.; F. Field, J.G. It is to be greatly regretted that the St. John the Baptist is the only Lodge in the county. Are the ——— at Bedford paralyzed?

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 14.—The regular monthly meeting of the Scientific Lodge of this town was held on Monday last, and we are highly gratified to learn that it is in a very flourishing condition, and the number of its members increasing. Nearly forty of the Brethren were present during the evening, and in addition to several superior degrees being conferred, five gentlemen were initiated.

READING.—*Formation of a New Cemetery—Grand Masonic Festival—Oct. 26.*—It appears that the burial-grounds of the parish churches of Reading are, and have been for many years past, crowded with the remains of those who have died in the town; and it was shown by evidence, given before parliament, that this crowding of the churchyards either had, or was calculated to have, a most injurious effect upon the health of the inhabitants of the borough. The result of the investigation instituted upon this subject was an application to parliament for a bill for the formation of a cemetery in the immediate neighbourhood of this town.

As the cemetery is for the reception of the remains of persons of all denominations, it was determined that there should be two chapels built upon the grounds; one connected with the established church, and the other appropriated to the use of dissenters.

It was proposed, as a compliment to Mr. Richards, and with a view of giving *éclat* to the occasion, that the first stone of the Episcopal Chapel should be laid according to the rules and forms of "the mystic art." The idea was eagerly caught up, not only by the Masons in this town, but by some of the most distinguished Brethren of the "Ancient Craft" in the metropolis, who expressed their desire to take a part in the proposed ceremony. Accordingly, at twelve o'clock, a large number of the members of the Masonic body assembled in the Town-hall, and held a Lodge, the mayor having granted the use of the hall for that purpose. The Lodge was presided over by John Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Berkshire. It was not the Masons only that took an interest in the matter, for the inhabitants of Reading generally seemed to participate in the enthusiasm which was displayed by that body on the occasion; and accordingly, at an early hour the several streets through which the Masonic procession was expected to pass were thronged with well-dressed persons, while the windows of the several houses along the line were crowded with ladies, who seemed anxious to witness the pleasing pageant.

The procession had a most imposing appearance, not only from the order and regularity with which it was conducted, but from the circumstance of the fineness of the day having enabled large masses of the people to join it. The site of the chapel was enclosed by a wooden railing, a platform having been erected to the eastward of the foundation-stone, for the use of the Provincial Grand Master and the Masonic Brethren. There was also another platform erected for the accommodation of ladies. This latter place was crowded long before the arrival of the procession; and indeed, every part in the vicinity of the spot where the intended ceremony was to take place was completely crammed by persons anxious to witness the proceedings.

The Rev. J. W. HAYES, P. G. C., then read the service prepared for the occasion, in a very impressive manner, the Brethren and company being all uncovered.

The Provincial Grand Master was then presented with a silver trowel. He descended from the platform, and took his station close to the stone; the upper stone, which was suspended over that usually designated as the "first" stone, was then raised, and a brass-plate, on which was engraved the following inscription, was laid in a cavity cut in the latter:

"This foundation-stone of the Episcopal Chapel of the Reading Cemetery was laid by John Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master for Berkshire, on Wednesday, the

26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1842.—Mr. William Brown, Architect; Messrs. Biggs and Son, Builders.”

The ceremony finally concluded by the Provincial Grand Chaplain pronouncing the benediction.

The procession then left the grounds, and returned to the Town-hall, followed by the crowd who had assembled on the occasion, who were evidently much gratified at the entire proceedings.

THE DINNER.

In the evening a very admirable dinner was served up at the George Hotel, to celebrate the occasion which had called together so many of the Masonic body, at which between seventy and eighty, mostly “Brothers of the Mystic Tie” sat down. J. Ramsbottom, Esq., *M.P.*, and *P.G.M.*, presided. Amongst the Brethren present, we noticed Dr. Woodhouse, *D.P.G.M.*; Wood Readett, Esq., *P.S.G.W.*; John Richards, Jun., *F.S.A.*, *P.J.G.W.*; the Rev. J. W. Hayes, *P.G.C.*; J. J. Blandy, *P.G.R.*; John Simonds, Jun., *P.G.T.*; Robert Gibson, Esq., *P.G.S.*; John Hulme, Esq., *P.G.*, Superintendent of the Work; K.G. Shute, Esq., *P.G.S.B.*; Edward Sherwood, *P.G.S.*; Charles Scarborough, *S.G.S.*; Brothers Shaw, Hope, Dr. Mullinder, &c.

The cloth having been drawn—

The *CHAIRMAN* gave the usual loyal toasts, which were responded to with true Masonic feeling.

The *CHAIRMAN* then gave “His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Grand Master of Freemasons.” The toast was drunk enthusiastically.

Dr. Woodhouse then rose to propose a toast, which he was sure would be acceptable to the entire of the Brethren present. The worthy President had, at great personal inconvenience, appeared amongst them that day, and they had to thank him, not only for his having kindly consented to lay the first stone of the Episcopal Chapel of the new Cemetery, but also for having accepted the invitation to preside over that festive meeting—(applause). They were all acquainted with the merits of their respected Chairman, as the Provincial Grand Master of Masons for that county, and they were equally well aware of his merits as a man—(hear). His urbanity in the chair that evening was a specimen of his general conduct in the various relations of life, and must make every one present desirous of emulating such conduct. The learned doctor then, turning to the Chairman, and presenting to him the very elegant silver trowel which had been employed in the early part of the day in laying the first stone, said—“I beg, on the part of the directors of the Cemetery Company, to present you with this humble jewel, which they trust you will be pleased to accept, as a trifling but sincere mark of the respect which they entertain for you, and a slight acknowledgment of the kindness which prompted you to give your attendance on the present occasion”—(applause).

The health of the Chairman was drunk, after which

The *CHAIRMAN* rose and begged to acknowledge the compliment which had been conferred on him, and the gift which had been presented to him. In attending there that day, and officiating in laying the first stone of the building referred to, he had only done a duty which any other Mason would have been proud to have performed, and which, indeed, could have been performed with more ability than he could lay claim to, by any member of their body. Still, as it was his good fortune to have been selected for the performance of that duty,

he could only express the high gratification it gave him to assist at a ceremony at once interesting and solemn, and one that must have awakened feelings of the most pleasurable kind in the breasts of all who had assembled to witness it—(hear, hear). He accepted the trowel which had just been presented to him, with affection and kindness, and he would keep it in his family to the latest possible moment, as a testimonial of the respect and regard which that company had been pleased to manifest towards him that day—(hear, hear). On that occasion, of course his mouth was shut in reference to Masonic matters. He must, however, take that opportunity of expressing his regret that Masonry was not as well supported in Berkshire as it was in the other counties of England. He was, however, happy to say, that in Reading the spirit of Masonry was still alive; and he trusted that the cloud which hung over it in the county would quickly disappear, and that it would shine out with even more than its wonted effulgence immediately—(applause). He begged again to thank them for the manner in which they had drunk his health, and he could assure them he would be ever ready to lend his best assistance, either Masonic or otherwise, to the town of Reading—(cheers).

The health of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Directors of the Reading Cemetery Company was then proposed, and drunk with three times three.

The CHAIRMAN said he would now propose the health of a gentleman present to whom the town of Reading was much indebted for his exertions in establishing the new cemetery—(hear). Those who knew Mr. Richards, jun., knew that he was a man highly respected by his townsmen, and beloved by the members of the Craft of which he was such an ornament—(applause). He begged to give the "Health of Mr. Richards, jun." Drunk with applause.

Mr. RICHARDS, in returning thanks for the compliment conferred on him, said that he was not aware he deserved so much consideration from them. He could, however, assure them that the notice which they were pleased to take of his exertions that night, would stimulate him hereafter to do his best to merit their approbation. With respect to the new cemetery, he would only just observe, that the necessity of it was fully proved and sustained; and he trusted that the day would be very distant before any one present would have occasion for any portion of it—(a laugh).

"The Mayor and Corporation of the town of Reading" was drunk.

Mr. FARROW having returned thanks,

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the "Navy and Army," which was responded to by Brother Captain COXWELL.

The CHAIRMAN next gave the healths of the Brethren Visitors, to which Brother SHAW, Grand Steward, responded, in a very neat address.

"The Bar."—T. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., Standing Counsel to the Cemetery Company, returned thanks in a very neat and humorous speech.

"The health of Brother Dr. Sheridan, the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, and many thanks for his kindness in sending a gentleman to report the proceedings specially," was then proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and drunk by the company.

Several other toasts were drunk, and the company separated, highly pleased with the proceedings of the evening, the pleasure of which was agreeably heightened by several of the gentlemen present singing some

capital songs. The trowel, which was presented to the Chairman, and which was much admired, was manufactured by Bro. Acklam, of the Strand.*

BIRMINGHAM.—The Lodges in this town work together in perfect harmony; new members are added nearly every meeting. Bro. Dr. Bell Fletcher has been delivering a course of lectures to Lodge 689, and other Brethren, on the Organ of Vision. Other Brethren propose to follow on other scientific subjects; thus reviving Masonry to the days of Euclid and Pythagoras, when science and morality illustrated the power and glory of our order.

HANDSWORTH, ST. JAMES'S LODGE, No. 707.—This Northern Light is progressing slowly but steadily; the members have received an invite from their maternal Lodge (the St. Peter's, No. 607, Wolverhampton), to attend the installation of the W.M. elect of that Lodge, Bro. the Rev. H. R. Slade, *L.L.B.*, which they intend to accept, one and all.

ALCESTER.—**ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF TEMPERANCE, No. 378.**—This Chapter will before long rank high in the province of Warwickshire. The Officers, with our Most Excellent Companion Ribbans as First Principal Z., will not doze away the season; they are determined to be up and doing. Nothing tends to bring Freemasonry into higher repute in the country than a good working Royal Arch Chapter.—**THE APOLLO LODGE**, under the present W.M. Bro. C. Ratcliff, has been, and doubtless will continue to be, regularly attended throughout the year. Bro. Ratcliff is a good man, and in all cases of charity, whether by his purse, or his opinion, is entitled to our esteem and support.

WOLVERHAMPTON, Nov. 21.—St. Peter's Chapter of Royal Arch was solemnly opened: Comp. J. Harris, Z.; Comp. G. Hilton, H.; and Comp. Paul Law, J. Two remarkable facts are worthy of record in this epoch of provincial Masonry, viz.—that, thanks to the zeal and ability of our excellent Companion Harris, the Chapter was opened without any assistance from other friends, and that, for a country Chapter, the number of Past Masters exalted on that one occasion has, we believe, no parallel.

LINGOLN.—The important Masonic proceedings of this province will be found recorded at page 377.

DEWSBURY.—**THE ROYAL ARCH.**—Through the active and zealous exertions of Companions William Sadler, Z., James Hargreaves, H., and the Rev. Dr. Senior, J., a charter of constitution has been recently issued from the Supreme Grand Chapter for the establishment of a Royal Arch Chapter, in connexion with the Lodge of the Three Grand Principals, (No. 251,) Dewsbury. The Chapter was formally opened for the ceremonial of exaltation on the 1st of December, under circum-

* A morning journal of the 2nd of November comments very severely on the heterogeneous nature of the procession. To the facts adduced we do not object; but to the uncanonical remarks thereon we do; and hope the writer who has thus indulged himself was unaware that the P.G.M. was also unaware that the introduction into the procession of certain parties was without his knowledge, and when informed of the fact, it was too late to remedy it. After all, we are among those who thank the writer, as he will be the means of the P.G.M. being more cautious in future. Inceet, we have a word of advice to give the P.G.M., as a Mason: which is, not again to peril the censure of the Grand Master for wearing Masonic clothing in a mixed assembly—he may have escaped what others might suffer by permitting. We have also to express our regret that the difficulty in obtaining a pulpit for the purpose of charity, is a severe reflection upon those whose practice appears to differ from their profession of that first of virtues.

It was expected that a portion of the female children, and of the boys, from the Masonic Charities, would have attended, but the intention was ultimately abandoned.

stances of peculiar interest and gratification, when six worthy Brethren, who had duly passed the ordeal of examination, were solemnly admitted to the imposing and impressive degree of the Royal Arch, and six other candidates were proposed for exaltation. The district of Dewsbury, where the Chapter is held, is extremely populous and extensive; and, from its very favourable and central situation, the present Chapter, which is the only one in the neighbourhood, must ere long form a Masonic nucleus for the several Lodges in juxtaposition thereto; so as to become, like the Lodge to which it is attached, second to few in numbers, talent, or respectability. Should the Brothers and Companions of Dewsbury succeed in carrying their present intentions and arrangements into effect, viz., of building a Masonic Hall,—a consummation devoutly to be wished, and which we are happy to find has been contemplated for some time, as well in Dewsbury as in many other parts of the province of West Yorkshire,—we can have but little doubt but that Masonry, dwelling in its own hallowed and consecrated temples—pure within, and uncontaminated from without—will shine like the unclouded, sun, in all its native majesty, glory and excellence; so as to become the ornament, pride and comfort of every true and faithful Craftsman.

Rumours are very rife, that in consequence of the rapid strides that the Arch has already made, and is making in the province of West Yorkshire, it is not at all improbable but that ere long a Provincial Grand Chapter will be held, under the superintendance of its exalted Chief, the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, and his venerated and energetic Deputy, Charles Lee, Esq.

HUNTERSFIELD.—*Grand Masonic Festival on the Presentation of a Magnificent Piece of Plate to the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire, October 14.*—For a long period, through a variety of causes, Freemasonry was in a most unpromising position, as well in other districts as in several parts of Yorkshire. The Lodges were but comparatively few, and scanty in numbers, being composed principally of individuals in the humblest walks of life, who, in too many instances, not being sufficiently careful to let their Light shine before men, brought great discredit upon the Craft, and gave reason to its enemies to insinuate that Masonry, if not the patron of sensual indulgence, was, at best, but an idle tale, or cunningly devised fable. But now, "Thanks to the Great Architect of the Universe," our principles are better understood, more extensively carried out and enforced, and, as a natural consequence, more highly appreciated. Our Lodges are not only multiplied, but are more powerful in the character and respectability of their members. Individuals of the highest eminence and distinction, as in the "olden time," enter our courts with joy, pass through our commons with delight, and are raised at every step to an increased veneration of the mystic tie. In no province has the Royal Art made greater progress than in West Yorkshire—in none is it more duly appreciated, or cultivated with greater assiduity, zeal, and devotedness. Among the most active, energetic, and laborious of its members, will be found individuals of the most exemplary and distinguished character,—many clergymen of the established church; and what, perhaps, is still more worthy of remark, is the perfect unity, the spirit of love, and the bond of peace which bind and cement the whole Brotherhood of the province together.

Impressed with a grateful sense of the invaluable services of their R.W. P.G.M., the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, and fully

assured that, to his unwearied zeal, indefatigable attention, and unexampled courtesy, were to be attributed the great provincial changes and happy results, the Brethren of the province determined to evince their unbounded veneration, gratitude, and esteem for their honoured chief, after a faithful protectorate of twenty years, by presenting his lordship with a splendid piece of plate. A committee of management was appointed to carry out this object; and it having been resolved that the presentation should take place at Huddersfield, the most extensive preparations were made, that the festival might be celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion. Every Brother who attended the banquet was presented with a lady's ticket,—that our beloved sisterhood should be admitted to the festive scene on the removal of the cloth, to grace our meeting, gladden our hearts, and, by their presence, stamp additional lustre on the magnificent testimonial. Friday, the 14th of October, was the day appointed for the presentation, and, certainly, a more auspicious morning never rose; at an early hour, the town of Huddersfield was enlivened by the arrival of a great number of visitors, and soon became the theatre of a busy and animating scene. Public breakfasts were provided at the George Hotel and the White Hart Inn, for the convenience of the Brethren who came from a distance. By the polite courtesy of Colonel Markham, the excellent band of the 32nd regiment, now stationed at Leeds, soon after arrived, and contributed most considerably to the hilarity of the joyous occasion. At this time, the greatest anxiety was manifested to obtain tickets of admission for the ladies; our lovely sisters were ardently desirous of gracing our Masonic festival, and we are assured that, long before the hour announced for the banquet, not a ticket was to be procured.

At the hour of "high twelve," a Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the New Masonic Hall, South Parade, at which the principal officers of the West Riding were present. The attendance of the Brotherhood was very numerous, with Grand Officers and Brethren of distinction. The proceedings of Grand Lodge were of a most interesting nature, and in the joyous anticipation of the pleasures to be derived from the presentation of the testimonial, the claims of charity were not forgotten, but relieved with a most bounteous and beneficent hand.

At three o'clock, the Brethren assembled moved in procession to the Philosophical Hall; it had a most imposing appearance as it wended its way, headed by the military band, amid the acclamations of the crowded populace, and the waving of handkerchiefs, and cheering smiles of the ladies.

THE BANQUET.

Eight tables extended across the saloon, and down one side was a raised dais, for the noble Chairman and the principal officers of this and the neighbouring provinces, who wore their collars and jewels.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, R.W. P.G.M., W.Y., was in the chair; on his right sat Charles Lee, Esq., R.W. D.P.G.M., W.Y., Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., R.W. P.G.M., West Lancashire; Thomas Preston, Esq., R.W. D.P.G.M., East Lancashire; the Hon. and Rev. Phiip Yorke Savile, Rector of Methwold, P.G.C., the Rev. Andrew Cassels, Vicar of Batley, Joshua Eastwood, Esq. P.P.G.S.W.; and on the left of the chair, we observed the Rev. Dr. Naylor, Vicar of Crofton, P.G.C., John Crosley, Esq., of Scaitcliffe, near Todmorden,

R.W.P.D.P.G.M., East Lancashire; John Eastwood, Esq., of Eastwood; as P.P.G. Officer; the Rev. John Coates, of Longwood, near Huddersfield; the Rev. Gervase Wright, of Derby, P.G.C., Derbyshire; the Hon. Arthur Savile, James Heron, Esq., W.M. 251, Dewsbury; V.W. Thomas Dean, Esq., P.G.R., Batley; V.W. John Clay, Esq., P.P.G.R., R. H. Barker, Esq., P.G. Steward, W. John Cockin, Esq., P.G.S.W., Charles Clapham, Esq., P.G. Steward, &c., together with an immense number of other Brethren of distinguished rank in the Masonic and popular world.

The Vice-Chairmen were, Charles Harrop, Esq., of Dobeross, P.S.G. Warden; the Rev. Dr. Senior, free grammar-school, Batley, P.J.G. Warden; John Sutcliffe, Esq., of Halifax, P.J.G.D.; and Thomas Hemingway, Esq., of Dewsbury, P.J.G.D. The Brethren altogether numbered upwards of three hundred.

The room, otherwise elegantly decorated, was graced far more splendidly (after the removal of the cloth), by the cheering presence of some hundreds of the fairer part of the creation. Immediately opposite the chairman sat a party of glee-singers, who were accompanied on the pianoforte by Brother Hill, P.G.O. The band of the 32nd regiment was stationed in the gallery on the left of the chairman, and performed several beautiful airs and overtures during the evening; the remaining portion of the gallery, as also the spacious orchestra on the right of the chair, was apportioned to the ladies, who, upon entering the room, were greeted with the most rapturous acclamation. Amongst others who honoured our festival with their presence, we observed the ladies of the Hon. and Rev. P. Y. Savile, Charles Lee, Esq., &c. &c.

The cloth having been withdrawn, *Non Nobis* was sung by the choristers.

The noble CHAIRMAN, in brief terms, proposed "The Queen," which was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm. The National Anthem was then sung with additional verses.

The noble CHAIRMAN next gave "The health of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." Drunk with three times three. Glee—"Hail Star of Brunswick."

The noble CHAIRMAN proposed, "The health of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Grand Master." There was no Mason but would respond to the assertion, that a better could not be found in Great Britain. He and they all hoped that His Royal Highness might long hold his present important and responsible situation. Glee—"Hail to the Craft."

The noble CHAIRMAN said, before he gave the next toast, he wished to state that, in answer to the invitation of their Secretary, the Duke of Sussex had stated his great regret at not being able to be present on this occasion with his Brethren of West Yorkshire. His Royal Highness's answer was as follows:—

*"To Charles Lee, Esq., Deputy Provincial Grand Master of West
Yorkshire.*

"Worshipful Sir and Brother,—In reply to your obliging letter, received yesterday, I have to express my regret that it will not be in my power to accept of your invitation to attend the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire; the state of my health, which has been very suffering for some

time, and previous engagements which oblige me to go further North at the very period, oblige me to decline a proposal which, under other circumstances, would have afforded me much pleasure. Requesting of you to make my apology to the Provincial Grand Master, as also to the other members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, I remain, with every fraternal feeling, and good wishes,

“Worshipful Sir and Brother,

“Your attached Brother,

“Sandbeck Park, Oct. 7, 1842.”

“AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.”

The noble CHAIRMAN, in continuation said, that they must all feel grateful to his Royal Highness for the kindness which he had expressed towards them. The noble Earl concluded by proposing—“The health of the Pro-Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, and the Deputy Grand Master, the Marquis of Salisbury.”

The CHAIRMAN next gave, “The healths of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Grand Master of Scotland, and the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Ireland.” Glee—“Sister of the Sea.” [This glee is the composition of Mr. Jackson, and is dedicated, we believe, to the Huddersfield Glee Club.]

CHARLES LEE, Esq., D.P.G.M., next rose, and said, that among Masons there were peculiar laws and usages by which they were governed, which, to those beyond the mystic pale, might seem to savour of bad taste, but when rightly understood, were both just, perfect, and regular; and though he had no music in his voice, nor melody in his words, yet with alacrity he obeyed their bidding. He would turn to the ladies, and entreat their forbearance—(loud cheers).

“For there’s that sweetness in the female mind
Which in a man’s we cannot hope to find;
That, by a secret, but a powerful art,
Winds up the spring of life, and doth impart
Fresh vital vigour to the transported heart.”

And “though no graceful periods of harmonious speech dwelt on his lips,” yet in honest Yorkshire phrase he spoke, and he called on them to fill their glasses, and drink to one whom they delighted to honour, were proud to see, had tried repeatedly, and respected most heartily—(cheers). Need he mention to them the name of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough?—(loud and long continued cheering). Proud, indeed, were they to meet him on this occasion, for he had done much to contribute to the happiness, pleasure, and comfort of every Brother in the Order. They had found him at all times ready to serve the Brotherhood and the interests of the Craft; and, considering the extent of the province, ought they not to be proud of such an one at their head? How pleasing was it to know that he (the noble Chairman) had six sons, every one of whom were Brethren of the Order—(loud cheers). On every occasion had his lordship so conducted himself towards the Order, as to gain their esteem and regard. Twenty years had his lordship ruled over this province.

At this moment, Charles Harrop, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Senior, the Provincial Grand Wardens, came towards the noble Chairman, with a most elegant candelabrum in their hands, which they placed in front of his lordship, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TESTIMONIAL.

The testimonial, which had been exhibited for some time in Leeds and Huddersfield, is a magnificent silver candelabrum, and, as might be anticipated, of a Masonic character. It has a basket centre, and a glass dish, with seven richly chased and scroll branches for wax-lights or candles; the branches centre in an Ionic column, bearing the emblematical figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The symmetry and proportion of the figures are beautiful, and the artist has succeeded in giving a fine expression of features. The tripod base of this splendid candelabrum is highly polished silver, at three points of which, are engraved the principal orders of architecture, and at the fourth the arms of the Earl of Mexborough, with an appropriate inscription, and the P.G.M.'s emblem in frosted silver. The following is a copy of the inscription:—

“Honore, Amore, et Veritate.”

“Presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of West Yorkshire, by the Brethren of the Province, in the twentieth year of his Masonic Protectorate, as a token of their high esteem, and pledge of their fraternal regard.—A.L. 5842. A.D. 1842.”

The whole design is rich and ornamental, and was, we understand, manufactured by Messrs. Broadhurst and Co., London, at a cost exceeding £200. This testimonial, however, possesses an inherent value exceeding the nominal price which may be set upon it, and we doubt not will be esteemed and valued by its noble recipient at a price far beyond its mere money worth.

Bro. C. LEE, Esq., in continuation of his truly Masonic address, then said—“My lord and Right Worshipful Sir, your Wardens now advance, bearing in their hands the splendid token of the gratitude of an united province, and the excellency of their honored chief;” and after dwelling upon the merits of the noble Chairman, he said that the candelabra had seven branches, representing his lordship and his six sons—(immense applause). On this candelabra were also the representation of Faith, Hope, and Charity. Perhaps some might say, “What has Faith, Hope, and Charity to do with Freemasonry?” He would tell such, that every Brother was taught to exercise Faith in God, Hope to obtain his mercy, and Charity to live in peace and love with all mankind—but especially with his Brother Freemasons. There was nothing connected with the principles of Masonry that they wished to conceal, especially from the ladies—(loud cheers). Here the speaker read the inscription on the candelabra. In the name of his Brethren—and he knew he spoke their sentiments—he begged of his lordship to accept of their offering, which they made in sincerity and truth, and he besought him (the noble Chairman) to accept it as a token of their fraternal regard and esteem, and long might their Worshipful Grand Master preside over them!—long might his lordship live to receive the grateful homage of his Brethren, and most sincerely did he pray that his lordship’s sons might be a comfort to him in manhood, and a prop in his declining years—(loud cheers). He now begged to propose the health of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough. The toast was drunk with three times three, Kentish fire, amidst the most unbounded applause.

The EARL OF MEXBOROUGH then rose, and was received with the most unbounded applause for some time. When the cheering had subsided, his lordship observed that it was known to most of the Brethren that he was but a poor speaker. This being the case, how was it possible, on an occasion like this, that he should express himself as he ought to do?—(cheers). He had presided over them twenty years, and that was all he could say in his own favour. But he was certain that they would not have acted as they had done, if he had not acted in a manner that had gained their satisfaction. The manner in which their worthy D.G.M. had expressed their feelings had rendered him unable to say all he should, but he was sure they would bear with him

in the little he had to say. It had been truly stated that he had six sons. These sons were spread in different parts of the world, and were deeply impressed with the noble principles of Freemasonry. But he would turn his attention to that testimonial of feeling which they had manifested towards himself. He had certainly been given to anticipate it; but he had no idea of such an elegant piece of workmanship being given him. He received it with the strongest feeling of gratitude, and he could assure them that it should go down as an heir-loom in his family. Proud must that man be who received such a testimonial of their esteem; but he begged of them to believe that so long as they thought him worthy to preside over them, so long would he do his duty towards them—(loud applause). As regarded the ladies present, he wished their principles were better understood among them; for there were some things kept secret which had better be made known. Their principles were love to God, honour to the king, and faithfulness and charity towards themselves and all mankind. Such a society he (the noble chairman) felt proud to see around him. Let them look to their former condition. Twenty years ago their lodges were few, and their numbers scanty; but now they were numerous as lodges, and powerful as members. Long might harmony, good fellowship, and unanimity of feeling exist amongst them, as hitherto had been the case. With the order of the lodges of Huddersfield he was much gratified: he trusted that other lodges would imitate them. Their provincial lodges were on the increase. He begged to return them thanks for the honour done him, especially to those kind Brethren from other provinces—London, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Huntingdonshire, &c. To him it was a day of great pride—(loud cheers). He should be perfectly happy in doing what he could for the order. He could assure all present, more especially the ladies, of whom there was so great a proportion present, that their principles were such as would tend to the benefit of the human race, being those of brotherly love, sincerity, and truth.

Song and chorus, (composed by Bro. Hill, P.G.O.; the words by W. Kendall, Esq.)

How many happy faces greet
 This bright auspicious day,
 When round their Brother, Masons meet
 Worth's rightful meed to pay.
 For Oh, what heart that doth not glow,
 Th' inspiring sight to see?
 Nor less, because Esteem's pure pledge
 We dedicate to thee.

CHORUS.

Hail Mexbro'! Hail, noblest stem that props our sacred cause!
 'Tis thus the whole Freemason-band unite in thy applause!
 Long may'st thou live! and when at last, declines life's feeble ray,
 May yet a brighter smile than ours, gild thy departing day.

Long may the lustre of thy name
 Our virtuous cause illumine!
 While pillars such as thee remain,
 It cannot sink in gloom;
 But still sustained—a shrine shall rear,
 Whate'er its trials be,
 To lasting Faith—confiding Hope—
 And meek-eyed Charity.

The Rev. Dr. SENIOR, upon rising to propose the next toast, was received with cheers. After having expressed the delight and gratification which he felt at being present upon an occasion so deeply interesting to every Craftsman, and the pleasure which it gave him to see such an unprecedented number of visiting Brethren around the festive board, who had come from distant parts of the country to testify, by their presence, their sincere respect for the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough,—he said it would indeed be unworthy of them as men and Masons—it would be but little in accordance with the tenets of the Craft, or befitting the high moral and Masonic character of the Brethren of West Yorkshire, were they, when thus honoured by such an array of Provincial Grand Officers and visiting Brethren of distinction, and graced by a galaxy of beauty in the orchestra and gallery, not to return their deepest acknowledgments and most grateful thanks for the flattering compliment they had received. He therefore had much pleasure in proposing a toast which, referring as it did to an eminent and distinguished Brother—to one who like their own “dear honoured Chief” was a “burning and a shining light,” would, he felt assured, be received with the greatest enthusiasm. He would not further trespass upon their time, but fervently praying that the blessing of the Most High would rest upon all his undertakings, that all his days might be days of pleasantness, and all his paths be peace—he would give them, “The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the Western Division of Lancashire, Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq.”

(Loud and continued cheers), followed by a favorite song from his lordship, given in most excellent style.

L. G. N. STARKIE, Esq., visibly affected by the strong demonstration of the Brethren, returned thanks in a most effective address. He alluded forcibly to the unity and brotherly kindness that bound and cemented his whole province together. He was anxiously devoted to Masonry—grateful for the compliment paid him by the Brethren of West Yorkshire—and truly delighted with the proceedings of the day. He wished them every blessing and happiness they could desire.—(Vehement cheering).

The Rev. Dr. NAYLOR, in proposing the next toast said, that it was the health of a Brother on whom he was aware the highest encomiums had been passed. He had done them the honour to attend their meeting that day, and he had the honour of proposing “The health of the R.W. D.P.G.M. of East Lancashire—Thomas Preston, Esq.”—(Loud cheers).

“The Tramp Chorus.”

T. PRESTON, Esq. returned thanks.

Bro. ROWBOTHAM, P.M. of the Lodge of Harmony, Huddersfield, said that he had the honour to propose the health of Charles Lee, Esq., D.P.G.M.—(cheers). He had endeared himself to them as Masons by every tie, and had laid them under obligations which they never could repay. (The toast was drunk with enthusiasm).

Song, “Friendship, Love, and Truth,” by Mr. Peace. (This song was loudly cheered. It is the composition of the late P.G.O., Brother Walton, and is inscribed to Charles Lee, Esq., R.W. D.P.G.M.)

C. LEE, Esq., D.P.G.M., replied in a most eloquent and heart-stirring address, which spoke volumes to every one present, and was most enthusiastically cheered. We deeply regret our inability to give a full report of this most masterly and impressive speech. He displayed

the beauty and excellency of the Order in glowing terms, and enforced upon the Brethren present the necessity of strictly attending to their responsible duties as Masons, and gladly bore testimony to the unity, good order, and true Masonic spirit which now existed, and which would, he trusted, ever bind, adorn, and distinguish the Brethren of West Yorkshire. His allusions to our peculiar rites, with his lucid explanations of our mystic signs, were beautiful and expressive. In short, his whole oration was of a superior order, and was deservedly received with long and loud acclamations.

L. G. N. STARRIE, Esq., R.W. P.G.M. of W. Lancashire, rose amid the cheers of the Brethren, and in a very feeling and appropriate speech, begged most respectfully, and most earnestly, to propose, "The Countess of Mexborough." Immense applause, with a favourite song from Mrs. Sunderland.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MEXBOROUGH responded to the toast in his own rich and effective style: he tendered his grateful thanks to his worthy friend and Brother, for the manner in which he had proposed the last toast; and he could assure the Brethren that, highly as he had spoken of the Countess of Mexborough, he had not over-stated her worth, excellency, and goodness of heart—a better woman did not exist. He was proud of the honor paid her on this occasion, and right sincerely would she rejoice in this expression of their good wishes. His lordship concluded a most felicitous and impressive address amid the rapturous applause of the whole assemblage.

The Hon. and Rev. P. Y. SAVILE, P.G.C., in a most eloquent and chaste address, proposed "The health and happiness of the Provincial Grand Wardens, Charles Harropp, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Senior," whose conduct he warmly eulogised, and alluded in glowing terms to the courtesy and kindness which he had himself experienced from Dr. Senior on his recent appointment to the office of Grand Chaplain. Immense applause, followed by "When Winds breathe soft."

The Rev. Dr. SENIOR, P.J.G.W., on behalf of himself and the Senior Grand Warden, begged to tender his grateful thanks, and to assure them that this truly flattering expression of their fraternal regard would awaken in their breasts a still greater solicitude to maintain, uphold, and extend the principles and prosperity of the Craft. On the attainments and zeal of his worthy colleague he need not dilate: his heart was in the cause—his valuable services would always be at their command—his fervent prayers would ever ascend to the Most High for his blessing upon our sacred Order—(cheers). As for himself, he (Dr. S.), was ardently and passionately attached to Masonry, as a man—a Christian—and an ambassador of Christ. He conceived it no less his interest than duty to contribute all in his power to the prosperity of a society, which was not only the most ancient, but the most moral of all human institutions—God was its gracious author, and its glorious object was man's present peace and eternal salvation.

The Rev. Doctor dwelt at considerable length on the antiquity, beauty, moral tendency, obligation and responsibility of Masonry. Its Catholic spirit, and boundless charity were displayed in glowing terms, accompanied with a strong and fervid appeal to the ladies, who seemed to take a most intense interest in the proceedings of the whole day. He was truly delighted to see so splendid an array of Provincial Grand Officers, and behold so vast an assemblage of Brethren of distinction united in one mind and spirit to witness the gratitude of West Yorkshire in testi-

ying its unbounded veneration for its honored chief. Again tendering his grateful thanks for the great honor conferred upon himself and his worthy colleague, and assuring the Brethren it would ever give him heartfelt pleasure to contribute all in his power to the welfare of the Craft, the Rev. Doctor concluded by charging them all to walk as children of the Light, worthy of their high and heavenly vocations, as candidates for eternity.

S. WILSON, Esq., Leeds, in a neat and impressive speech, proposed "The Very Worshipful the Prov. Grand Chaplains, the Rev. Dr. Naylor, and the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile"—(rapturous applause), with, "Awake Æolian Lyre."

Dr. NAYLOR returned thanks in a most powerful address. He was now nearly eighty years old, and had been a Mason almost half-a-century, but never had he regretted, for one moment, having entered our sacred order—(loud cheers).

JOHN CLAY, Esq., P.P.G.R., introduced the next toast, in a manner which was loudly applauded by the assembled Brethren; the toast was, "The Very Worshipful the Prov. Grand Treasurer and Prov. Grand Officers;" with, "Life's a Bumper." The toast was duly acknowledged by one of the Grand Officers.

Dr. NAYLOR, as one of the oldest members present, in a brief yet pithy speech, proposed, "The Past Prov. Grand Officers;" followed by the favorite air, "Should Auld Acquaintance" by the band. Responded to by a Past Prov. Grand Officer.

The Rev. A. CASSELS dwelt at great length, and with much force, on the power and influence of Masonry, binding and cementing together, in one common bond of fellowship, men of all ranks, climes, tongues, dispositions, and habits; and concluded an elegant address by proposing—"Lord Pollington and our Brethren of the noble house of Savile"—(immense cheering, with a song by Mr. Peace).

The Hon. A. SAVILE was truly happy and felicitous in his reply, and exhibited the strongest marks of affectionate regard for his beloved Brothers, all of whom are members of the mystic tie. His lordship, the Earl of Mexborough, can boast of what few, if any other person, can lay claim to—he has six sons, all Masons; so that, around the family hearth he can hold his Lodge,—*just*, perfect, and regular. The address of the Hon. A. Savile, who is his lordship's youngest son and Brother, was enthusiastically received.

The Rev. J. COATES, in a very appropriate and highly impressive speech, proposed—"Lady Sarah Savile, the Hon. Mrs. P. Y. Savile, and the Ladies"—(thunders of applause)—"Here's a Health."

The EARL OF MEXBOROUGH responded in an address pregnant with the true spirit of Masonic gallantry; and by his happy allusions, and eloquent appeal to the feelings of his delighted audience, made the festive room resound with the cheers and applause of gratitude and affection. This was the signal for the departure of the ladies, who on retiring, were greeted with many a round of the most rapturous applause.

The EARL OF MEXBOROUGH then gave—"The health of the Visiting Brethren."

The Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, P.G.C., Derbyshire, replied to the toast in a truly Masonic oration, illustrative of the excellency of our sacred Order, and expressive of the deep responsibility attached to every Craftsman—to walk worthy of his vocation.

The noble CHAIRMAN then gave—"Bro. Broadhurst, the artist who

executed the testimonial," which was followed by—"Colonel Markham, and many thanks for the services of the band," proposed by C. Lee, Esq., D.P.G.M.; to these succeeded others of equal importance, after which the Brethren separated at an early hour, perfectly delighted and gratified at the festive scene. The noble earl added greatly to the joy of the occasion, by volunteering, during the evening, a few of his favorite songs; that of the "Farm-yard," sung in his lordship's own happy and effective style, will not soon or easily be forgotten by the Brethren present. The speeches delivered on the occasion were of a superior order, especially those of our reverend Brethren. Peace, order, and harmony prevailed throughout—charity, benevolence, and love reigned supreme. The Craft has risen rapidly in the estimation of the lovelier part of the creation; and we are assured that the proceedings will long be remembered with feelings of transport and delight. May the members of our Order so hold the faith, and walk in love, purity, and charity, and may they let their light so shine before men, that the world may see our good works, and glorify our Heavenly Father, by becoming, in heart and soul, consistent members of that sacred Order, whose ways are ways of pleasantness, and all whose paths are peace.

SUNDERLAND, Nov. 5.—A Provincial Grand Lodge was held at the Phoenix Lodge Room, Sunderland, on Monday, November 5, for the purpose of installing Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart., Prov. G.M. for the county of Durham. The Earl of Zetland, Pro-G.M. of England, was attended by Sir Hedworth Williamson, Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Capt. Brandling, Capt. Croudace, C. J. Brandling, W. Loraine, J. Cookson, John Jobling, Richard Spoor, J. P. Kidson, and A. Surtees, Esqrs. &c. Altogether, not less than three hundred members of the Order were present. The installation of the late lamented Earl of Durham having taken place about fifteen years ago, many of the Brethren in attendance at Sunderland, on this day, had never witnessed anything of the kind, while those who had been present at the induction of the deceased lord to his office, retained a vivid remembrance of the scene. There was, therefore, an eager anxiety, in all the Brethren, to behold the installation of his lordship's successor, Sir Hedworth Williamson; and no one could possibly go away disappointed; for never, perhaps, was the ceremony more ably or impressively conducted than by the Earl of Zetland. His lordship went through his task in a most admirable style, performing it with the strictest care, and evincing a perfect knowledge of his duties. His graceful manner, and his thorough mastery of the details of the ceremony, excited the highest admiration in the breast of every Brother. The installation being concluded, Sir Hedworth afterwards appointed his Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Sir Cuthbert Sharp, D.P.G.M.; Matthew Thompson, S.G.W.; Thomas Cummins, J.G.W.; Rev. Bolton Simpson, G.C.; George Bolton; G.T.; William Croudace, G.S.; Robert Robson, G.R.; Thomas Hardy, G.D.C.; John Crossby, G.S.D.; Richard Ridley, G.J.D.; James Spark, G.O.; George Davison, G.P.; George Dykes, G.T. Sir Cuthbert Sharp next read the balance-sheet of the "Fund of Benevolence" of the province, showing a balance of upwards of £200 in the hands of the Treasurer. The Brethren afterwards dined together at the Bridge Hotel, Sir H. Williamson in the chair, supported on his right by the Earl of Zetland, Sir C. Sharp, Richard Spoor, &c.; and on his left by W. Loraine, Esq., Capt. Brandling, C. J. Brandling, Esq., J. Cookson, Esq., John Jobling, Esq., &c.—The S.G.W., Matthew Thompson, and the

J.G.W., Thomas Cummins, officiated as vice-chairmen. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and drunk; and the noble earl, in proposing the health of Sir Hedworth Williamson, paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the late Earl of Durham, his predecessor, whom they had so often had the gratification of meeting in that room. In the course of the evening, several boys, orphans of Masons, and educated at the expense of the Palatine Lodge, Sunderland, were ushered into the dining-room by G. D. C. Hardy, and exhibited specimens of their writing, &c. After answering a few questions proposed to them by the noble Earl and Sir Hedworth, they were regaled to their young hearts' content, and each sent home happy and joyful, with a small present in money, according to annual custom. At about half-past eight, the Earl and Sir Hedworth took their departure, when Richard Spoor, Esq., was called to the chair, and the evening was concluded in the most pleasant manner.

Dec. 7.—On Wednesday last, the Brethren of the Phœnix Lodge, 111, Sunderland, assembled at their Hall, Queen-street, being regular Lodge-night, when the following Brethren were appointed officers for the ensuing year:—Bro. Wm. Baglee, W.M.; Bro. J. Spark, P.M.; Bro. J. Culliford, S.W.; Bro. J. Shields, J.W.; Bro. E. Browell, T.; Bro. D. Corcoran, Sec.; Bro. W. Harrison, S.D.; Bro. J. Beckwith, J.D.; Bro. J. Wolstenholme, J.G.; Bro. R. Jefferson, Tyler.

PEMBROKE DOCK.—The anniversary will be held on the 27th of December, in the Lodge-room at the Victoria Hotel; Bro. Burdwood, an officer in Her Majesty's service at Pembroke, has been elected Master of the Lodge; and will be, agreeably to ancient custom, installed on that day.

MERTHYR, Oct. 25.—A large party, consisting of some of the first gentlemen and Freemasons in Swansea, sat down to an excellent dinner in honour of the Worshipful Master, Charles H. Smith, Esq., at Brother Sayer's Hotel, the Bush. Conviviality reigned throughout the entertainment, and "the feast of reason—the flow of soul," and Freemasonry fellowship rendered it most agreeable.

NEWPORT, (MONMOUTHSHIRE), Oct. 10.—The Freemasons of this town and province attended the procession on the occasion of the opening of the Newport Dock, which ceremony was celebrated amid the rejoicings of thousands of gratified spectators.

WINCHESTER—LODGE OF ECONOMY, No. 90, Oct. 18.—We were this day gratified by a visit from our R. W. P.G.M., Admiral Sir L. Curtis, bart., attended by his Wardens and Deacons. The P.G.M. examined the books of the Lodge, and enquired into the manner in which the Lodge was conducted, and expressed his approbation; the Lodge was then closed, and the Brethren adjourned to banquet, at which Brother Bruce, the W.M. presided, in his usual able manner.

SOUTHAMPTON—ROYAL GLOSTER LODGE, No. 152, Oct. 27.—This being the day appointed for the visit of the P.G.M., Sir L. Curtis, bart., with his Grand Wardens and Deacons, the Brethren of the Lodge mustered in strong numbers to pay their respects to our Chief, who is so highly esteemed by all the Masonic body in the province. We were much pleased to see such a numerous body of visitors from the neighbouring Lodges; these meetings tend much to cement that kind feeling which is only to be found amongst the Brethren of the mystic tie. The Lodge being closed, the Brethren adjourned to banquet, where the

merry song went round till the hour of high twelve, when all returned to their homes, delighted with the meeting. On the following evening, the Brethren patronized the theatre, on which occasion, *The Honeymoon*, *Brother Ben*, and *Turning the Tables*, were performed to a well-filled house. The address, written by the lessee, Bro. Abington, was delivered by Bro. Harrington.

GOSPORT.—The R.W.P.G.M., Adm. Sir L. Curtis, bart., C.B., with his Grand Wardens, Deacons, and Treasurer, paid an official visit to the Lodge of Harmony, No. 387, held at the Star Hotel, on Tuesday, Nov. 8th. Bro. G. Adams, P.M. and P.P.G.R., officiated as W.M., and embraced the opportunity of presenting an address to the R.W. Brother congratulating him on his appointment to the distinguished office he now holds. After the business of the Lodge was over, the Brethren adjourned to the Banqueting-hall, which was very tastefully decorated with Masonic emblems, furniture, and flags, and which, together with the splendid aprons, collars, and jewels worn by some of the Brethren, were generally admired. But what tended principally to the beauty of the scene, was the display of female charms which graced the orchestra during dinner, and who had wine and dessert sent to them from the table, and which, together with other circumstances, induced them to express their concurrence in that part of one of our old songs, which says

“ No mortals can more the ladies adore,
Than a Free and Accepted Mason.”

The Chair was filled by Bro. G. Adams, P.M. and P.P.G.R., supported by Sir L. Curtis, P.G.M.; Dr. White, P.G.S.W.; J. Waller Hewitt, Esq., P.G.J.W.; Capt. Elliot, P.G.S.D.; G. Pope, Esq., P.G.J.D.; I. Trew, Esq., P.G.T.; and Capt. Wilson Orthes, Lodge No. 445. The vice-chairs were filled by Bro. S. D. Forbes, S.W. and P.G.S.B., and Bro. J. O. Simmons, J.W. Bros. H. Compigne and W. Weddell officiated as Stewards. After the cloth was cleared, and the toast of the “Queen and the Ladies” drank, with the accustomed honours, the uninitiated withdrew, and the Masonic songs and toasts commenced. The latter were prefaced and responded to by observations from the Chairman, the P.G. Master, and others, tending not only to the inculcation of every moral and social virtue, but to the many other sacred ties which bind man to man, irrespective of colour, party, or creed. Such observations are of frequent occurrence at other public meetings; but here we had a proof, which none can deny, of the sincerity of those who attend them, because they were carried out to their fullest extent, by what we ourselves saw, viz., that amongst those assembled at the festive board, were Tories, Whigs, and Radicals—Churchmen, Dissenters, and Jews, and all united in the strict bond of friendship and brotherly feeling, and in the praiseworthy endeavour of pleasing and delighting each other.

GOSPORT—LODGE OF HARMONY, No. 387, Dec. 1.—Brother S. D. Forbes, S.W. and P.G.S.B. was, by the unanimous voice of the Brethren, elected Worshipful Master for the next year, and Bro. G. Adams, P.M. and P.P.G.R., was elected Treasurer. The installation of the W.M. will take place on the first Thursday in January.

PORTSMOUTH—PHENIX LODGE, No. 319, Nov. 23.—Bro. E. Scott was unanimously elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, and Bro. Meadows was re-elected Treasurer.

CARMARTHEN.—The members of St. Peter's Lodge, (699), intend celebrating the next festival of St. John the Evangelist, on the 27th instant, by dining together at their Lodge-room, Ivy Bush Hotel.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—The Grand Lodge of Scotland met in the Waterloo Room for the annual election of Office-bearers.

The chair was taken, a short time after two o'clock, by the Right Hon. Sir James Forrest, Bart., Lord Provost, supported by the Past Grand Office-bearers, and attended by the Masters and Wardens of various Lodges.

The following were unanimously elected:—Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, *G.C.H.*, M.W. Grand Master Mason of Scotland; the Right Hon. Sir James Forrest, Bart., Lord Provost, Past Grand Master; the Right Hon. George Lord Glenlyon, Depute G.M.; John Whyte Melville, Esq., of Mount Melville, Substitute G.M.; James Hamilton, Esq., of Ninewar, Senior Grand Warden; Sir David Dundas, of Duniira, Bart., Junior Grand Warden; Sir William Forbes and Co., Grand Treasurers; W.A. Laurie, Esq., Grand Secretary; John Maitland, Esq., Grand Clerk; the Rev. Alex. Stewart, Minister of Douglas, Grand Chaplain; Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., Senior Deacon; William Bailie, Esq., younger, of Polkemmet, Junior Deacon; William Burn, Esq., Architect; William Cunningham, Esq., Jeweller; Robert Gillfillan, Esq., Bard; John Lorimer, Esq., Bible-bearer; William Anderson, Esq., Grand Director of Ceremonies; Alexander Menzies and John Tindsley, Grand Marshals; Donald Ross and William Petrie, Tylers.

At six o'clock, the Grand Officers and a select party sat down to dinner at the Waterloo Hotel—Lord Glenlyon in the chair, supported by the Lord Provost, Mr. Whyte Melville, Sir David Dundas, Bart., Mr. Hamilton, Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., Captain Drummond, Megginch, Captain Ogilvy, *R.N.*, Mr. Laurie, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Smith, &c.

After dinner, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and the enlivening strains of the fine band of the Inniskillens added much to the social good feeling which was predominant. The party broke up at half-past eight o'clock, and the whole proceeded to the Grand Hall, to join the Brethren there assembled in celebrating the Festival of St. Andrew.

Lord Glenlyon again took the chair, in the much-regretted absence, from severe indisposition, of the M.W. the Grand Master. His lordship did the honours of the chair in excellent style, and exerted himself to the utmost in keeping up the good feeling and conviviality of the meeting. Many eloquent speeches were made, and the instrumental and vocal bands vied with each other in adding to the harmony of the evening.

MARY'S CHAPEL—Nov. 29.—A special meeting of the Lodge was held in Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of initiating into the mysteries of the Craft several candidates of distinction, preparatory to the celebration of the Festival of St. Andrew. The attendance of the Brethren was numerous, and the D.G.M. the Right Hon. Lord Glenlyon, accompanied by several of the Office-bearers of the Grand Lodge, honored the meeting with their presence. The ceremony was conducted in a manner worthy of the fame and high standing of the ancient Lodge. Before the closing of the Lodge, the D.G.M. took the opportunity of expressing the great gratification and pleasure he had received from witnessing the correct and highly Masonic style in which everything had been conducted, as well on the part of the R.W.M. and Office-bearers, as on the

part of the Brethren generally, corroborating the opinion expressed by the M.W.G.M. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, on the occasion of the initiation of his noble brother, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, during the period of her Majesty's recent visit to Scotland.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION.—The funds of this charity, which have been gradually accumulating, not proving adequate at present for the endowment or erection of a regular establishment for the reception of children, the promoters have resolved to devote the whole of the interest current to the education of girls in schools.

BROTHER JOHN WILSON, the celebrated vocalist, has had a most successful season at Edinburgh, and in Scotland generally, in delivering his series of illustrations of Scottish song. It were to be wished that in his "Nicht wi' Burns," he had introduced the inimitable Masonic song of the "Adieu to the Brethren of the Tarbolton Lodge."

"MILLER GOUDIE."—The visitor to the "Land of Burns," as he approaches the cottage of the Poet's birth, will no longer be greeted with the ready smile of recognition and the extended hand of welcome, which never failed to await him from the hale old landlord—whose sleek locks, upright frame, and well-proportioned limbs, displayed to advantage in the tight unmentionables of the "olden time," amply attested how lightly the weight of years sat upon his shoulders; Mr. Goudie died in July last. "Miller Goudie," for so we prefer designating him, was born at Riccarton Mill, on the banks of the Irvine, about two miles from Kilmarnock, in 1758, and had consequently reached the mature age of 84, being the senior of Burns by a year. The miller in 1801 entered upon a lease of Burns' cottage, where he passed the remainder of his long life. Though he had not travelled far, and had seen comparatively little of the world, we venture to say, that few men in his sphere of life were so widely known. His name has been carried abroad into many lands, by the thousands of pilgrims who have visited the birth-place of Burns; and we are sure that the intelligence of his death will be read with no small interest wherever one of them is to be found. They will be gratified to learn that he passed away gently and pleasantly, without the slightest apparent struggle. The miller is by many associated with the poems of Burns as the individual alluded to in "Tam o' Shanter"—

"And ilka melder wi' the miller,
Thou drank as lang as thou had siller."

This, however, is a mistake. Burns' father having removed to Mount Oliphant before Mr. Goudie came to the Dutch Mills, the Poet could not be supposed to have had him in his eye when he penned that inimitable tale. The cronies of 'Tam o' Shanter—the miller as well as the smith—were persons of his own locality, whose drouthy propensities Burns is said to have observed while attending the school at Kirkoswald. That "Miller Goudie" was acquainted with Burns, however slight the intimacy may have been, there can be no doubt. When the Poet paid his last visit to the scenes of his childhood—"The banks and braes o' bonnie Doon"—the miller had the "Share o' twa gills wi' him at the Mill." The miller's account of this meeting was exceedingly natural, and highly illustrative of the character of the bard. According to the miller he was dull and gloomy; and no wonder, considering the inauspicious clouds which were then darkening the horizon of his hopes. He had mixed in the gay circles of Edinburgh—had dissipated the proceeds of his literary labours in the barren soil of Ellisland, and "hungry ruin had him in the wind." It was under these deadening circumstances

that the Poet paid his last visit to Ayrshire. When asked what he thought of Burns at the time, the answer of the miller was quite in keeping—"Trowth, naething mair than o' ither folk. He was, in short, considered no that richt in the head." The merit of Burns as a poet was at that period only appreciated by the better educated, while his character for "worldly-wisdom" ranged far below zero amongst his sagacious countrymen. His poems, for there was no "people's edition" of his works in those days, were beyond the reach of the commonalty—while the *fama* of his acknowledged "failings" was blown and expanded as with the lungs of Æolus. It is no disparagement to the miller that he was not more discerning than his compeers, and that he drank with Burns without feeling that he was in the presence of one destined to immortality.

THE SISTER OF BURNS.—While the memory of the brother is worshipped by millions, and every thing connected with him enshrined as something sacred in the affections of an admiring people, the national honour, independent of all other considerations, was too nearly touched by the destitution of the sister, not to alleviate it as soon as her case became known. Those who have taken the most active part in the subscription are, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Francis Egerton, Professor Wilson, Mr. George Thompson, Mr. Welsh, Liverpool, Mr. D. Robertson, Glasgow, Mr. Monckton Milnes, *M.P.*, Mr. Hastie, *M.P.*, the Hon. Augustus Murray, Mr. Procter (better known by his poetical name of "Barry Cornwall"), Mr. T. Tegg, and Mr. Macready, who have given ten pounds each. It was understood that Sir Robert Peel intended making an addition to the sum already collected, by a donation from the treasury; but her Majesty has graciously rendered this unnecessary, and shown her regard for the memory of our venerated countryman, by presenting Mrs. Begg with the sum of fifty pounds: while the benevolent lady of the Premier contemplates settling an annuity on the mother, and her two heroic daughters, who have long toiled so hard, and submitted to so many privations, in order that they might support their venerable parent.

Lieut.-Colonel W. N. Burns, son of our national poet, has remitted from India, the handsome sum of forty pounds, for the relief of the poet's sister, Mrs. Begg, residing at Tranent. From their having been removed in early life from Scotland, and little connected with it since, the poet's children knew scarcely anything of the circumstance of their relations; but, on Mrs. Begg's case being made known, they have acted in a manner highly creditable to their feelings, as the above donation partly shows. We also understand that a party of Scotsmen, residing at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on seeing a statement of her case, held a public meeting, and commenced a subscription, which ultimately reached thirty-five pounds. We learn that Mr. Chambers has now collected a sum amply sufficient for her future comfort—*Inverness Courier*.

[It is not, however, to be understood that Mrs. Begg has *always* been in a really destitute state; she has had her ups and downs in life, and latterly has been reduced through misfortune.]

DUNBAR, Oct. 27.—*Grand Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone of Victoria Harbour, at Dunbar, with Masonic Honours.*—The various Masonic Lodges having been duly constituted, repaired to the large yard of the Lauderdale Arms Inn, where they were marshalled in order of procession. Exactly at two o'clock the procession, preceded by

Mackenzie's band, moved out of the yard in order, with the Grand Lodge of the Province of East Lothian, composed of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master, and Office-bearers.

The procession, marshalled by the Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, proceeded along the High-street, where the windows and balconies in front of the houses were filled with elegantly dressed females. The procession having deployed in front of Dunbar House, the residence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, then proceeded by Sea Port to the Castle Haven, where, at the south-west angle of the romantic rocks of "the Island," and of "the Castle," preparations had been effected for performing the grand ceremony of the day. A platform at the base of the basaltic columns was constructed to receive the large course of "Free and Accepted" Brethren, who, to nearly the amount of three hundred, followed their Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master to the stone, through a handsome arch of evergreens. Directly in front of the scene of operations, an extensive platform rose up the steep inclination of the basaltic rocks, chiefly for the accommodation of the ladies, who thus enjoyed an excellent opportunity of seeing the whole ceremony. The gallery was occupied by the countess of Dalhousie, Mrs. Hamilton of Ninewar, Mrs. Hay of Belton, Sir John and Lady Hall, Mrs. and Miss Hay of Charterfield, Mrs. Middlemass, Mrs. Robert Middlemass, Mrs. H. M. Davidson, Rev. J. Jaffray of Dunbar, &c. &c.

The Rev. Mr. Moore, of Oldhamstocks, having offered up an impressive prayer, "God save the Queen," was played by the band. The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie advanced to the site prepared for depositing the stone; and pronounced *the form prescribed by the rules of the Masonic Order*, for the performance of the august ceremony; the band playing the grand anthem, "Great Light to Shine."

"MAY THE UNDERTAKING PROSPER BY THE

BLESSING OF ALMIGHTY GOD!"

The stone was then lowered; and his lordship having made all the various Office-bearers perform their parts in true Masonic style, the band struck up the "Masons' Anthem," and his lordship put the finish to the ceremony by giving three distinct knocks with the golden mallet, followed by thrilling peals of cheers from the surrounding multitude. The noble Earl then spoke as follows:

LORD DALHOUSIE said that he should not have ventured to interrupt, perhaps to mar, the ceremony in which they had just been engaged, or by any poor words of his to weaken the effect of the impressive invocation with which it had concluded, but that ancient and invariable custom imposed upon him the necessity of addressing to the authorities a few observations at the close of the ceremony which had celebrated the commencement of their important and most honourable work. Not that he wished to be understood to say, that he felt the necessity to which he had alluded, to be irksome or unwelcome—(cheers). On the contrary, he could not have imagined for himself any occupation more grateful to his feelings than the task which, from his position as Grand Master of the Province of East Lothian, it had fallen to his fortunate lot to be called upon to discharge—(cheers). For, it was his pleasing duty to be called upon to address to all whom he saw around him, to all who were interested in the undertaking, unmixed congratulation and praise—(cheers). He had also to congratulate his Worshipful and Right Worshipful Brethren on their happy commencement of the work by the rules

of architecture—(cheers)—knowing, that just so far as they were embued with the spirit of charity and good-will, which was the ground work of their order, so far they would rejoice in beginning a work which would give additional security to life and property—which would tend to advance the prosperity and increase the happiness of many of their fellow-men—(loud cheers). He congratulated one and all on the successful commencement of this enterprise. For himself, personally, he should not presume to say more than that he was proud to have his name associated in any manner with their work, and to have seen it deposited on the record beneath the stone on which he had just struck the strokes of his mallet. “I will only now add,” said the noble lord, “in the solemn words of the form of our Order, that ‘I supplicate the Almighty Architect of the Universe to grant his blessing on the harbour we have begun,’—(tremendous cheering)—so that, planting its foundation beneath the waves, and rearing its massive superstructure towards the storm, it may be enabled, by His Divine Providence, successfully to defy the rage of both—(great cheering)—and stand, an enduring monument, of the energy and patriotism, and public spirit of us their forefathers, before the eyes of our latest posterity—(vociferous cheering)—aye, gentlemen, so long as the winds themselves shall blow, or these tides may roll!” The noble lord concluded amidst successive rounds of enthusiastic cheering.

PROVOST MIDDLEMASS replied—“Although I am not initiated in the mystery of Masonic lore, yet I trust the official situation which I have at present the honor of filling in the municipal councils of our borough, allows me the privilege of laying my hand upon this foundation-stone—(cheers)—and this I do with the highest gratification; and most sincerely do I pray that the Almighty Architect of the Universe may be pleased to grant a blessing on this undertaking; that it may be completed in good time; and that it may remain entire for many ages yet to come, to His glory, and to the inestimable good and safety of many thousands of our children’s children.

Mr. R. H. Middlemas then caused to be fired, with great effect, from the Castle, a royal salute of twenty-one guns, which reverberated above the cheers of the multitude. Three cheers were given for the success of Victoria Harbour; and three cheers for the Earl of Dalhousie and the Masonic body were demanded by a voice from the crowd, and given with one cheer more; after which,

HIS LORDSHIP said, “Gentlemen, you must not suppose that our ceremony is yet completed. My venerable friend, the Provost, has yet to discharge the important duty of giving the harbour its name”—(cheers).

PROVOST MIDDLEMAS then said, “My lord and gentlemen, I am happy to announce that her Majesty, God bless her, has given her gracious permission to have the harbour named Victoria Harbour, after herself; and I have now the honour of declaring, officially, that this is to be the name, now and in all time coming, in all writs, sasines, and documents, respecting the same. God save the Queen!” (Tremendous cheering.) Air—“God save the Queen.” A handbill, containing Sir Robert Peel’s communication of her Majesty’s gracious pleasure, was handed about the platform.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE then said, “I never discharge any duty of this kind without paying homage to the Queen—(loud cheers)—and I crave three cheers for her Majesty.” Three hearty and enthusiastic cheers were then given for her Majesty.

Sir JOHN HALL, who was in the gallery, called for three cheers for Provost Middlemass, which were given with great cordiality.

The Rev. Mr. MOORE closed the proceedings with the following prayer:—"May the glorious and benign Majesty of Heaven be upon us. Prosper Thou the work of our hands—O God, do thou bless our handiwork, for the sake of our Lord and Saviour Christ Jesus."

The procession moved off the platform in reverse order, the band performing the Masonic Anthem, the multitude cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

The opening and closing of the Grand Lodge by the noble Earl was most solemn and imposing.

THE DINNER

Was provided and laid out in Mr. Stott's premises, entirely under the admirable superintendence of a committee of management, acting in sub-committees

Shortly after four o'clock, Provost Middlemass entered the room, attended by the Right Hon. Earl of Dalhousie, Captain Hay of Belton, R.N., &c., and took the chair amidst much applause.

The Rev. Mr. MOORE, of Oldhamstocks, Chaplain to the Dunbar Castle Lodge of Freemasons, said grace.

The customary loyal toasts—the Queen, Queen Adelaide, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Royal Family, the Army and Navy—were given, and received with all customary respect and affection.

CHAIRMAN.—"Gentlemen, you are all aware that the town of Dunbar has this day received the most distinguished honour from the venerable Fraternity of Freemasons—(cheers). Will you, therefore, have the goodness to fill a bumper, and allow me, as the humble representative of the community, to propose the health of the gentlemen who have so kindly discharged the duties of their order, and conferred this high and flattering compliment—with our most grateful thanks? I am sorry to say to Lord Dalhousie that I have not the happiness of being one of the initiated in the mysteries of Masonry, over which he presides with such distinguished *éclat*—(applause). You must not, therefore, expect me to possess that vivid inspiration—(loud cheers)—which, I am told, belongs to them alone. But this much I know, that the Fraternity is very numerous and formidable—to be found in every kingdom—in every quarter of the world; and consists of many noble patricians, many men of enlightened talent, illustrious merit, and eminent consideration in all the various walks of life—(applause). What the end and scope of this illustrious institution may be, has been most religiously kept a secret from age to age—(laughter and cheers)—even the ladies, I am told—(renewed cheers and laughter)—even our fair countrywomen, with all their lovely fascinating blandishments, with all their ardent desire after knowledge—(great laughter)—have never yet been able to find out the potent virtues of the Mason word—(roars of laughter). I am at a loss what toast to give that would be most acceptable to Freemasons. But I beg leave to give the 'Health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master' next me—(cheers)—and allow me to add, 'prosperity to Freemasonry, with every happiness to Masons' wives and Masons' bairns, and to all lovely damsels willing to fill Masons' arms'—(cheers)

The EARL OF DALHOUSIE rose to respond, and was received with loud and long continued cheering. He said, "You do me, Mr. Provost and

gentlemen, and also the whole of my Masonic Brethren, honour—a very great and distinguished honour; and for the very kind and flattering manner in which you have drunk our health, I beg to return you, in their name and my own, very cordial and sincere thanks. It afforded us very great gratification to have an opportunity of being present, to labour in our vocation, by laying the foundation of your harbour to-day, according to the practice of our Order, and the rules of architecture, and in placing the first stone of so great and valuable a work. In the name of the Provincial Grand Lodge over which I have the honour to preside,—and, as I will venture to say, in the name of every other Lodge in Scotland,—I beg to express the pleasure our coming amongst you affords us at all times, the pleasure it would yield us to come again, and more especially, if it were for the purpose of laying the extended corner-stone of the intended harbour of refuge at Dunbar—(loud cheers)—harmonizing as does the art we profess, and the principles of the Order to which we belong, with the feelings of charity, benevolence, and good will, and good fellowship to all mankind—(cheers). One only regret occurred to my mind amidst the transactions of this day; it occurred to me on the platform, and it was brought back to my mind with a torrent of regret during the observations addressed to you by my venerable friend in the chair—the regret that we have not Provost Middlemass amongst the members of our Order—(applause). I can assure my venerable friend, however, that this is easily remedied—(laughter)—that it is ‘free and easy’—(laughter)—that it is ‘never too late to learn’—(cheers and laughter;)—and as for the ‘vivid and fiery inspiration’ to which my venerable friend so enthusiastically refers, as belonging to Masonry—the red-hot poker,” exclaimed his lordship, “will put it into him in a crack!—(deafening cheers). To be serious, for a moment,” continued his lordship, “and if I may refer to my own feelings, for the honour you have personally done me, I return thanks very sincerely, and that not with any flourish of exaggeration; for, connected with it as I am, both by birth and heritage, I belong to the county—(hear, hear)—and have become every year, at each stage of my life, by some new step more closely connected with its interests—(loud cheers;)—and I can assure you, that it is not easy to over-estimate the extent of my gratifications at having the honour to be associated by name, and officially, with the undertaking begun this day—(immense applause). I appreciate most highly, and set a high value upon meetings such as this, where individuals of every name, and from every district, of every difference of opinion, and of every shade of political feeling, meet upon neutral ground, and join together to effect one common and valued object—(cheers). The influence of such meetings will subsist long after the elements that composed it are scattered asunder. I please myself with the belief that, although amid the heat of politics, the strife of party animosities must needs have arisen and arise among us; although amidst the mere things of ambition, and the jostle of interests in our passage through life, some estrangements and bitterness must be created, yet the meeting of this day will have tended, in some degree, to remove or alleviate them. I am willing to please myself with the belief that, when hereafter we look back to the common work of good in which we have united to-day, every one of us will be conscious that he has left behind him some of the animosities—some of the bitterness—some of the estrangements or discontents of his life, buried deep, drowned at the bottom of the new

harbour of Dunbar." The noble lord sat down amidst tremendous cheers.

CHAIRMAN—"The brave peers of Britain, pillars of the state."

The EARL OF DALHOUSIE again rose and said, "My friend, the Provost, is like his own battery on the Castle Hill—double-shotted: for I had no sooner done, than I find myself called upon to obtrude myself a second time upon your attention, by the toast he has just given, simply because there is no other peer present. I wish to avoid, in the present meeting, every thing which by any chance may be calculated to call forth any expression of difference in opinion. I will, therefore, only say that I sincerely trust the peers of Britain, and of parliament, may always do their duty—whatever that duty may be—to God and their country, as private gentlemen and as public men"—(loud cheers).

Baillie FRANGE gave "The Fishery Board," and coupled with it the health of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, the secretary, whose well-known ability required no eulogium"—(cheers).

CHAIRMAN—"Mr. Balfour, of Whittinghame—(cheers). The town of Dunbar is greatly obliged to him. He has furnished us with the sinews of war—(cheers). I trust he will continue to do so until we don't require any more of his aid"—(applause).

J. M. BALFOUR, Esq., M.P., returned thanks in the name of his father.

The CHAIRMAN then gave successively, "The Earl of Lauderdale," "The Duke of Roxburgh," "The Marquis of Tweedale," and "Sir George Warrender;" the latter was present, and appeared greatly affected. He returned thanks in a very feeling address.

CHAIRMAN.—"I crave a bumper. The toast I am going to propose is one I am sure you will all receive with much pleasure, particularly as it is the health of a lady. I shall not attempt in feeble language to raise your expectations, or anticipate any praise due to her. Her name alone will speak volumes. It is the Countess of Dalhousie—(cheers). I am sure it will awake your minds like the flash of a delightful ruby; and you all know that King Solomon, who had great experience, said that a good wife was worth many rubies—(great cheering). I drink therefore to the Countess of Dalhousie."

The EARL OF DALHOUSIE rose and said—"Before discharging the duty your kindness has devolved on me, permit me to ask of you to fill a bumper—a bumper to the brim—a Masonic bumper, such as are Masons, and a bumper without daylight those that are not. Before I call upon you, however, to drink it, permit me to return thanks in the very deepest and most sincere manner for drinking the health of the Lady Dalhousie. Lady Dalhousie, gentlemen, is a very unobtrusive and unpretending person—(applause)—and I am sure would be overwhelmed by the illustration of rubies associated with her health by my friend the Provost. But, although the rubies may be an illustration of too great richness, I am not afraid to say that the value of my wife to me, and to my heart, is far indeed beyond the price of them all—(great applause.) Gentlemen, I should apologise for occupying so much of your attention—(no, no!)—you have had a dose of me to-day—(no, no, no!) One toast, however, I must do myself the pleasure to propose to this company, not only because it is a pleasure, but as a mark of respect to this company from the position I have the honour to hold on the right hand of the Provost—a toast which I am sure you will all receive with cordiality and enthusiasm, for it is the health of Provost

Middlemass, of Dunbar. If we have been assisting to commence a work of deep interest and importance to-day ; if it has been commenced with the best auguries for the future, all this has been owing to the energies of Provost Middlemass ; for to his exertions we must mainly attribute the successful issue at which this project has arrived. And, gentlemen, I take leave to congratulate him, to congratulate you all again. I congratulate my venerable friend ; for I am sure that one such day as this, in the autumn of his life, will more than repay all the heat and toil of its summer, while it will tend hereafter more and more to lighten and gild the winter of his decline. I feel confident that this, like every other good work, will bring its own reward with it ; and that there are some here who will live to see the important work we have begun to-day followed by other new improvements ; and the town and harbour of Dunbar, in its prosperity and in its trade, rising to higher prominence and richer importance among the ports and burghs of the kingdom." The noble lord concluded by proposing "the health of Provost Middlemass," with all the honours, requesting the company to take the time from him, and keep it with him ; which was done, and the toast was drunk and applauded with admirable effect.

Air, "Some say the deil's dead, and buried in Kirkaldy."

PROVOST MIDDLEMASS.—"I feel very grateful for the honour you have done me ; and indeed have no language adequate to meet such a demonstration of your regard. I certainly feel my breast full of grateful emotion which I cannot express ; and I can only therefore pour out this bumper as a libation with my warmest wishes for your welfare. Greatly as I am sensible of your lordship's approbation, I must attribute it all to the perseverance of a committee of great ability, who labouring indefatigably day and night, assisted me in every shape ; and to them I am at this moment indebted for the forwardness of the business. But however much indebted to them, I beg at the same time to thank you for the kindness done to me at this moment."

Air, "Speed the plough."

CHAIRMAN.—"Gentlemen, I beg leave to propose the health of the members for the county and burghs with three times three"—(cheers).

The toast was acknowledged by J. M. BALFOUR, Esq., M.P.

Bailie AITCHISON proposed the health of the great Hiram of the undertaking, "Mr. Lyon," who was seated near him. Might he be enabled to execute the works with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers ; he wished him good weather, moderate tides, and a penny won—(cheers).

Mr. LYON returned thanks.

CHAIRMAN.—"The Sheriff of the County and his Staff!—may our courts of law ever prove unadulterated streams of public justice."

Mr. SHERIFF RIDDLE, in the name of the sheriff, and his staff too—(a laugh)—returned thanks.

Sir GEORGE WARRENDER proposed, "Success to Victoria Harbour."—(Immense applause).

Bailie HUME proposed "the health of Mr. Mitchell, the engineer of the Fishery Board."

Mr. SAVERS gave "the health of Mr. Alexander McNeill, and prosperity to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway."

Mr. McNEILL returned thanks in a most eloquent address.

The health of Dr. SAVERS was next proposed, and acknowledged.

CHAIRMAN.—“Gentlemen! I crave a bumper over all. ‘The fair ladies that are now, I dare say, tripping it on the light fantastic toe in the ball-room—a happy evening to them!”—(loud cheers). After which the Provost vacated the chair, and the company separated.

The Stewards deserve the greatest praise for their exertions in producing an excellent and orderly entertainment.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The ball in the assembly-rooms was most numerous and fashionably attended in the evening by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen, comprising the *élite* of the county of East Lothian. Amongst the company we noticed the Earl and Countess of Haddington, the Countess of Dalhousie, the Lady Eleanor and Miss Charlotte Balfour, Mrs. and Misses Hunter, of Thurston, Miss Gibson Carmichael, Mrs. Middlemass, the lady of the respected Provost, Mrs. and Miss Davidson of Haddington, Mrs. Henry M. Davidson, James Maitland Balfour, Esq., *M.P.*, Mr. Charles Balfour, Sir George Warrender, bart., of Lochend, Sir David Kinloch, bart., of Gilmerton, Gen. Carfrae of Bowerhouses, Capt. Hay of Belton, Major Anderson, Messrs. Gibson, Carmichael, Alex. McNeill, Esq., Simon Sawers, Esq. of Newhouse, Dr. John Sawers, *H.E.I.C.S.*, C. L. Sawers, Esq., Robert Middlemass, Esq. of West Barns, J. Porter, Esq., solicitor, London, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson (Spain), Miss Laig of West Reston, W. H. Ritchie, Esq., and the Misses Ritchie, H. M. Davidson, Esq., C. H. Davidson, and F. Davidson, Esqrs., G. Bell, Esq., Dunse, Lieut. Shaw, *R.N.*, Mr. Moore, Fishwick, and Mr. Thompson, Mindrim.

Bailie Hume and Councillors Middlemass and Dudgeon were the sub-committee of management for the ball, to whose admirable tact no small proportion of its brilliancy is attributable.

The ball was opened by Provost Middlemass, with the Lady Eleanor Balfour; and dancing was kept up with unabated spirit till an advanced hour in the morning. A more spirited and agreeable assembly we have indeed seldom witnessed.

Supper and refreshments were served up in an adjoining room, and partaken of throughout the evening by parties from the ball-room.

The whole proceedings and rejoicings passed off with delightful *éclat*; and we are convinced that the day of laying the foundation-stone of Victoria Harbour will be long and pleasantly remembered in Dunbar, and referred to as an incitement to advance in the race of improvement which must thence take its date.

The Magistrates and Town Council have voted the freedom of the burgh to the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, &c., in commemoration, as stated in the burgess ticket, of the very solemn and efficient manner in which he performed his duties as Provincial Grand Master Mason of the province of Haddingtonshire, in lately laying the foundation-stone of the Victoria Harbour at that burgh, as well as of the high esteem in which he is held by the Corporation and community of the burgh.

CUPAR, Sept. 28.—The foundation-stone of the new jail was laid on Thursday last, with Masonic honours, by J. Whyte Melville, Esq., the R.W.P.G.M. of Fife, assisted by several members of the Grand Lodge, and deputations from the following Lodges of the province:—St, John’s,

Cupar; St. Regulus', Cupar; Thane of Fife, Cupar; St. Andrew's, St. Andrews; St. John's, Kirkcaldy; St. Cyr's and King Robert de Bruce, Auchtermuchty; St. John's, Ceres; St. John's, Falkland; Elgin, Leven; Lindores, Newburgh; ———, Dunbar. Among the members of the Grand Lodge who attended were, Sir John Ogilvie, and W. A. Laurie, Esq. (the secretary.) Previous to the commencement of the ceremony, a Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the County Hall, at which J. Whyte Melville, Esq., was installed in his office with the usual ceremonies by James Carstairs, Esq., R.W.M. of St. John's Lodge, Cupar. After his installation, the P.G.M. named C. Halkett Craigie, Esq., of Lahill, and George Makgill, Esq. of Kemback, as Provincial Wardens, and Dr. Anderson of Newburgh, as Chaplain. The procession, composed of the above-mentioned Lodges, and of the provost and magistrates of Cupar, and Sheriff Jameson, proceeded to the site of the jail, accompanied by a band of music and a large body of spectators. The stone was laid with the usual ceremonies by the Provincial Grand Master, assisted by his Office-bearers, previous to which an appropriate and impressive prayer was offered up by the Rev. Dr. Anderson of Newburgh, Chaplain to the Provincial Grand Lodge. The ceremony concluded by three cheers for the successful completion of the building. The procession then returned in the same order to the County Hall, when the Grand Lodge was closed.

ABOYNE, Sept.—The Brethren of the Charleston of Aboyne Lodge of Freemasons were highly honoured and gratified by the presence of their R.W.M. the Earl of Aboyne, and Lord J. F. Gordon, H.M., who gave the society a splendid ball, on Friday the 16th ult., when a numerous assemblage of members, with their fair partners, received a treat such as they have not enjoyed for years; but it is hoped that, by the lively interest which their lordships take in the welfare of the society, many a merry meeting of the kind will take place under their auspices. It is almost needless to add that many glasses were drained to appropriate toasts; and the merry dance was kept up to a late hour in the morning. Substantial refreshments were furnished in Mr. Biss's best style, and the music by Mr. Fettes gave great satisfaction.

TRINITY LODGE OF ELGIN, Nov. 30. The members met in their assembly rooms here, to celebrate the anniversary of St. Andrew, and to transact the ordinary business; and after the Lodge was opened in due style, they proceeded to the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year, when the following were unanimously elected: Bros. Patrick Cameron, sheriff-substitute of Elginshire, R.W. Master; J. Johnston, Newmill, Depute Master; John Allan, corn-merchant, Senior Warden; James Mellis, writer, Junior Warden; Alex. Brown, Treasurer; Robt. Bain, Secretary; the Rev. Alexander Walker, minister of Urquhart, Chaplain; Wm. Innes, Capt. Peter Falconer, James Petrie, Alexander Forteach, John Lawson, Managers; John G. Brown, Alexander Cooper, Stewards or Deacons; James Grant, of Prospect Lodge, Wm. Jenkins, of Strowan Grove, Key-keepers; Robert Munro, Tyler.

The collection of quarter pennies then took place, and the Treasurer gave such a flattering account of the finances of the Lodge, that the members were delighted at the prospect of being soon able to add to the ornaments and conveniences of their rooms, especially of the apartment appropriated for the reception of the ladies.

Business being over, the Brethren were summoned to the dining-room, when they sat down at five o'clock to banquet. The R.W. Master officiated as chairman, supported on the right by R. Wharton Duff, Esq., of Orton; and on the left by Major Houston College. The Senior Warden acted as croupier. The evening was spent in the most harmonious and kindly manner; several excellent songs were sung, and the various toasts given were accompanied by appropriate airs, played in masterly style by the band, whose performances, especially of reels and strathspeys, gave the greatest delight. At eight o'clock, the Brethren marched as usual in Masonic array, preceded by their Tyler and Stewards, the Office-bearers being all invested with the insignia of the Craft. Dancing then commenced, and was carried on with unabated spirit till twelve o'clock, when the opening of the great folding-doors announced that supper was laid, to which all repaired, and partook of the plentiful refreshments provided for them. The Master again presided, and the various toasts which he gave were most cordially received, particularly that of the ladies, which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Several songs were sung, and the company then returned to the ball-room, where dancing was resumed, and carried on with uninterrupted animation and glee, until half-past two o'clock, when all parted highly gratified with the mirth, Masonry, and harmony of the festival, and the brilliant gaiety of the ball-room, which was adorned with a galaxy of grace and beauty.

BANFF—ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—The Brethren met for the election of Office-bearers, when the following was the result:—Earl of Fife, Honorary Grand Master; George Smith, R.W. Master; T. H. Richardson, Depute Master; James Duff, Senior Warden; W. J. Whyte, Junior Warden; Francis Coutts, Senior Deacon; James Davidson, Junior Deacon; James Joiner, Senior Steward; David Henry, Junior Steward; William Grant, Treasurer; William Barclay, Secretary; Rev. James Cruickshank, Chaplain; Mrs. Gray, Lady Patroness; Charles White, Tyler. After settling the annual business, they sat down to dinner at five o'clock, Mr. Smith, R.W. Master, in the chair, under whose auspices the evening was spent in true Masonic harmony.

DUMFRIES, Nov. 30—ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—The following Brethren were duly elected Office-bearers of St. Michael's Lodge for the ensuing year, viz.:—Robert Bell, R.W.M.; David Armstrong, R.W.P.M.; Thomas Crichton, R.W.D.M.; Charles Baird, W.S.W.; R. D. McLellan, W.J.W.; David Johnstone, Chaplain; George Thomson, Treasurer; Thomas F. Smith, Secretary; J. H. Bryden, S.D.; Wm. Potter, J.D.; Thomas Thorburn and Charles McMin, Stewards.

ABERDEEN—SAINT PETER'S ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.—The Companions of this ancient order held their annual meeting on the evening of St. Andrew's-day, being the 30th Nov., in the Hall, 8, Adelphi, when the several Companions were unanimously elected to fill the various offices for the ensuing year; Mr. John Allan, Most Excellent Grand Principal Z.

IRELAND.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A BELFAST MASON.—Not having been furnished with the names of the Board of General Purposes, we cannot comply with the request.

AN OLD MASON.—The correspondence relating to a "Fix" is altogether declined.

M. T. C. D.—We are obliged by the suggestion. The parody is sufficient.

"To that man's share, such glaring errors fall,
Look in his face, and you remember all."

HIBERNICUS must be in error in supposing that the G. M. of England wrote to the G. M. of Ireland on the subject of a certain appointment. If any one wrote, it might have been the G. S. Certainly, the circumstance altogether is curious.

DUBLIN.—Bro. George Hoyte, who has succeeded Bro. W. White as Deputy Grand Master, possesses the confidence of the Irish fraternity. The recent changes in our executive have considerable promise, and tend to the developement of a more stable arrangement of public business. Although we have it not altogether in our power to rival our elder sister, the Grand Lodge of England, we can emulate what is good in that body; and by the gradual approach to a more enlarged operation of public discipline and practice, in the course of time we may hope to remove all those impediments by which we have been retarded. In the judicious attempt to reconcile many to the change, caution is required, in order that a sound intelligence may herald a merited freedom. By legislating for the many and not for a class, we may proceed both happily and successfully. Our representative system with the Grand Lodges abroad has effected much in the way of kind and amicable relations. The establishment of a Board of General Purposes will, by the admission of Brethren well-informed and well-disposed to the duties of public business, relieve the Grand Lodge from many debatable subjects; and, provided a due guard be kept—so that the vital interests of the Craft are maintained and protected—we see no objection to such Board. The appointment of the new Grand Treasurer promises well; he will work at his task, and doubtless prove a good accountant. Our veteran Deputy Grand Secretary, Bro. Fowler, required able assistance; and we trust, having found it, he will be enabled to continue his own useful labours without personal inconvenience.

DUBLIN—COLLEGE OF PHILOSOPHIC MASONS, *Nov. 10.*—A meeting of this order was held.

The secession of a member of 208, Nenagh, from the order, by the influence of his spiritual director, has caused much surprise, not only in the province, but in Ireland generally.

Nov. 14.—A very elegant entertainment was given at the Royal Masonic Lodge-rooms, College-green, by the Royal Albert Lodge, No. 100, to William White, Esq., late Deputy Grand Master, on the occasion of his retirement from that high official situation, when an address

was presented to him signed by Thomas Whistler, W.M.; Henry W. Talbot, S.W.; H. McCermick, J.W.; Charles S. Murphy, P.M. and Sec.; to which Bro. White replied in a very affecting address.

Dec. 7.—The Brotherhood of Lodge 245 gave their annual ball at their rooms, No. 39, French-street, on Wednesday evening. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Dancing commenced shortly after ten o'clock, and was kept up spiritedly until an advanced hour next morning. The arrangements were most judiciously made, and reflect much credit on the stewards, who were particularly attentive to the visitors. The refreshments were abundant; the viands of the best description, and the wines of the richest quality. The rooms were tastefully decorated with the badges of the order, which tended much to enhance the brilliancy of the scene. The night passed over in the most satisfactory manner, and nothing occurred, even of the most trivial kind, to mar the festivities.

NAAS, Nov.—The Masonic Lodge-room was hung with black on Wednesday, as a mark of respect to the memory of their respected Master, Captain Madden, who died lately at Berne.

NORTH MUNSTER.

NENAGH, (No. 208.) Sept. 19.—A meeting of the Brethren of this Lodge was held at Brundley's on Monday last, for the purpose of initiation. The R.W. P.G.M., Michael Furnell, Esq., honored the Craft by his presence, and was highly pleased with the working of this comparatively young Lodge; and on the occasion of his health being drunk after dinner, expressed himself in strong terms of approval of the regularity of its system.

Nov.—The W.M., Bro. James Dempster, delivered a very elaborate, chaste and effective address, for which we regret we have not space. The occasion was in consequence of the secession of a younger Brother from this highly respectable Lodge, on the plea that such was made a *sine qua non* by his spiritual director. The Prov. G. M., Bro. Furnell, and many visiting Brethren were present, who highly approved of the address, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

LIMERICK—ORPHAN SOCIETY.—The thanks of the Committee were unanimously voted to M. Furnell, Esq., for his very kind letter and a donation, as premiums, for the most deserving orphans, of valuable books, placed at his disposal by Bro. F. B. Ribbans.

LONGE No. 13.—The thanks of this Lodge were voted unanimously to Bro. Ribbans, "for his estimable and benevolent donation of books for the Masonic Orphan Institution." The Lodge have since unanimously voted their subscription in aid of "The Masonic Offering to the Rev. Dr. Oliver."

The Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Furnell, continues his unceasing exertions to promote the cause of Freemasonry.

Nov. 30.—A highly respectable and crowded meeting took place at the Freemasons' Hall, being quarterly day of the North Munster Provincial Grand Lodge; and we congratulate the R.W. P.G.M. on the proud array under his banner, of a body devoted to universal benevolence and brotherly love. We are authorised to state that the representatives of every Lodge of the district pledged themselves individually and collectively to countenance, aid and support the Ancient Union Lodge, No. 13, in carrying out their annual ball at the next assizes, in aid of the Masonic Orphan Institution.

FOREIGN.

GRENADA—CALEDONIA LODGE, No. 324.—On the 15th of July, at a Convocation of Emergency, Messrs. James M'Alpine and Hugh M'Kinnon, two worthy members of our community, were initiated into the mysteries of Masonry, and were firmly noosed in the "mystic tie;" and on Monday evening last, at a similar convocation, Charles Rochard, Esq., solicitor, &c., of the island of Trinidad, was also initiated into the mysteries of Masonry.

Aug. 8.—The Brethren of the Caledonia Lodge met, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of bestowing the secrets of the sublime degree of Master Mason on Bros. John Guthrie and Charles Rochard. The Prov. Grand Master was present, and among the other visitors, was Bro. Joseph Garraway, of the Albion Lodge, Barbadoes.

After the business of the Lodge was concluded, the Brethren retired to a sumptuous and elegant banquet, at which the Prov. Grand Master presided with much ability. The conviviality of the meeting was kept up until "high twelve," when the Junior Warden's toast was proposed and drunk, and the meeting separated with every feeling of brotherly love and affection.

August 13.—This forenoon, the remains of the late John Ahmuty, Esq., barrister of the Inner Temple, were removed from a vault on the premises of the Hon. W. Stephenson, where they had lain for a space of nearly fifty-six years, in a leaden coffin, to the burial-ground of St. Andrew's Kirk. A few of the most respectable gentlemen in the immediate neighbourhood were present at the interment. The removal of the remains of this gentleman, was by the earnest desire of an affectionate daughter of the deceased, now living in England, communicated by letter to the Hon. William Stephenson.

"Our general proceedings are satisfactory. The tidings of the 'Oliver Offering' has been very favorably received, and we hope to add our mite to the general expression of gratitude to the distinguished Brother whose virtues and services it is intended to commemorate."

JAMAICA—KINGSTON.—"We have received intimation that a Testimonial to Dr. Oliver is on the tapis, and rely on the Masters of Lodges to exert their proper influence in making a list of subscriptions worthy of the gratitude felt by the Jamaica Brethren towards one so justly termed the 'Historian of the Craft.' Our general Masonic matters are much in *statu quo*."

CANADA.—The Craft in Canada west, have re-organized themselves, and there is a bestirring of the workmen. Many years have passed since any Prov. Grand Master has presided. Dr. Zibla M. Phillips, however, as P.P.D.G.M., has been zealous, and has granted a few dispensations; also a charter for a new Chapter; and it is hoped that an Encampment will shortly be convened.

A Chapter was held at Kingston on the 26th February; and on the 24th of the same month a Grand Masonic Convention, Bro. Z. Phillips in the chair, when after a very animated discussion, it was ultimately resolved unanimously, that a petition be forwarded to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M., soliciting the appointment of a Provincial Grand Master.*

* What attention has been paid to this petition? Ed.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—*Laying the Foundation Stone of St. James's Church, Vaudreuil.*—The Masons of St. George's Lodge at St. Andrews having been invited to attend for the purpose, assembled at Carillon early in the morning, and were taken down the river in the Ottawa steamer by Captain Robins, who landed them, and as many others as chose to accompany them, at Mr. Schneider's wharf, where they were met by the Oldfield steamer, with the Rev. Dr. Bethune, and others from town.

On landing, they were met by F. de les Dernier, Esq., the Rev. James Pike, Mr. Schneider and others, who had provided carriages for their conveyance, about a couple of miles up the river, to the school-house, where nearly the whole of the parishioners—men, women, and children, were collected. From this place the procession moved to the site of the church, through a beautiful lane overhung with fruit-trees, &c., more like a gentleman's park than a public highway.

As the procession moved off, the *Te Deum* was recited by the Rev. Joseph Abbott, of Grenville, the clergy and people responding; the rest of the distance was occupied by the reading of appropriate Psalms, viz., the 24th, 34th, 122d, 127th, and 132d. On arriving at the foot of the platform, the two lines of the procession opened, for the purpose of reversing its order, and as the Masonic body advanced to the front, the 133d Psalm was read.

After the preliminary arrangements, the Rev. James Pike, incumbent, opened the ceremony with an appropriate and excellent address.

Dr. BETHUNE, in reply, expressed his thanks for the high honour conferred upon him, in selecting him for the very agreeable duty of laying the corner-stone of this building, to be dedicated to the service of God. He considered it a privilege to be afforded the opportunity of contributing, in his humble measure, to the erection of an edifice which is always conspicuous, and, to his mind, the most beautiful picture in the landscape of all Christian countries. It was true that God himself had declared that "He dwelleth not in temples made with hands," because by His attribute of omnipresence He fills all space at the same moment of time. He concluded a most delightful address with an extract from the prayers in the service for the Consecration of Churches.

After the prayer, the bottle containing the inscription and coins of the present reign was handed to Dr. Bethune, who deposited them in the cavity made for the purpose; when the stone was lowered to its place, and adjusted by him in all due formality, with square, level, and plumb rule, and other insignia of their ancient and honourable craft. After the corn, wine, and oil had been poured upon the stone, with the usual Masonic prayers, a prayer was offered by the Rev. James Pyke.

The 190th Psalm was then sung by the choir—indeed, it may be said by the whole assembled multitude. After which the Hon. R. Harwood, in a neat and appropriate speech, returned thanks to the Freemasons for their attendance. The Rev. Dr. Bethune then pronounced the blessing. The procession having re-formed, returned in the same order to the school-house, when the meeting dispersed. And so ended this imposing and truly gratifying ceremony; not so, however, the reflections such occasions naturally give rise to.

The site of the church, on a high and prominent point of land jutting out into the lake, with a steep descent covered with brushwood down to

the water's edge,—immediately in front of the residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke, and the pretty cottage of Captain Robins,—is the most beautiful and picturesque which can possibly be imagined, commanding as it does a most complete view of the whole lake above and below, together with the Two Mountains from which the lake takes its name. At the foot of one of these is the town in miniature called the Indian village, which, with its glittering spire, standing out in high relief against the dark green forest behind it, forms an interesting object in the landscape. The approach to the church is through wooded lanes, dotted with ornamental cottages embossed in thick orchards, whose ripening fruit in rich clusters were on the present occasion glistening in the variegated rays of the setting sun.

After the ceremony of the day was over, the Freemasons returned to Schneider's hotel, where the Committee had provided a sumptuous repast, after partaking of which they returned to their respective homes, truly gratified with the events in which they had been invited to participate that day.

Let us pray that the work thus happily begun may soon, through the Divine blessing, be fully completed; and that the word of God proclaimed within its walls, may be to many "*The power of God unto salvation.*"

SYDNEY, April 12.—*The Statue of General Bourke.*—The ceremonial and rejoicings upon the occasion of raising the statue to the memory of Sir Richard Bourke, late governor of this colony, were highly interesting. The following Lodges attended upon the occasion:—

The Australian Social Lodge.—No. 260 on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The Royal Arch Chapter.—No. 260, attached to the Australian Social Lodge, on the registry of the Grand Chapter of Ireland.

The Leinster Marine Lodge of Australia.—No. 266 on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The Lodge of Australia.—No. 548 (late No. 820), of the United Grand Lodge of England.

The Parramatta Lodge.—No. 668, under the registry of the United Grand Lodge of England.

The Windsor Lodge.—No. and registry unknown.

Each of the above were preceded by their respective banners, and their Office-bearers carrying the regalia of each Lodge, and the whole of the members were dressed in the uniform of their respective Lodges.

The Members of the Committee, who had superintended the erection of the statue, also attended; and the Attorney-General (R. Therry, Esq.) as Secretary to the Committee, delivered an address, from which we extract the following:—

"May it please your Excellency:—Sir, on behalf of the subscribers, I am requested to convey to your Excellency the assurance of our thankful acknowledgments for your attendance on the completion and exhibition of this,—the first statue which public gratitude has raised on these shores, in honour of a great and distinguished benefactor. It is the statue of one, whose ambition lay in a desire to confer large and permanent benefits on New South Wales; of one who spared no study to understand her true interests, and no zeal to promote them; and of one who succeeded in impressing upon the memory and affections of the

people over whom he presided, the conviction that a love of just and equal laws, and the impartial protection and advancement of all classes of the community, were the ruling principles which guided and governed his wise and beneficent administration. The inscription on this pedestal details the result of these principles, in public services of important and enduring utility.

“ It was the constant and anxious desire of Sir R. Bourke to light up the lamp of knowledge in the cottage of every peasant, and on the stall of every mechanic; and he proclaimed to every emigrant who touched those shores, that—freedom to worship God according to conscience is, in New South Wales, the established and enlightened law of the land.

“ Sir R. Bourke was a near relative and a favourite pupil of the great Edmund Burke;—that, in early life, he was long an inmate of the home of that illustrious man, and that from that source, as from a rich fountain, he imbibed information and knowledge, and varied wisdom. By profession a soldier, he soon engaged in the active service of his country. The honourable scar in front, which the genius of the artist (whose high reputation this noble work cannot but enhance) has with fidelity preserved in the statue, attests that he was not less ‘ brave in the battle ’ than in council—he was prudent, serene, and firm.”

The Governor likewise delivered a long eulogy upon his merits.

The account from which the above is taken is very lengthy; and, with one exception, appears to have omitted nothing which could be of interest. That exception is, however, an important one; it is the name of Mr. Bayly, *R. A.*, the sculptor to whom the Committee entrusted this grand work of art, and which we had the proud satisfaction of seeing before it quitted this country. It is equal to all the other efforts of this great master, and must add to his fame in the country to which it is now an ornament.

There is, by-the-bye, another little incident which may be here added to increase the interest of the reader, and direct his feelings of approval towards the Committee in Sydney entrusted with the subscription. When Mr. Bayly undertook the commission, he obtained the consent of government to ship the statue to Sydney free of freight, &c. When the work was completed, however, the talented artist found that this piece of liberality was no longer available, the government having discontinued to send ships upon its own account to that part of the world; consequently, he had to endure the expense, which was nearly two hundred pounds. Upon this fact reaching the ears of the Committee, the members of it, with a promptitude that does them honour, raised the amount, and by the earliest conveyance Mr. Bayly was reimbursed for an outlay which he had not for a moment hesitated to incur.

AMERICA, (UNITED STATES).

WE have, now in active circulation, three Masonic periodicals; and, although neither of them is conducted with the same independent spirit as the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, still they are not without their value, and will probably improve.

THE MASONIC REGISTER is a weekly sheet, in a quarto form, published at Albany, in the state of New York, by Bro. Hoffland, and contains many valuable Masonic addresses by Brethren of consideration in the Craft; but this publication does not contain so much original information as it might readily obtain.

THE MASONIC JOURNAL, a monthly Svo. pamphlet, printed at Augusta, Georgia, displays some talent, and occasional originality.

THE FREEMASONS' MONTHLY REVIEW, published at Boston, would be entitled to general approbation, if it would only acknowledge the source from whence it is enabled to derive so much valuable information. We opine that the editor of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* must be aware that his labours are duly appreciated by his brother editor at Boston; and his reward will be found in the interest created by the republication of much valuable information.

There is also a little "dollar-a-year" Masonic paper published in Kentucky, of some merit.

Our German correspondence displays a subservience to certain Masonic authorities in England, not very creditable to Masonic principle. We have received papers in which some recent transactions are alluded to in a very improper manner; and the direction to make the version (so contrary to truth) as public as possible, is disgraceful equally to the directors and the directed.

The maker of the rod may be reminded of a homely adage.

Bro. Nahum Capen has retired from the Grand Secretaryship of Boston, and has been succeeded by Bro. Winslow Lewis, junior, *M.D.*, whose urbanity and social kindness endear him to the Fraternity. Would friends only but jog his memory when their letters remain unanswered, we are sure he would take the reproof kindly—and what excellent letters he can write!

THE CELEBRATION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CROTON WATER INTO NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A proud day this for New York—the proudest that its inhabitants have seen since the discovery of this part of the world by Sir Henrick Hudson, or, as we believe, since the fast-anchored isle of Manhallan emerged from the general deluge. Enthusiasm was at its height. The celebration of this event commenced at day-light, with the roar of one hundred cannons, and all the fountains in the city at the moment sent forth the limpid streams of the CROTON! Bells from one hundred steeples pealed their merry ringing; and half a million souls rose from slumber, and dressed for the gala and the jubilee.

Many a scene, in as many places, partook of enchantment; and the rays of the sun, reflected from the sparkling waters of fountains, covered them with a beautiful rainbow.

Here might be seen a gorgeous coloured lady, surrounded by pale but beautiful dainsels, not unlike a Queen of Sheba amid her Georgian slaves;

—there, a tide of the bold, the brave, the useful, the philanthropic, and the scientific, rolled on to the immediate scene of action. The glorious day closed with a grand ball at Washington Hall; the whole proceedings were conducted and concluded without a single accident.

About ten at night the rain descended in torrents, and the streets were deserted, forming a striking contrast to the scenes of day-light.

We shall not attempt to describe the procession, which embraced all classes of citizens, civic authorities, consular bodies, societies, clergy, military and naval officers, members of the senate, the bar, and learned faculties. The bible carried in the procession, was the identical one on which the immortal Washington was sworn into office as president of the United States, and

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY present, consisted of the Naval, Montgomery, Mechanics, Mount Messiah, Adelpia, Washington, Abraham and German Lodges, Ancient Chapter No. 1, members of the Grand Lodge of new York and of North Carolina.

TENNESSEE.—The M.W. G.M. Bro. Wilkins Tanehil, when he convened the Grand Lodge, addressed them very impressively on the importance of executive communications, and adverted to the want of uniformity in conferring degrees, pointing out the best mode of repairing the error. In the lectures, also, he had found similar errors. He referred his Brethren to the proceedings of the Washington convention, and directed them to consider the propriety of providing their Grand Lecturers—one to be appointed by each grand division of the states.

Bro. Tanehil advocated the establishment of a permanent charity-fund, on a well-founded system; he also entered on the question of expulsion—whether a sentence in the higher degrees affected the same Brother in the lower, or blue order, and *vice versa*;—there being great difference of opinion. Bro. Tanehil's address was logical and convincing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—GRAND LODGE, June 7.—The attendance was numerous, and the communications interesting and important. The M.W.G.M., Bro. Robert Smith, addressed the Brethren, in a very animated and eloquent manner, on the result of the Washington Convention; and dwelt with peculiar force on uniformity of practice, as the essential bond of union between the American and European Fraternity. A select committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions that were adopted.

OHIO, June 24.—Comp. John A. Bryan addressed the Fraternity on the moral and social character of Masonry; eloquent throughout, this address was chastened by one of the sweetest descriptions of a “mother's love” ever delivered.

An address by the Rev. Bro. Redman, on the importance of Freemasonry, its objects, and consequences, has seldom been surpassed. It occupied some hours in delivery, and was esteemed as a most masterly production.

MARYLAND—GRAND LODGE, May 16.—Various subjects were entertained, especially on the power of suspension in the case of default of dues. Bro. Charles Gillman was elected M.W.G.M.

Dr. H. G. Grieves delivered a splendid oration on the installation of the W.M., Cumberland Lodge.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE, &c.

Latonia. A Freemasons' Quarterly Review. Leipzig.—We have reviewed this excellent periodical at some length in another department of this number.*

A Sermon. Preached at Portsmouth, on occasion of the Installation of Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart, *C.B.*, as Prov. Grand Master for Hants., on July 4, 1842, by the Rev. T. T. Haverfield, *B. D.*

Micah. vi. 8.—“He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?”

Few preachers reach—none surpass—Brother Haverfield in the choice of subject, or the delicacy of treating it. His language is always clear and emphatic, and his earnestness of delivery has a solemnity in it that fixes the hearer's attention, the piety of his discourses is of the purest faith. In the Sermon before us, Christianity is not contrasted with Masonry, but the latter is pleasingly made dependant on the former; this sentiment is, however, by no means prejudicial to the feelings of any sect whatever. The great Masonic attributes, *Justice* and *Mercy*, are thus beautifully alluded to: “Justice, in its mildest form, always retains a sternness of aspect and deportment; but Mercy either wins our hearts by her smiles, or softens them with her tears. * * * Mercy, again, is the voluntary offspring of a gentle heart: human laws may enforce Justice, but they cannot compel Mercy. Mercy, in short, is the dove which descends with the everlasting spirit on the soul; and while Justice commands us to live in peace with our neighbours, Mercy bids us cultivate their love, esteem, and friendship, and live with all men in the closest ties of brotherhood.” It is long since we heard a discourse from our excellent Brother; the present is one which, having read it (for we could not attend the provincial meeting), has renewed the warmest recollections of his fervency and zeal in “that holy scheme of religious faith and practice, whose author is God—whose founder is God's only Son.”

Address. Delivered before the Boston Encampment of Knights Templars. By Charles W. Moore. Moore and Levey, Boston, U.S.

A Committee appointed to tender the thanks of the Encampment to the talented author, and requesting a copy for the press, thus express themselves:—“While performing this agreeable duty, the Committee take the liberty of testifying their personal gratitude for the rich entertainment the Address afforded them, and of urging a compliance with the above request.”

We, in the “old country,” thank the Committee for asking, and the author for complying with the request, by which a copy has bent its way hitherward. We apologize to both parties for having so long neglected to notice this excellent address. We had read it with great delight, and lent it to a friend, who, being equally gratified, took the small liberty of gratifying others; but at length we regained our lost treasure.

Chivalry is regarded by our author as the distinguishing characteristic approach from barbarism and ignorance to civilization and knowledge; and he traces courtesy of manners, the point of honour, and attachment to truth, from the period when chivalry first dawned,—nor is he wrong.

* Vide page 389.

The different versions of various authors as to the origin of chivalry are given, with their several hypotheses. In A. D. 1025, a code of laws was drawn up by the Archbishop of Bourges, which was most chivalric in regard to women, whether married or unmarried; and the vow was administered "to speak the TRUTH, to succour the helpless and oppressed, and never to turn back from an enemy." Some remarks, of transcendent beauty, encompass the character of woman; and the anecdote of the Chevalier Bayard and the young lady to whom he gave a marriage portion, is aptly introduced. The early knighthood of Chivalry and Freemasonry are brought into argument; and the fable of Constantine, the origin of the Order of the Thistle, &c., are given with many interesting observations.

The Crusades afford fruitful fields to our author, who ranges through them with the earnestness of an enthusiast; not, however, unjustly. The Masonic Templar will be repaid by an examination into the subject, and the author may proudly claim, at least, to take equal rank with Dr. Burnes, whose elaborate work is more elegantly displayed, but not more truthfully written. The various orders of knighthood are graphically sketched, and their connection with Masonry explained. Speaking of the latter, our author thus writes:—"But amid all this wreck of empires, and this crush of magnificence and power, the march of the humble spirit of Freemasonry has been steady, onward and irresistible." May it ever continue so!

An Address. Delivered on the Centennial Anniversary of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, at Portsmouth, N. H., U. S., June 24, 1836. By C. W. Moore, G. Sec. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

There is the same chasteness of style in this as in the preceding Address. The subject is the History of Freemasonry in America; and a most valuable account has our author compiled. The very earlier records he quotes from Dr. Oliver, and other authorities, and commences with the year 1717 as the first period of Chartered Lodges.

The salutary effects of military Lodges on human character, in softening the asperities of war, and more especially as instanced in the Masonic character of Washington, are given with much force. Brother Moore follows Laurie and other commentators, and introduces the various controversial arguments of many sceptics; gives the names and characters of several eminent American Freemasons; and touches upon the late "abduction case" with undisturbed ease. Brother Moore's Address deserves a more extensive and careful research.

An Oration on the Origin, Design, and Duties of Freemasonry. Pronounced, in the City of Troy, U. S., 24th June, 1840, by the R. W. James Herring, G. S., New York.

It is refreshing to the Masonic aspirant to know that the time-honoured institution to which he has attached his mental allegiance, can not only encounter the fearful assay by which misguided opponents will test its principles, but that it can in all cases rise more resplendent from the trial. In America this has been especially proved, and the memory of Livingston, Franklin, Washington, and others, has been justified by those Brethren who, superior to faction, have honestly, fearlessly, and successfully, braved the storm of prejudice and fanaticism. Among the pre-eminent worthies of the Craft may be gratefully reckoned the estimable

author of this well-written Oration, delivered at a moment of peculiar interest, and with, no doubt, an impressive effect on the Fraternity. Brother Herring, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, is no drone in the hive, and we have read with equal delight and gratitude, some other effusions from his fruitful granary.

In the present Oration, he has commented "On the origin, design, and duties of Freemasonry" with his wonted diligence; but we anticipate that he will give us, at no distant period, a more extensive work, which will embrace the diffusive range of his gifted mind.

Brother Herring very properly observes, "Spots have been seen on the sun, and we have not been offended thereby, but have sought rather for the cause of the phenomenon; and if a Mason has sometimes broken the laws of his country, he should be taken as an example of the perversity of human nature." And again, "It is not the external, but the internal qualities of a man, which Masonry regards; therefore, be not satisfied with the privilege of wearing the external garb of Masonry, without the correspondence of an internal decoration." Some advice to *representatives* is given with peculiar admonition.

American Notes for General Circulation. In two volumes; by Chas. Dickens, Esq. Chapman and Hall.

Boz—the inimitable Boz—has been lionized in America. This was to be expected by all, and most of all, by himself; and in this respect no one has been disappointed: but as Mr. Dickens can only be compared to Boz—himself being his own parallel—we must, in candour, regret that the *American Notes* generally, will not compare with the *Pickwickian*, however they may exceed them in circulation, nor will the few instances of pathos and expression, approach either *Oliver Twist*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, or *Barnaby Rudge*. Perhaps we but express our meaning, when we say that, had any other author written these notes, and produced them as the genuine production of Charles Dickens, Esq., the public, who are as justly partial to, as they are justly proud of him, would immediately have voted the notes a forgery. Not that the *Notes* altogether want *interest*; the irresistibly touching sketch of poor Laura Bridgeman—deaf, dumb, blind, with scarcely any of the senses—is marked by the master-hand with all the sweetest touches that the finest sensibility can impart. The story, too, of the Irish Brothers, who toiled—cheerfully toiled, until they could raise money enough to bring over their old mother, and then—when the dear soul expressed her desire to return—toiled as cheerfully to send her back again to ould Ireland, reminds us of the better powers of Boz.

"He who begins well," says the Italian proverb, "has half finished his work." Now these notes do *not* begin well—they are *not* the best description of a *voyage* to America; and are, withal, too personal in their object, and this personalty continues throughout: it would seem as if the author was not himself—that he had undertaken some object without sufficient cause, like a painter who, having thought of a subject without sufficient impressment, sketched his outline accordingly, and, of course, filled it in without effect. It is true that character is ever at hand for the pen to record—from the back slums of New York to the president's levee; yet these lack the power of the graphic Boz to do justice to himself. How this happens, it is most difficult to conceive; it could not arise from any fear of the opinions of the citizens of the United States;

for, in many respects, he has not done *them* justice, as any one who has held intercourse with many estimable men, travelling on business or pleasure in this country must know; perhaps they may have been of the first sample,—if so, they were but a sample of a community of which we have seen but little in the *Notes*. We agree with the author in his denunciation of the filthy custom of incessantly squirting the saliva, impregnated with tobacco, on the carpets; and the advice to wipe even your purse, should it fall, is a home-thrust. Ridicule may effect a change, when abuse might fail. Other authors have created a propensity to visit the United States; we suspect Dickens will remove this, and are impressed with the notion that Boz has crossed the Atlantic for the first and last time. The little novelty he has given us, might have been done without the trouble of being sea-sick. We look in vain for that powerful examination into the polity and character of a mighty nation which we expected from Dickens, who appears to have been *fêted* into a palling sickness, and hence his morbid sensibility about the “iron muzzle,” which renders his concluding sentence not even intelligible.

Boz is all-powerful with the fourth estate of the realm, and we shall be voted out of fashion; but even a *prime minister* may now and then be at fault, and he should be made sensible of it. It does not follow that the mere vibration of the Zenith is a threatening of the Nadir.

The Miser's Daughter. In three volumes; by W. Harrison Ainsworth. Cunningham.

These pleasing volumes are a re-publication from the papers, under the same title as they have appeared in *Ainsworth's Magazine*. The story is admirably told, and the scenes abound in interest. It is an unexceptionable moral, and Ainsworth has dedicated it, in a few happy words, to his daughters, who, in the affectionate, dutiful, and lovely Hilda Scarve, will appreciate the generous and manly compliment their father has paid to the sex.

Surgical, Operative, and Mechanical Dentistry. By L. Charles de Laude. Whittaker.

This excellent digest of a branch of medical science that interests the popular world, is the substance of a series of lectures delivered by Mr. de Laude, and is briefly addressed to his pupils, in compliment to their zeal in pursuit of dental science. We believe the author to be by birth a Hollander; he is a member of many learned societies, and is evidently well versed in the theory and practice of his art. The work, although written with all the care and attention to professional etiquette that renders it a useful manual for the student and practitioner, is equally adapted for the perusal of the mother who may be desirous of tracing, from earliest dentition, those symptoms and circumstances that appeal forcibly to her notice, and enable her to comprehend how easily she may prevent serious and distressing consequences to her child. Mr. de Laude gives many invaluable recipes for disorders in the teeth and gums, and illustrates every section of his treatise with practical illustrations, which increase its value; and he especially differs with many who have preceded him, in one respect—that his information is very frankly imparted. Several plates are introduced, and the highly respectable list

of subscribers is an honorable testimony to the private, as well as professional reputation of the author.

A Popular History of British India, Commercial Intercourse with China and the Insular Possessions of England in the Eastern Seas. By W. Cooke Taylor, L.L.D., &c. Madden and Co.

This work is heralded as the avowed ancestor of a numerous posterity;—rather a bold declaration, but one which, on perusal, will appear not ill-founded. The advances in Oriental literature, aided by science, and supported by commercial enterprise, render frequent editions necessary to meet the wants of the vast community whose feelings and interests are engaged in the consideration of the eastern hemisphere.

The earlier history of Hindostan is condensed from various sources that have preceded our author; and the explorations of Marco Polo, Vasco de Gama, and others, are given at sufficient length.

The rise, progress, and fall of the empire of the Portuguese—the possessions of the Dutch and French—are marked with the caution of the historian; and the circumstances of the early English mercantile settlement in 1600, are traced from its small beginning to its present vast extent, during which, the brilliant achievements of the soldier, and the enlarged views of the statesman, are all honestly contrasted with occasional deviations from honorable principle which characterized the several periods. This history does not assume to give an elaborate detail of all the interesting and important events that have occurred, but such an epitome of them as may lead the reader to consult other authors, when absolutely necessary; we allude especially to the several epochs which marked the career of Lords Clive, Lake, Harris, and Wellington. We could have wished that the author had gone more into the details of the maritime service of the Hon. Company, as that branch was unique in its character, had rendered most efficient service to India, and even maintained the high reputation of England itself. It is true that no author has preceded Dr. Cooke Taylor on this subject; but we wonder he has not supplied a deficiency, without which a history of India is incomplete.

The author assumes that the thrones of Hindostan were occupied by princes of degenerate minds—that their subjects partook of the vices that prevailed—and that the conquest of the eastern kingdoms by the English, and their consolidation under the government of the Honorable Company, have been beneficial to the nations themselves. An examination into these matters, (while concealment of many acts of rapacity and bad faith is impossible), will probably incline the reader to the same opinion.

The character and policy of the several governors-general of India, in particular those of Warren Hastings and the Marquess Wellesley, are examined and treated of with much fidelity. The Afghan war is detailed to the conclusion of 1841. The history of British intercourse with China—the recent military operations, which the author justifies—are of course not the least interesting. Had the work been but delayed till the present moment, how triumphantly it would have concluded with the termination of hostilities in Afghanistan and China.

The account of the English dependencies in the Indian seas, as Ceylon, Pulo Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and the Mauritius, conclude one of the most interesting general works we have perused on the most important appendage to the diadem of England—its Eastern hemisphere.

What to teach, and how to teach it ; so that the child may become a wise and good man. By Henry Mayhew. London : W. Smith.

The promise that this first part of an attempt to deduce the subject, means and object of education from the laws of the mind, would be promptly followed, by a second part on "The Cultivation of Morality," and "The Cultivation of Prudence,"—inclined us to delay the notice of this pamphlet until we could examine fully into the subject ; but as the 2nd and 3rd parts have not yet appeared, we have given a passing glance at No. 1, which develops some original ideas ; while the author very prudently, neither contradicts others, nor follows their opinion with servility. The moral inculcated is unquestionable, and the style clear ; "mental tests" are preferred to the "graces" of language ; and we hope to be enabled to report of the 2nd and 3rd parts, the same unqualified approbation which is due to the first.

How did England become an Oligarchy ? By Jonathan Duncan, Esq. Madden and Co.

This is a literary gem—addressed to parliamentary reformers. It is truth and not fiction, and will stand as a text-book ; it will rank with De Lolme, and the ablest commentators. Mr. Duncan, in the smallest possible compass, has given an abundance to interest the man of sense and thought. His first principle of political government is an investigation of truth, and is therefore undeniable.

The Yorkshire Weather Almanack for 1843. A. Mann, Leeds ; Spencer, London.

This well-arranged almanack is not one of mere pretence, but may be recommended to the classes for whom it is more especially designed, viz.—farmers and students in meteorology, who will find in its prefatory remarks a well-condensed epitome of many interesting particulars in relation to that science—the cycle of the seasons, and other matters. Each monthly diary is illustrated by remarks applicable to the season ; and the notes have a quaint, and not unserviceable import, in the recommendation of some useful medicine, an extract from common law, or a reference to some historical point. There are two omissions to be supplied—a census of the Irish population, and a list of stamps for bills, receipts, &c.

Guide to Hayling Island, near Havant, in the county of Hants. R. Spencer.

Within an incredibly short space of time this place has become, by enterprising exertions and public spirit, a scene of equal beauty and importance,—of beauty, as regards the proposed arrangement of streets and public buildings, which command extensive views ; and of importance, as drawing the attention of the invalid to a spot free from *all damp and fog*. "Such is the health of this sweet island, that although a medical man resides here, his services are seldom in request." A strong recommendation to the faculty to consider of this when advising with their patient on a removal from crowded towns to the pure air of this beautiful spot. The excellent and commodious hotel, the library and the bath-house, offer facilities for those who desire to

recreate; and the country around affords delightful walks to the pedestrian, within whose range are many objects worthy of observation. The Guide is well written, elegantly produced, and has no less than thirty-seven engravings, describing views, buildings, a Roman villa, the ornithology, botany, &c., as connected with Hayling. To such invalids as may not prefer—or who may fear a trip to the Channel Islands, Hayling has peculiar claims; and to all who prefer ease and quiet, it has all the charms which gentle breezes, pure air, and excellent bathing can afford.

Portrait of Thomas Brutton, Esq.; twenty-one years Governor of Her Majesty's Castle, Stafford. Sheppard, Stafford.

This print is a striking likeness, and does justice to the original painting Bro. Brutton—and equally proud are we of him as such—has been a “governor” in the Craft for as long a period as he has been of Her Majesty's Castle; fulfilling in both capacities, with most praiseworthy determination, his important duties. Look to the cell of the criminal—the petition of the widow—the orphan's tear—or the Brother's wants; and in all cases you will find the “governor” always an active friend—never the passive observer; but Bro. Brutton also possesses a decision of character that makes him, in time of need, a most invaluable officer. His recent conduct when besieged in his castle by misguided insurgents, and beset within its walls by an overwhelming body of criminals prepared to revolt in combination, places him in the foremost rank as a man “prepared” for any difficulty. The magistrates are proud of their “governor,” and well they may be. The portrait is a faithful and expressive likeness; but we could not withhold also the expression of our own feelings.

The United Irishmen; their Lives and Times. By R. R. Madden. M.D., in 2 vols. J. Madden and Co.

The toil and labour that must have accompanied the anxious and lengthened period which the author has devoted to this most eventful epoch of Ireland's history, can only be understood by those who have read, or may read, the volumes presented, after a lapse of more than forty years have passed since the occurrences they record. Dr. Madden well observes that “England can do justice to the reformers of 1794—can bear to have their merits shown, and their errors displayed; that facts will survive in their original strength: and it is well that men of the present generation should know how few are the years which suffice to wither away the veil which corruption or venality has woven over delinquencies, and how soon the sons may be compelled to blush for their fathers' deeds.”

The historical introduction, for which Dr. Madden very frankly states he is indebted to a literary gentleman well acquainted with Irish history, is a brief but comprehensive digest of centuries, reduced to an analysis that enables the reader to glance at once on the fearful cause, and to map out the scene and circumstance of that dreadful time, when the reign of terror laid the finest country, and the noblest race of mankind, prostrate at the feet of a Machiavelian policy.

How few Englishmen who have numbered fifty years, would have credited the declaration that such atrocities were perpetrated under the

laws they so proudly boast as the perfection of reason ! yet here they must blush at the record of the past, and hesitate ere they permit even the tomb to preserve its silence.

The author has carefully avoided enlisting our sensibilities, by refraining from giving to any subject those warrantable and touching appeals that might have been expected. The character and conduct of the mother—wife—sister and friend ; or of the son—father and brother, are all *proved* by correspondence. The fate of the Sheares, William and John (brothers,) is fearfully told. Their error was clear ; yet the base means by which they were betrayed, and the still baser mockery of the trial by which they were convicted, and the cruelty practised on them at their execution—are guilty proofs of the perversion of justice.

There are many persons who figure on this stage in unenviable notoriety ; one so especially played a prominent part in the national tragedy, that he is made to conclude the 14th No. of the Appendix, which is headed Major Sirr and “ his people.” This man was appointed Deputy Town Major in 1796, and died on the 11th of January, 1841. Of him the author writes, “ The terror of his influence had passed away, with the decline of the super-legal power which was associated in men’s minds with the name and exploits of Major Sirr, in the good old times of 1798.”

The remains of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and those of Major Sirr, by whose hand he perished, *repose* within a few paces of each other.—What thoughts arise “ while lamenting equally the errors of one, and the calamity of the times connected with the other !”

Dr. Madden has rescued from comparative oblivion some revolting scenes and circumstances ; which were, however, necessary to the resuscitation of the character of the “ United Irishmen ;” and in doing this justice to their memory, he has drawn the moral contrast with equal candour and propriety.

Freemasons’ Calendar and Pocket Book for 1843. Price 3s.

The literary phalanx that direct the evolutions of this extra-ordinary production have not relaxed in their labours ; and with their many-horse-power, have really contrived to give us at length the “ Summary of the Ancient Charges and Regulations.” With gratitude we bend, say we ; and expect next year that Matthew Birkhead’s original “ Prentice Song” will be added.

There is some truth in the adage that those who live longest will see most—provided, nevertheless, they preserve their eyesight.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A PAST PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICER OF MUNSTER.—Circumstances, not necessary to be entered into, compel us to be unusually early with our periodical intelligence, or we should, with much pleasure, have communicated with our esteemed correspondent on the subject of his very important communication, dated the 2nd instant, but not received until the 7th. We have elsewhere availed ourselves of the general intelligence conveyed in that communication; and, should our construction of the subject vary, we shall be glad to open an early correspondence in explanation.

A STAFFORD MASON.—Anonymous correspondence should not disturb serenity; yet there is a wide distinction between the secrecy arising from fear, and the base appetite of the slanderous "Gouls."

A MEMBER OF No. 2.—Lord Byron was probably a Mason; there are frequent allusions to the Order in his works. The following occurs to us—

"As in Freemasonry, a higher Brother."—Don Juan.

A REPORTER considers the likeness of an illustrious Mason, in the *Illustrated London News*, to be true to nature. We differ: in almost all the other "cuts" there is sufficient evidence of artistic skill, but in that alluded to, there is an absence of graceful bearing; the artist must have been admitted at an unlucky moment; probably he trod on his own corn, and he thus imparted to the picture the expression of pain he endured in his own person.

A PROV. G. OFFICER, NOTTS.—Your P.G.M. is not singular; few such like "reviewing," whether military or Masonic.

A FRIEND.—Now that you have declared yourself, we shall expect your confidence: to offend superiors, is unbecoming the office; to eringe to them, unbecoming the man.

FIVE COUNTRY FRIENDS (not Masons).—Let one be proposed in the nearest Lodge; await his report—you will all follow his example: when you become Entered Apprentices, we will advise further.

A MASON'S WIDOW.—We cannot recommend that office. Time will prove that we shall have saved much misery. It is not difficult to find a respectable and secure office.

LYRICUS.—In justice to our poetical correspondents, who favour us with original contributions, we do not republish from other prints, unless in some cases of great interest.

A MASTER, PAST MASTER, AND OTHERS.—The quarterly complaints—like bills of mortality in a sickly season—are painfully numerous; but, being unlike those bills, which are described and classed, we cannot venture on the task without name and address—then we will examine into them, and prescribe a probable remedy.

A MASON AND AN ODDFELLOW.—The principles of the society being based on Charity deserve approbation; but we must decline to extract so largely from the pages of the *Magazine*.

A GRAND STEWARD is incorrect in his report of the G. S. L. Bro. L. H. Petit has resigned. Bro. Thos. Hish is the senior member, and Bro. W. F. Smith is the Secretary. The party so honourably named, was discontinued many years since for non-payment of dues; but he still pranks and perks in secret slander; and probably will do so until he becomes the tenant of the grave. The G. S. L. is fortunate in not having the unenviable name on its roll.

A MASON OF 25 YEARS' STANDING wonders that the moral Gouls are still permitted to gorge at their abominable trough; minds that are but the sepulchre of rottenness and corruption are perhaps too revolting to notice.

ALPHA.—The letter to the G. M. is too coarse, and is Masonically unjust.

EXPOSITOR will find in the Lincolnshire report the best reason for not inserting the letter to the P.G.M. of that province.

A PROV. OFFICER.—We cannot enter into the statement of the origin and circumstance of the "Red Apron;" it will be sufficient to observe that, previous to the Union, the twelve Grand Stewards generally nominated their successors. At the Union, and for a short time after, the G. M. appointed eighteen; and subsequently the G. M. selected eighteen Lodges, to whom the Constitutions gave the power of nomination. There is no other stewardship

enjoined as a qualification for the Red Apron, than that of the Grand Festival; the expense attending it formerly was £100, it is now about £20. The Grand Officers are not selected, as formerly, from the Grand Stewards' Lodge.

CAVO.—We have selected his letter from several on the same subject: his retirement, if the civil be continued, would be a reproof to the offenders.

THESEUS.—“*Harlequin Freemason*” was produced at Covent Garden Theatre in 1780; the songs and choruses were very appropriate, and the procession must have been most gorgeous.

A P. G. OFFICER.—The particulars of the P. W. Lodge supply a desideratum, and we can now arrange the materials.

PHIZ.—*Case in point*:—Some years since (in our own recollection) the four Barons in the Exchequer were thus described—“The lawyer and gentleman—the lawyer and no gentleman—the gentleman and no lawyer—neither lawyer nor gentleman.” Substitute Mason for lawyer, and the present four originals can be described by Phiz.

PILGRIM.—More than thanks.

THE AUTHOR OF THE “EULOGIUM.”—Many thanks for the last communication—privacy shall be respected.

BRO. SNEWING, (23).—We invoke future aspirations.

A POOR MASON.—The salaries of the functionaries are about £1000 per annum. The secretaries of the Girls' and Boys' Schools receive each, we believe, £50; the secretary of the Asylum £21. The amount of salary for the new Benevolent Fund is not yet fixed. The several collectors are paid by commission. We never heard that the Grand Rep. receives any gratuity for his services.

A SCOTTSB MASON.—The publication of the new edition of Laurie's Masonry will probably appear in the spring.

BRO. DR. SENIOR.—We hope to have done justice to the report. He was, however, so overcautious in sealing it, that we had much difficulty in discovering the “well.”

LECTOR.—If he will refer to page 62, No. 33, he will find his object anticipated. Name and address are requested with any future communication; the present signature will do for publication.

ANTIQUARIUS.—The letter has a Masonic reference; will our correspondent, for our own satisfaction, favor us with name and address?

A GIBRALTAR MASON.—As the correspondence is unattended to, act as well as you can—but act.

A KNOWING ONE.—The letter is not suited to us. Grapes may be sour, but we believe the offer was really made and declined. “The Masonic cream-coloured horses” was probably the phrase used; and might be considered as a joke; assuming that a mounted Masonic police might assist the present constabulary force. The party alluded to is certainly not only one of the wittiest but wisest of men—a very miracle—“When I speak, let no dog bark.”

F. B. R.—The letter of the 6th, received on the 9th, was too late; but the subject has, we consider, been fortunately noticed already.

BRO. BAIN.—The late arrival of his dispatch has prevented our giving it in full.

A PARTAKER.—The pleasant account of No. 37 came too late for insertion. We can only notice the compliment paid by an illustrious Brother to a P. J. G. D. in the form and substance of a haunch of venison, which was presented by him to the Lodge.

BRO. W. K. WARD, (27th).—Too late.

BRO. DUNN.—An article on the subject was in type before his communication.

CUPAR.—Too late; but why no name or address?

BRO. CHAMBERS, (23rd).—Our kind correspondent is too late.

SIR LUX, (23rd).—Having neither name or address, we cannot throw sufficient “Lux” on the subject. A silly exhibition does really now and then take place as a libel on the memory of Preston.

DISCIPLINE AND PRACTICE.

Having received numerous letters complaining that answers are withheld, we recommend that the following form be adopted, and struck off by the Grand Printer:—

Sir and Brother, *Freemasons' Hall, London — 18*
I am in receipt of your letter under date the _____, and have placed the
same before H. R. H. the M. W. Grand Master, whose commands thereon I will com-
municate when directed. *Yours fraternally,*
W. H. WHITE, G. S.

Some such plan would save trouble, idle excuses, and unnecessary responsibility. It would also appear civil, and a little civility goes a great way.

ETIQUETTE.—It may or may not be in accordance with a public statute; but we see no impropriety in the proposed mode of disposing of the elegant Masonic furniture at Bath.

A MASTER OF CEREMONIES.—The style is *Director*, not *Master*.

1. A Master cannot empower any Brother (unless a Master or Past Master) to initiate, pass, or raise.

2. A Master cannot resign his chair, unless to a Master or Past Master.

3. A Master may, in the absence of his Wardens, request other Brethren, being Master Masons, to act as Wardens *pro tem.*; but such Brethren should vacate their seats on the entrance of the regular Wardens.

4. As the Master has no power to direct a Warden (the Warden not being a Master or Past Master) to initiate, he cannot complain of the manner in which such Warden may have illegally acted. Indeed, the Master would be amenable to Masonic law.

5. The situations of the various Brethren are correctly given.

AN UNINITIATED inquires what course he should take in preferring a complaint against a Mason before a Masonic tribunal? He has no remedy—but in the laws of his country.

ONE THAT THE SHOE PINCHES is of opinion that the evidence of a profane (!) is valid against a Mason. Masonically, it is not. The Board of General Purposes could not entertain it.

D. S.—The Stewards of a private Lodge are not entitled to wear clothing different from other members, except the jewel attached to the official collar.

A GRAND OFFICER is desirous to know if the P.G.M. for Berks has a pocket dispensation to permit Brethren to wear their Masonic clothing when their legs are under the same mahogany with the profane (!) with whom they hob and nob?

A PROV. GRAND OFFICER.—The letter is well written; the exception proves the rule. Generally, D.P.G.M.'s consider they possess authority for the protection—not the oppression of their constituents. At present, however, in the case alluded to, authority is yet but young, and will probably amend. We will keep an "Eye" open.

AN IPSWICH MASON.—There would be no breach of discipline in seeking for and obtaining the three lectures,—keeping a due guard on certain points. What have been shown to us are certainly improper, and grossly incorrect.

A WARDEN.—You cannot constitutionally either make, pass, or raise.

A BRISTOL MASON.—Fear not; the party got into the wrong court, and if he persists must go to the "Bailey."

THE GHOST OF THE LATE BRO. W. WHITE should have visited his successor, and reproved him for his officious interference, on the 30th ultimo, in the case of a most worthy Mason, who, upwards of fifty years ago, not only subscribed his ten guineas to the Girls' School, but ornamented the edifice with a splendid grouping of figures, in which *Charity* is the most prominent. Cannot an official understand that the Committee of Masters is not to be dictated to?—he may answer but not originate questions; and least of all should he endeavour to dam the stream of benevolence.

A BIRMINGHAM MASON.—In declining to comply, we disclaim discourtesy.

BRO. LLOYD.—Thanks for the communication.

J. C.—The account of the Sunderland meeting was worked off previous to the receipt of his obliging communication.

ONE PRESENT at the banquet of the St. Andrew's Lodge, 269, on the 12th of December, describes the entertainment as the perfection of art. Truly, if the account be not overstated, it baffles description; and it was probably well for the twenty Brethren who commenced at six with "Oysters from Ostend and Chateau Grillé, and concluded at ten with Parmesan and Lafitte," that they were carefully attended by their medical friend the W. Master, who having before him the motto of his patron St. Andrew, "Nemo me impune lacessit," took care to season enjoyment with moderation. St. Andrew himself would have wondered at the feast. We much wish to have a carte of the bill of fare, which can never be exceeded.

ARCH MATTERS.

J. C.—The Royal Arch degree is but a perfection of the third; none are admissible to the secret installation of the W. M. of a Craft Lodge except those who have been installed as such themselves. During the secret ceremony all but actual Masters and Past Masters must retire.

P. Z.—The present laws are silent as to the number that may be exalted; in the new laws (which now remain for inspection in the office), it is expressly provided that any number may be exalted.

A PRINCIPAL, being present, should have spoken in Grand Chapter.

A COMPANION appears to expect that "Officials" will go one jot out of their way to set matters right. Alas poor Companion!

Z.—The laws will probably be in print by August, and *before* if the idea should bestir the executive.

AN ENGLISH Z., being an A S S: Sojourner of the G. C.—the party was, we presume, the senior officer present.

AN HONEST COMPANION.—*Nothing is left but to rescind the vote.*

J.—Muzzle the ox!—'tis easier than "belling the cat,"—and the roar will become a moan.

SCRIBE E.—It is altogether ILLEGAL to give the P. M. degree in the manner stated.

A COMPANION (Dewsbury).—It is matter of congratulation to know that Arch Masonry is so much in the ascendant.

TEMPLARS.

A PAST COMMANDER.—The Scottish Grand Conclave addresses the associates thus—

Novice Esquire.....	<i>fra.</i>	A.B. . †.
Knight	<i>fra.</i>	† A.B. —
Knight Commander.....	† <i>fra.</i>	A.B. —
Grand Cross.....	† <i>fra.</i>	A.B. —

P. E. C.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the M. E. C. is Grand Master for life of the Masonic Knights Templars of England, and all documents are signed by him, or by his command; but we have seen his signature recently thus: "Augustus F., G. P. Sup. Grand Conclave of England."

BRO. WATSON.—Points connected with his letter being under the consideration of parties learned in the subject, compel us to defer the publication of his letter.

THE ASYLUM AND THE BENEVOLENT ANNUITY FUND.

The former—the original branch of Masonic benevolence—is in a very satisfactory state. A ball will take place on the 10th of January in Freemasons' Hall, and we doubt not but that it will be well attended, and that the ladies in particular, by the assiduity of the stewards, will enjoy a happy evening.

The latter branch has much promise: indeed, if it will but avoid the quicksands which the ungenerous few have contrived, for the purpose of impeding its honorable progress—time will effect all the good that its *best friends* wish it. Let its Committee eschew meanness of every kind—promulgate nothing offensive—and above all, let them denounce the false reports that are propagated respecting the Asylum,—to the supporters of which they are so deeply indebted for example, and whose forbearance under circumstances is a practical moral lesson—

"The stone is raised, the temple is begun;
Help! and its walls shall glitter in the sun!"

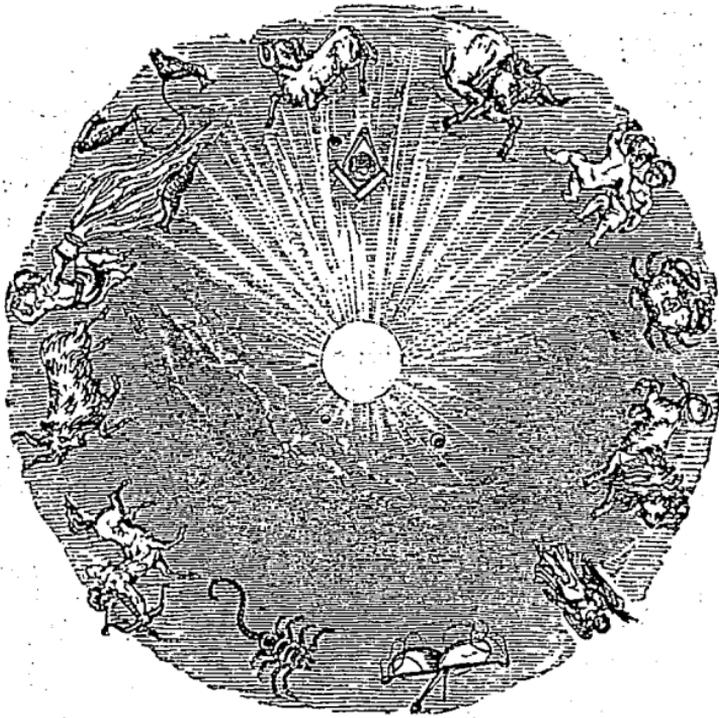
TO THE YEAR 5842.

LATEST, but not the last!—
 One of the many thousand that the past
 Hath seen expire—
 Child of a savage sire,
 Who, one by one,
 His yearly progeny devours
 And spareth none!—
 Son of old Saturn! lo! the ceaseless hours
 Bear in the newly born!
 And thou art sped as surely
 As that we hail'd with joy *thy* early morn,
 And deck'd thy brow, that beam'd so purely,
 With promises of endless good—
 From us and for us! On the flood
 That sweeps towards the future, and will be
 Lost in eternity,
 I fling this chaplet of the mournful muse;
 Formed but of faded flowers, that diffuse
 Perfume no longer—that no longer bloom—
 But, like the wreath that withers on the tomb,
 Speaks of the deep regrets we nurture now
 For many a broken vow—
 For duties unperform'd—for good perverted—
 For follies shared—for friends, perhaps, deserted—
 For all that human frailty can express,
 When at the throne of grace it would confess
 Man's utter worthlessness!

J. LEE STEVENS.

THE
FREEMASONS'
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XXXVI.—DECEMBER 31, 1842.



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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.

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 All Communications to the Editor must be sent before the 5th of the current month, and all Advertisements before the 15th.

FREEMASONRY.

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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 ft. 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
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FREEMASONS'
QUARTERLY ADVERTISER.
No. XXXVI.

DECEMBER 31, 1842.

MASONIC OFFERING

TO THE REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D., &c. &c. &c.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

A Special Meeting was held at Spalding, on Thursday, the 29th September, 1842, W. H. ADAMS, Esq., Mayor of Boston, in the Chair: at which Brothers Dr. Crucefix and J. Lee Stevens attended as a Deputation to report the proceedings of the Meeting held in London; when it was, among other matters,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

"That Brothers Sir E. Ff Broinehead, Bart., Geo. Edwards, J. W. Greaves, — Lansdale, Dr. Maclean, and B. Williamson, be added to this Committee."

"That the proceedings of the London Meeting be confirmed; that cordial thanks be voted to the promoters, and that they be requested to continue their valuable services."

"That the thanks of this Committee be given to Brother Eales White, of Taunton; Brother Vyvyan Robinson, of Helston, Cornwall; Brother J. Sharp, jun, of Leamington; and other Brethren who have already moved in aid of the Oliver Offering, and that their further co-operation be requested in forming Local Committees, appointing Treasurers, &c."

Referring to these proceedings, I have very earnestly to entreat your immediate support and co-operation; calculating on your personal subscription, and on the active exercise of your influence among the Masonic bodies with which you are connected.

And as it is of much importance to make an early estimate of the amount subscribed, I beg leave respectfully to solicit a prompt communication of names to be added to the subjoined List, and payment of the sums subscribed to the Treasurer of either Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Worshipful Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

ROBERT GOODACRE.

LINCOLN.

Treasurer to the Lincoln Committee—Brother R. S. HARVEY, Prov. G. Treasurer.

Secretary to the Lincoln Committee—Brother R. GOODACRE.

Treasurer to the London Subscribers—Bro. R. T. CRUCEFIX, M.D., P.G.D., Lancaster-place, Strand, London.

Secretary to the London Subscribers—Bro. J. LEE STEVENS, P. G. Steward, 2, King Edward-street, Southwark.

Either of whom will be most happy to correspond on the subject.

(THE OLIVER OFFERING—*continued.*)

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Chapter of Fidelity, 3					2	2	0
Lodge of Concord, 49					2	2	0
Lodge of Regularity, 109					1	1	0
Burlington Lodge, 113					2	2	0
Bank of England Lodge, 329					2	2	0
St. Peter's Lodge, 607, Wolverhampton					5	5	0
Shakspeare Lodge, Spilsby, 617					3	3	0
Edmonton Lodge, 679					2	2	0
First Lodge of Light, 689, Birmingham					3	3	0
Hundred of Elloe Lodge, 690, Spalding					3	0	0
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A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT will be held at the School House, Westminster-road, on THURSDAY, the 12th of January next, at Twelve o'Clock at noon, for the dispatch of the usual business.

F. CREW, *Secretary.*

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For Clothing, Educating, and Apprenticing the Sons of Indigent and Deceased Freemasons.

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A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT will be held at the Office of the Institution, No. 7, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square, on MONDAY, the 2nd of January next, at Seven o'Clock in the Evening, precisely.

AUGUSTUS U. THISELTON, *Secretary.*

FREEMASONRY.

ASYLUM FOR WORTHY AGED AND DECAYED
FREEMASONS.**GRAND MASONIC BALL,**

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For this occasion the Band is selected from the Concerts à la Musard, English Opera House, and will be conducted by M. Laurent. Solo parts by various eminent performers.

The profit will be applied to the fund of the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons.

Dancing to commence at nine o'clock. The Brethren are requested to appear in their Masonic collars and jewels.

FREEMASONRY.

ASYLUM FOR WORTHY AGED AND DECAYED
FREEMASONS.

THE LIFE-GOVERNORS and COMMITTEE are respectfully informed that the next **QUARTERLY MEETING** of the **GENERAL COMMITTEE** will be held on **WEDNESDAY**, the 8th day of March, 1843, at **RADLEY'S HOTEL**, New Bridge-street, at Seven o'clock in the evening.

25, Tibberton-square, Islington,
 December 31, 1842.

ROBERT FIELD, *Sec.*

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 Freemasons' Quarterly Review, 3s. per number.
 Early History of Freemasonry in England, copied from a MS. in the British Museum, by J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., 8vo 2s.
 Masonic Minstrel; a Collection of upwards of 200 Songs, Odes, Anthems, &c., with a List of Toasts and Sentiments, 3s. 6d. 1829
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 Oliver's (Rev. G.) History of Initiation, in Twelve Lectures, 8vo. 10s. 6d., royal 8vo. 16s. This work is kept handsomely bound in blue calf, gilt, with Masonic Tooling, 8vo. 15s. 6d., royal 8vo. 24s.; the latter forming a handsome Lodge present. 1841
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 ——— History of Freemasonry from 1829 to 1841, 12mo. 4s. 1841
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 ——— Theocratic Philosophy of Freemasonry, in 12 Lectures, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards; 15s. 6d. bound. 1840
 ——— History of the Witham Lodge, with Sermon preached on Laying the Foundation Stone of the Masonic Hall, 15th April, 1841, 8vo. 1s. 6d.
 Account of the Centenary of Witham Lodge, No. 374, holden in the City of Lincoln, June 9th, 1842; with

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